



A N T I Q U I T I E S
I N
BEDFORDSHIRE, BERKSHIRE, DERBY-
SHIRE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, STAF-
FORDSHIRE, AND WARWICKSHIRE;
B E I N G
T H E F O U R T H V O L U M E
O F T H E
BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA.



L O N D O N :
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS.
MDCCXC.

GENERAL CONTENTS
OF THE
FOURTH VOLUME.

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B I B L I O T H E C A
T O P O G R A P H I C A
B R I T A N N I C A.

Nº XIII.

C O N T A I N I N G

Some Account of the Parish of GREAT COXWELL,
in the County of BERKS.

[Price Two Shillings and Six Pence.]

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whose Size could not secure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinsic Merit entitled them to survive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miscellaneous Collections by Booksellers, they have been recalled into Existence, and by uniting together have defended themselves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withstand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheesemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a similar view it is here intended to present the Publick with some valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will consist of Re-publications of scarce and various Tracts; another of such MS. Papers as the Editors are already possessed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore proposed to publish a Number occasionally, not confined to the same Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in such a Manner, that the general Articles, or those belonging to the respective Counties, may form a separate Succession, if there should be enough published, to bind in suitable Classes; and each Tract will be completed in a single Number.

Into this Collection all Communications consistent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correspondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, so none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reason.

* * * This Number contains Six Plates, and Two Half-Sheet Pedigrees, which are all properly paged.

SOME
A C C O U N T
OF
THE PARISH
OF
GREAT COXWELL,
In the County of BERKS.

L O N D O N,
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,
PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES;
AND SOLD BY ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
MDCCLXXXIII.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE Editor of the BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANICA having the use of six plates, engraved at the expence of the late Mr. E. Rowe Mores, with a view to some account of GREAT COXWELL, in the county of Berks, where his family were seated from the beginning of the 16th century, thought he could not apply them to a better purpose than in ornamenting such particulars as he has been able to procure respecting that parish. In this second set of Answers to his Queries he acknowledges his obligations to John Richmond Webb, of Stilton, in the county of Wilts, Esq; who is at present possessed of considerable property in this parish. These outlines are in part filled up by such notes relating to the parish as were found among Mr. Mores's Berkshire papers, in the hands of Mr. Gough.

Vue manoir de Larnell-mann. en com. d'Anthon. que supplantent 1755.



Some Account of GREAT COXWELL, in the County of BERKS, in answer to the Queries proposed in the first number of this work.

1. THE ancient name was *Cokewell*, *Cokyfwell*; the modern is *Coxwell*.

2. It is two miles South of Farringdon, the hundred town, four miles North East of Highworth in Wilts, and 14 miles South West of Abingdon, the county town.

4. It is 72 miles from London. Carriage 2s. 6d. *per* hundred to Farringdon.

5. Its extent is about one mile each way.

6. It lies in the North West part of Berks, in the hundred of Farringdon, situate at the South foot of a hill called Badbury Hill. It has no hamlets.

7. The number of houses is 50, of inhabitants 250. Freeholders, John Richmond Webb 150*l. per annum*, Mr. Bastard 125*l. per annum*, Mr. Vincent 10*l. per annum*. Two freehold cottages. The other lands in the parish belong to the earl of Radnor.

8. See extracts from the register hereafter.

9. It was formerly part of the manor of Farringdon, but is now a manor of itself; the earl of Radnor lord of it*. Jan. 25,

* Before and after the Conquest both the Coxwells were royal demefne.

Rex tēn in dñio COCHESWELLE. Herald tenuit. Tē. se
deſd p xx hid. m n geld. Tra ē viii caſ. In dñio ſunt
ii. caſ 7 ix villi 7 iiij bord cū iii. caſ 7 vii ſervi 7 q̄t
xx ac̄ p̄ti iii. min. Æcc̄la ibi ē cū dim̄ hida.
T.R.E. valb viii liſ 7 poſt vi liſ. Modo x liſ.
Rex tēn in dñio aliā COCHESWELLE. Herald tenuit.
Tē p x hid. modo n geld. Tra ē ix caſ In dñio ſunt
ii. 7 xi villi 7 vi bord. cū vi caſ 7 cc ac̄ p̄ti. Silua ad
clauſurā. T.R.E. ualb xvi liſ 7 poſt. xii liſ Modo
xiiii liſ.

1204, king John granted the manor of Farrendon, *viz.* Great Farrendon and Little Farrendon, and Great Cokewell and Little Cokewell, with the chapel of Cokewell*, to the abbey of Beaulieu †, in Hants, which was suppressed in 1538. In that year Thomas Mores was lord of the manor of both Coxwells, to whom king Henry VIII. granted several buildings, as appears by the plate of the Barn. The manor of Great Coxwell continued in the family of Mores till about the middle of the next century, when Sir George Pratt, of Colehill, in Berks, bart. became possessed of it, and devised it in fee to Dame Margaret Pratt, his wife, who by her will dated July 14, 1697, charged it with her debts, legacies, and funeral expences, and directed it, or such part of it as should be sufficient for that purpose, to be sold. After her decease, on the 16th of December, 1700, George Pratt Richmond *alias* Webb, her grandson, purchased under her will the house and barn in the plates, and 150 acres of land, part of the manor, and from him they came by will to the present possessor John Richmond Webb, of Milton, in Wilts, esq. The manor of Great Coxwell, and the lands unfold, descended to the earl of Radnor.

10. The pedigrees of Mores and the earl of Radnor are annexed.

11. Here are no particular customs, courts, or exemptions.

12. The house in plate I. is the ancient manor house. It is called *Court House*, and is the only house in the parish of any consequence. It has two rooms on the ground floor 20 feet by 20. In the memory of man there stood a chapel at the back part of the house, which was pulled down, and the vicarage house built with the materials. This chapel must be the *Capella infra capital. mess.* in the grant of king Henry VIII. Here was a cell of Cistercians, tradition says Cluniacs, from Beaulieu abbey.

* See his charter of foundation of Beaulieu abbey, Mon. Ang. I. 926.

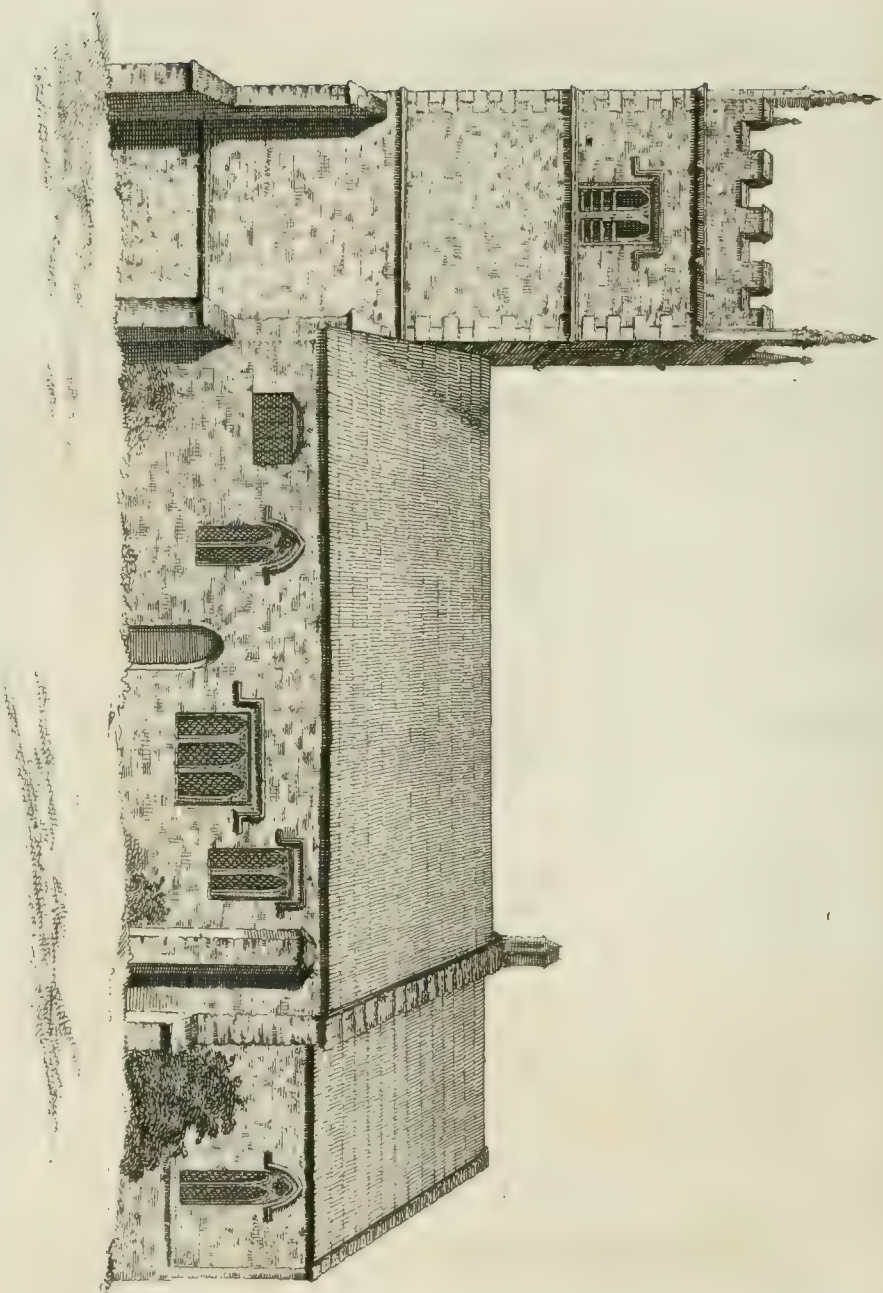
† This abbey had free warren in both Coxwells. Cart. 39 E. III. n. 6. Tan. Notit. Mon. 164.



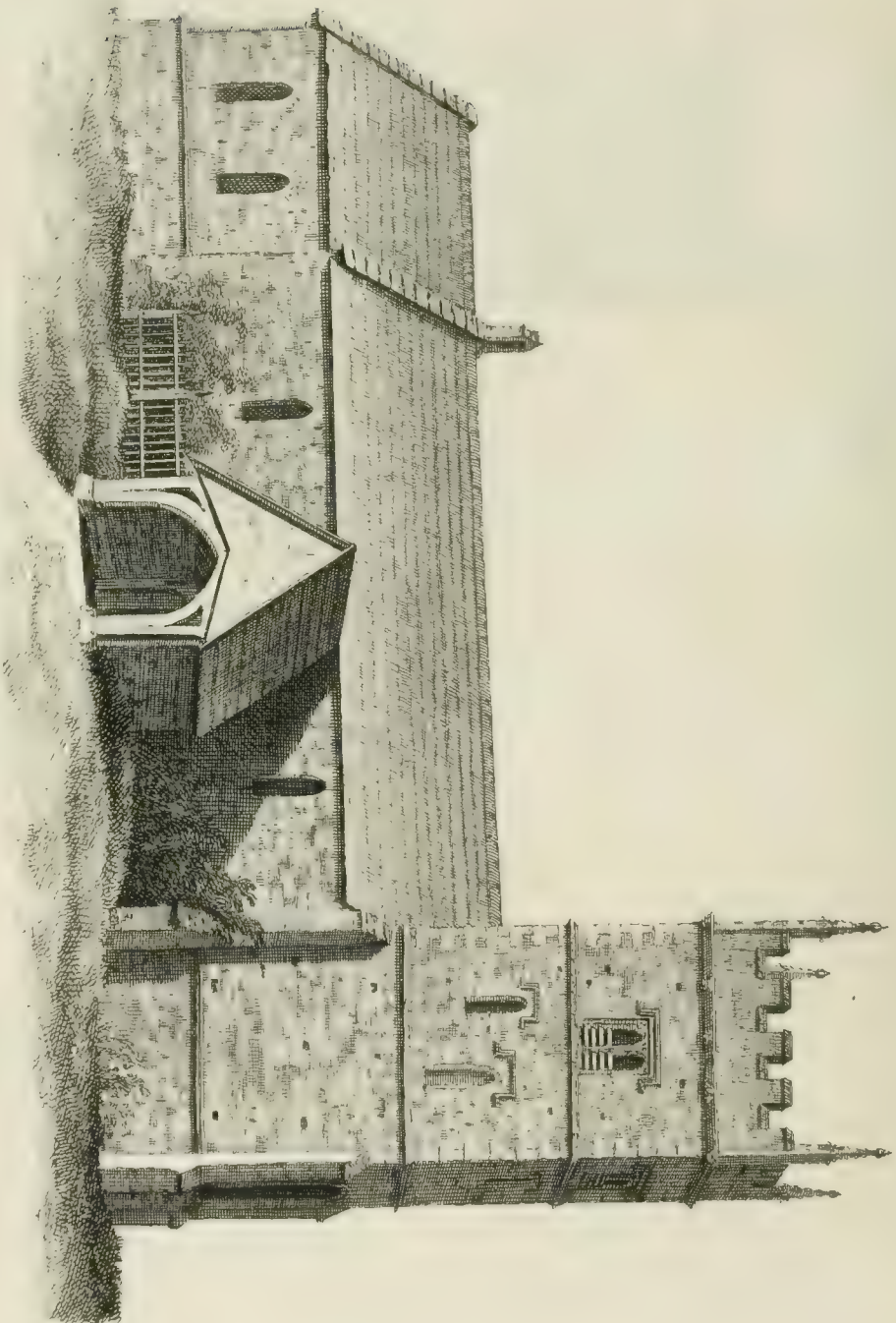
*17th Dec. 1538 Hen. 8. rex concessit Thomae Mores de Cuswell-magn. arm. duo mura. utriusque Cuswell in com. Berks
 castellum infra capitulum mps. manerij de Cuswell-magn. pedit. necnon cameram sup. villam quondam mps. ac norman.
 andam sup. pueriam mps. pedit. & cameram videlicet. munitio de Belle-lere-regis in com. & Mult. illudam spectant.*



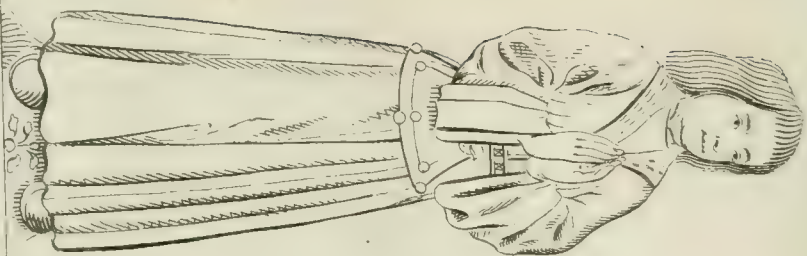
Monasterium manerij de Coenest magna ichnographice descriptum.



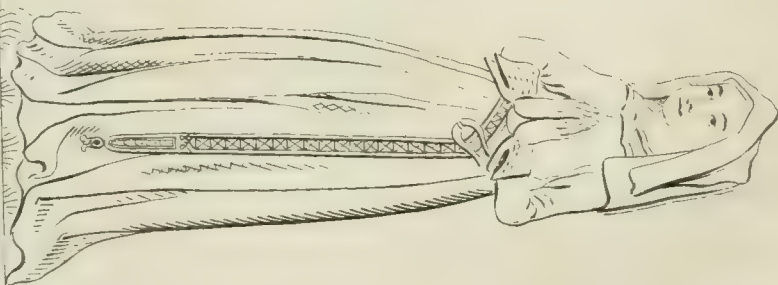
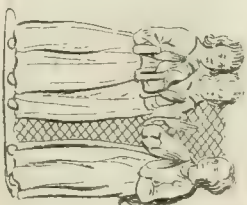
Externi parochialis de Cornhill-magna in com. Bertholomei ab. ducto vult.
Avtorum cinerum cyprian ita feruari voluit EDOARDUS ROWE MORES, Ann. 1755.



Paroecia parochialis de S. Petri in com. berolinensi à septentrione vista.
Avulorum cinerum cryptam ita servari voluit EDOARDUS ROWE MOKES. Ann. 1755.



Here lieth William Allors's familye former of Collyers-
well, on whose soule Ihu haue mercy. Amen.



Here lieth Iohane the wife of William Allors's ;
on whose soule Ihu haue mercy. Amen.

In the parish Church of Great Canwell, at the entrance into the chancel, 20 May 1740.

It is not mentioned by bishop Tanner. The building in plates II. and III. is called by the inhabitants *King John's Stable*, and is now used as a barn. It measures in length 140 feet, in breadth 40, and is 30 feet high from the floor to the beam. The posts that support the beams stand on stone pedestals 10 feet high. When it was built, or for what purpose, is at present unknown. As there was a cell of Cistercians here, it may reasonably be supposed to have been intended for a granary to receive such rents from the tenants as might be paid in rough corn. The Antiquary may have some difficulty in determining whether this building is the *Camera sup. voltam*, or *Nova Aula sup. Pincernam*. Mr. Mores, in the inscription under it on the plate, calls it *Horreum*.

13. The buildings have no arms or dates, &c.

14. The church stands in the diocese of Salisbury, deanry of Abingdon, and archdeaconry of Berks, at the South end of the parish, within the manor of Great Coxwell, in the hundred of Farringdon.

15. Its is dedicated to St. *Giles*. It is an ancient fabrick built of stone, but when unknown. Has a tower at the West end 15 feet square. See it engraved plates IV. and V.

17. The body of the church is 66 feet long and 18 wide. It has no ailes or chapels. There are five bells in the tower, and one to summon to prayers.

19. There is no other remarkable monument or grave-stone but that on plate VI. William Mores there mentioned must be the second son of Thomas Mores, to whom king Henry VIII. granted the buildings in the plate. In the chancel, on two grave stones, are the following inscriptions in Roman capitals:

Here lyeth the bodye of
Robert Russell Gentell : some
tymes citizen and draper
of London, who departed
this lyfe the 18th of August.

1630.

B 2

here

Here lyeth the bodye of
 Ann Mores wife to Thomas
 Mores junier esquier, who
 departed this lyfe the 20th of
 February 1632, whoe had
 issue then living George
 a sonn and Ann and
 Dowfabella hur daughters.

HERE LIES
 ROBERT THE SON
 OF BOND AND FRANCES SPINDLER :
 Who died March the 24th 1743,
 Aged 7 months
 Wanting 2 days.

H. S. E.
 FRANCES SPINDLER
 Ob^t 9 Octo.
 A. D. 1743
 Ætat^s 27.

A monument of white marble against the North wall in the chancel:

Near this place lies interred
Frances the loving wife of *Bond Spindler*, M. A.
 Rector of St. Martin's, Oxon.
She was the beloved *daughter* and only *child*
 Of *Barbara* the *Wife* of *Philipp Coleyer*,
Vicar of this church.
She died the 9th of *October*, 1743,
 In the 27th year of *her* age.
 Ætatis flore licet correpta fuerit,
 (Ita *Deus* voluit.)
 Virtutes tamen laudibus marmoratis.
 Perrenniores erunt.
 Quà *filia*, utrisq' *parentibus*
 Religiosè obediens;
 Quà *uxor*, vix ulli impar
 Erat.
 Filium virtutum quasi hæredem
 Puerperâ moriendo
 (Ah nimis cito!)
 Reliquit.
 In eodem tumulo *Robertus*
 Dormit.
 (Tantæ spei)
Filius
 Obiit *Infans*.

On the South side of the chancel in capitals * :

Here lyeth the body of
Margret the loveing
wife of Francis Mores of
Great Coxwell Gentman.
Shee wase the mother of ten
children, viz. four souns
and six daughters, and the
two and twenty child of
Francis Moore of Clanfield in the
county of Oxford esq. and of Mary his wife. Shee deceased
this life in hope of a better
the eleaventh day of Septem-
ber in the yeare of ouer
Lord God 1675.

In the body of the church :

Walter Mathew
deceased in the 51 yeare
of his age
& was here
interred December the 29,
A. D. 1698.
A husband kind, a father dear,
A faithfull friend is buried here.
My days are passed, my glafs is run,
My children dear, prepare to come.

* See Life of Mr. Mores, N° I. of Bibl. Top. Brit. p. 29.

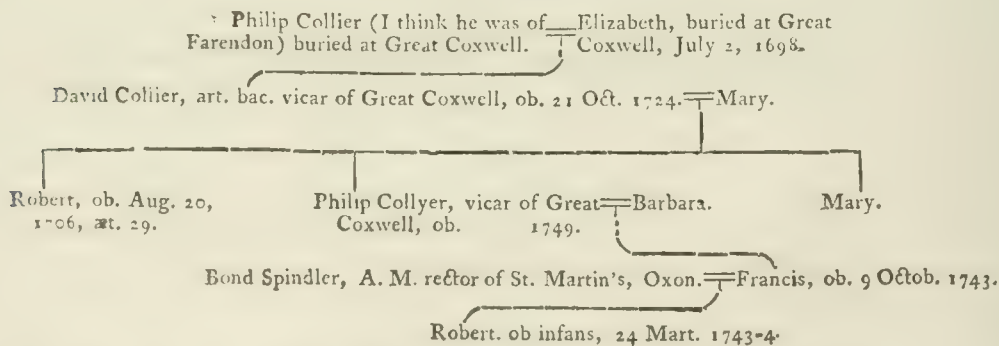
On a stone in the church-yard :

Hic jacet resurgendi spe
David Collyer * :
 Hujus ecclesiæ quinquaginta fere annos
vicarius.
 Pastor vigilans,
 Cujus virtutibus nec oblitit
 Res angusta loci,
 nec celavit obscuritas.
 Literatus enim, pius, et beneficus,
 Suavitate morum dum vixit
 Omnibus charus :
 Mortuus verum merito desideratus.
 Decessit XXI Octo. MDCCXXIII.
 Ætat. LXXIII.

In eodem requiescit tumulo
Maria filia nupta Henrico Stevens :
 Obiit mense Sept. MDCCXVij
 Ætat. XXX.

18. 20. 21. No paintings in the windows, &c. no chantries or family vaults.

22. 23. The living is a vicarage, worth about 30*l.* *per annum*, exclusive of queen Anne's bounty †.



† Eton states the clear yearly value at 35*l.* 7*s.* ½. Yearly tenths 14*s.* 9*d.* ½. In the taxation 1291, E. I. it is taxed at 10 marcs, tenths one marc. MS. in Bib. Bodl. Hatton, N° 62. MS. Mores.

24. The

24. The bishop of Salisbury is patron. The Cistercian abbot of Beaulieu was the ancient patron of this and Inglesham, & *eodem instrumento* *.

25 †. John Bowles the present vicar succeeded Richard Payne, who died Aug. 10, 1770, and was buried in the chancel near the communion table. Payne succeeded Philip Collyer, who died Feb. 12, 1749, aged 70 years, and was buried in the chancel. His father David Collyer was author of the "Sacred Interpreter, or a Practical Introduction towards a Beneficial Reading, and a thorough Understanding of the Holy Bible," published in 1726, in two vols. 8vo. See the benefaction following.

26. It has three acres of glebe.

27. The earl of Radnor is possessed of the great tithes, computed to be worth 37*l.* a year. Some of the estates in the parish are tithe free.

28. Here is no chapel of ease.

29. Against the South wall of the inside of the church are the two following inscriptions painted on wooden tables :

" The Reverend Mr. John Pinfent, late vicar of Colehill, gave the grounds called Woods Crofts, in this parish, in trust for ever, to apprentice out poor children of this parish and Colehill, at the direction of the vicars of the said two parishes, giving with each child the sum of five pounds and no more, appointing all differences between the said two vicars to be determined by the vicar of Great Farringdon."

* MS. Mores.

† 5 Non. Maii, 1302, Dominus contulit vic. de Cokefwelle vacant. & ad suam collationem spectantem Willielmo de Hemyngborough. Reg. Gaunt, MS. E. R. M.

15 cal. Julii, 1330. Nu Beckete de Coleshulle pbr. adm. ad vic de Coke sive ille ad pref. dni racoe vac. epitus Sarum. Reg. Wyvil, ib.

16 die Oct. 1350, contulit dnus vic. de Cokefwelle vac. p resig. Johis de Neuton Johi Northem. pbro. Reg. Wyvyle, ib.

Penult Maii, 1363, contulit dnus vic. de Cokefwelle vac. & ad suam coll. spect. Willo de Raditherd pbro. Reg. Wyvyle, ib.

" The

“ The Reverend Mr. David Collyer, late vicar of this parish, charged his estate called Great Bunny and Stoney Lands, with the payment of eight bushells of barley on the twenty ninth day of September, yearly for ever, for the teaching of two poor children of the parish to read, write, and cast accounts, for three years, and then two other poor children for the same term, and so on successively for ever, the said poor children to be nominated by the vicar and church-wardens, or the major part of them, whereof the vicar shall be always one.”

30, 31. No chapels or meeting-houses of any persuasion, nor almshouses in the parish.

32. No religious house but that mentioned in the answer to the 12th query.

33, 34. No crosses or barrows.

35. On the top of Badbury Hill, on the North side of the turnpike road leading from Farringdon to Highworth, and within a few yards of it, is a camp of a circular form, 200 yards in diameter, with a ditch 10 yards wide. About nine years ago, in levelling the North rampart, human bones and coals were found, and human bones are found every year in digging for peat in swampy ground about one mile South of the hill. Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. II. page 20, says, that he “ learned of “ certainty that a mile out of Farringdon, towards the right way to “ Highworth, appeared a great dicke, wher a fortresse, or rather “ a camp of warre, hath beene, as some say, diked by the Danes “ as a sure camp.” Mr. Wise, in his letter to Dr. Mead, concerning some antiquities in Berkshire, page 49, supposes, that the battle of Mons Badonicus, or Badbury Hill, as he calls it, in the year 520, mentioned by Bede and Gildas, in which Arthur gained his twelfth victory, was fought near the White Horse Hill; but, if from the similitude of names it may be concluded that the battle happened in this neighbourhood, there is much more probability of this being the spot than of the Wiltshire hills being so, as this camp is Danish, and nearer to the White Horse than the other, the fortifications of which are Roman. Between this camp and the White Horse Hills is a plain or dead flat, five miles wide,

VICARII DE COXWELL MAGNA. JUL. 28, 1750.

WILL. CAPELLANUS, ante Bodeham ut videtur.

Magister WILL. de BODEHAM, ante 1243.

THOMAS , temp. Dionysij abb. de Belle Loco qui
quidem Dionysius obiit anno 1280.

WILL. de AENNYNGBOURGH, 5 non. Maij 1302.

NIC. BEEKOTE, 15 cal. Jul. 1330.

JOH. de NEUTON.

JOH. NORTHERN, 16 Oct. 1350, per ref. J. N.

WILL. de RADINFELD, 28 Maij, 1363, per ref. N. adm. ad v.
Boklond.

ROB. REDELER, 15 Maij, 1414.

JOH. DREWEST, 5 Octob. 1430.

JOH. BOKENALER, 25 Feb. 1470, per ref. Druelt.

Mag. HEN. STANFELD.

WILL. DALLEY, 20 Sept. 1508, per ref. Stanfeld.

JOH. KNOLLES.

WILL. BAYLY, 19 Maij, 1541, per ref. Knolles.

WILL. NETHERTON, occurs 1556, witness to the will of
Thomas Mores.

RICH. LEWES, S. T. B. 9 Mart. 1590-1, per mort. ad pref. Eliz,
regin *.

THO. BIBIE, 23 Feb. 1608.

FR. OSBALSTON, A. M. 7 Feb. 1644.

DAV. COLLYER, 5 Maij, 1676, per mort. Osbalston.

PHIL. COLLYER, 29 Octob. 1723, per mort. D. Collyer.

RIC. PAYNE.

* Regist. Whitgift, arch. Cant. v. I. fol. 402, a.

* * In the pedigree of MORES, p. 2, Edward died in "1740," not "1780."

wide, a very proper place for an engagement for two armies. Badbury Hill, in Wiltshire, is more than six miles distant from the White Horse, though Wise says only two or three.

39. A feast on St. Giles's day.

40. 41. 42. No market or fair, nor manufactures.

43. In winter labourers have 1s. a day; handicraft men 1s. 8d. a day throughout the year.

44. Price of provision uncertain.

45. The annual rent or value of the houses and lands in the parish, is about 900*l. per annum*; the poor rate *communibus annis* is about 1s. in the pound, the land-tax about 2s. in the pound, when 4s. are required by act of parliament.

48. The common fuel is faggot wood, sold at 1*l.* 15*s.* *per* hundred, six score to the hundred.

49. The road to London from Cricklade through Highworth and Farringdon, goes over Badbury Hill in the North part of the parish. It is a turnpike road.

Excerpta ex Registro de Coxwell Magna in co. Berk. Incipit
autem hoc Regitrum ab ann. 1557.

1558. Will. Cater and Ales Morris were mar^d 2 Octob.
1559. Jane da. of W^m Cater was bapt. 4 Apr.
Frances Morris and Ann Putenham mar^d 2 Sept.
1560. Margaret da. of Giles Morris bapt. 1 Nov.
Tho. son of Giles Meris bur. 1 Febr.
Alice the maid of Giles Morris bur. 11 Febr.
Giles Meris bur. 11 Jun.
1561. Ann Morris da. of Franc. Morris bapt. 8 Apr.
Annda. of W^m Cater bapt. 20 Octob.
1563. Martha da. of Fr. Mores bapt. 18 Apr.
1565. Waram son of Fr. Morris bapt. 17 Maij.
Franc. son of W^m Cater bapt. 7 Febr.
1568. Ales Morris da. of Fr. bapt. 18 Dec.
1570. Tho. Morris bur. 7 Dec.
Jane M. wife of Tho. bur. 10 Maij, 1570-71.
1572. Warrom Morris son of Fr. bur. 6 Feb.
1573. Catherine da. of Fr. Morris bapt. 23 Jul.
1574. Joane da. of Fr. Morris bapt. 12 Jan. 1574-5.
1576. Tho. son of Fr. Morris bapt. 10 Apr.
1596. Henr. son of James Morris bapt. 30 Mar.
1599. Tho. Mor. son of Tho. M. esq. bapt. 10 Jan. 1599-1600.
1602. Frances Mores bapt. 15 Apr.
Martha da. of Tho. Mores bapt. 7 Mar.
1603. Anne da. of Tho. Mores esq. bapt. 1 Maij.
1604. Dulfabell da. of Tho. Maurice bapt. 25 Maij.
1605. Edw. son of Tho. Morris esq. bapt. 29 Jul.
Dowfabell da. of Bar. Weeks bapt. 13 Sept.
1606. Mr. Moris his wife bur. 18 Dec.
1609. Eliz. da. of B. Weeke bapt. 23 Nov.
N. B. Hoc anno primum occurrit Tho. Bybie Vicarius, qui videtur
abijisse vel alibi migrasse ante 5 Jul. 1644.
1611. Anne da. of B. Weeks bapt. 24 Apr.
1612. Anne Morris widow gent. bur. 18 Dec.
1616. Frances da. of Bar. Weeke bapt. 27 Dec.
1621. Edw. Perkins and Kath. Hitchman mar. 6 Sept.
1624. Walter Mores and Marg. Crosse mar. 12 Maij.
1627. Ann da. of Tho. Mores jun. gent. bapt. 31 Maij.
1628. Dulfabell da. of Tho. Mores jun. gent. and Anne his wife bapt. 13 Jul.
1630. Dowfabell da. of Tho. Mores esq. bur. 5 Dec.
Rich. son of John Mores jun. bur. 7 Feb.
1631. George son of Tho. Mores jun. gent. bapt. 23 Apr.
1632. Ann wife of Tho. Mores jun. gent. bur. 20 Febr.

1638. Dulfabell wife of Tho. Mores sen. esq. bur. 29 Sept.
 1654. Tho. Morris son of Mr. Fr. M. bur. 11 Mar.
 Margaret da. of Mr. Fr. M. born 2 Nov.
 1656. Tho. Morris esq. bur. 27 Martij, 1655-6.
 1658. Elizab. da. of Mr. Morris born 25 Jun.
 1663. Will^m son of J^{no} and Jane M. bapt. 21 Maij.
 1665. Henr. son of D^{to} bapt. 27 Apr.
 Marg. da. of W^m and Marg^t M. bapt. 28 Aug.
 Lætitia wife of Rob^t M. bur^d 13 Jul.
 1670. Fr. Osbaldeston vic. bur. 22 Apr. 1676.
 1675. Marg. wife of Mr. Fr. M. bur^d 11 Sept.
 Mrs. Dulcibella Mores da. to Mr. Fr. M. bur^d 15 Mar.
-

Excerpta ex Registro de Langford co. Berch. incipit ab Apr. 1546.

1551. Dorothea f. Jacobi Morres bapt. 18 Nov.
 1552. Eliz. fil. Jacobi Morres bapt. 7 Nov.
 1579. Arthurus fil. Johis Morris bapt. 26 Jul.
 1582. Tho. fil. Ricⁱ Morris gener. bapt. Apr-22.
 Johes fil. Johis M. bapt. 8 Jul.
 1584. Bridget fil. Johis M. gener. bapt. 8 Sept. sep. 23 Jun. 1587.
 1587-8. Hide fil. Johis Morris bapt. 4 Jan.
 1549. Alex. Morres sep. 20 Junij.
 1552. Ales Morres sep. 1 Oct.
 1573-4. Agnes Morres sep. 9 Febr.
 1578. James Morres gent. sep. 8 Nov.
 1592-3. Tho. Morres sep. 6 Jan.
 1593. Rich. M. sep. 24 Aug.
 1602. Edyth Morres sep. 5 Oct.
 1607. Tho. Burbager.
 1612. Tho. Nutte sep. 26 Apr. 1628.
 1628. Jos. Scriben sep. 13 Jun. 1635.
 1699. Will. Phipps f. 9 Maij.
 1643. Hen. Fowler P. de Mincten Hampton sep. 25 Jul.

In Cartular' Monasterii de Bello Loco MS. in Bibl. Cotton. Nero,
A. XII. 1. continentur,

No. I. Cart' reg' Johis de m̄ de Farendon cum ptinent' 2 Nov. ann' regn' 5.

No. II. Henrici regis confirmacio ejusd' apud Clarendon 12 Feb. regn' 20.

No. III. Cart' ejusd' Hen' de lib' war' in m̄ de Farendon.

No. IV. Cart' ejusd' de feria apud Farendon in vigil' & die Lucæ Evang', dat' apud Certisiam 20 Sept. regn' 11.

No. V. Confirmacio regis Ed. III. cartar' p̄dictar' Joh' & Hen' extr'.—"Dedim' etiam iisdem monachis m̄ n̄rum de Farendon; scil' Magn' Farendon & puā Farend' & Magn' Cokeſwell & puā Cokeſwell & vill' de Schulton & Inglesham cum capella de Cokeſwell & cum oībus prin' suis & quicquid habebam' in villa de Lange-ford." Apud Ebor' 23 Feb. regn' 9.

No. VI. Bulla Honorii pape quam confirmat Innocentius papa.

No. VII. Privileg' Alexandri p̄ divinis celebrand' in grangiis, non' Jul', Pontif. 1.

No. VIII. IX. Lit' E. archid' Berk & Ottonis legati de cantaria in capella construct' apud Cokeſwelle.

Conceditur abb' & conv' q̄d cum apud Cokeſwelle ubi grangiam habent, oratorium construxerint de licentia rectoris n̄ris ecclie in cujus poch' id' loc' existit, divina ibid' celebrantur, exclusis illius loci pochianis.

No. X. Appropriacio ecclesiarum de Schulton & Inglesham & capelle de Cokeſwelle virtute rescripti apli, & ordinacio vicar' de Inglesham & Cokeſwelle sub sig' ep̄i & capituli Sarum, id' Feb', 1243.

"De ecclia autem de Cokeſwelle sic p̄visum est, ut omnes obvenções sive obloēs debite vel voluntarie q̄ offerentur in eccl' de Cokeſwelle, cum minutis decimis, & omnes dec' feni de villen' d̄ce poch', & una crosta de dominico abbis & conv' ad austral' ptem p̄p̄iam cimeterio eccl' de Cokeſwelle q̄ Will' capellan' quondam tenere consuevit, & octava pars decimæ garbarum singulis annis p̄cipiend' de omnibus terris quarum decimas possedit d̄ca ecclia tempore m̄ri Will' de Bodeham p̄p̄ii rectoris ip̄ius ecclie & xi. s. singulis annis a p̄dictis abb' & conv' infra octab' S̄ci Mich' solvend', & pastura ad xx oves pascend' in communi pastura rusticor' ejusd' pochie cedant vicario qui fuerat suo tempore in d̄ca eccl' institutus, percipiend', habend' & tenend' jure vicarie pochial' eccl' de Cokeſwelle in perpet' integre & quiete; cetera autem omnia tam in decimis garbarum bladi quam leguminum cum quodam tenem' dimidia & hyda terre q̄ pertinet ad ecclesiam cedant in usus p̄p̄ios & liberos abbis & conv' p̄dictorum, percipienda, habenda & tenenda jure p̄sonatus, libere & integre & quiete, in p̄pet'; verum ip̄i vicarii q̄ suo tempore in p̄dictis eccl' fuerint constituti satisfinebunt omnia oīa tam ep̄alia quam archidiaconalia debita & consueta a quibus ip̄i abb' & conv' semper erunt immunes."

Recreat' cartar' Joh' regis.

No. XI.

No. XI. Compositio realis int' abb' & conv' & capitulum Sarum & mrum W. archid' Berk' rect' eccl' de Farendon de decimis m de Farendon.

No. XII. Privil' ne archid' vel alii p'lati eccliarum recipiant pecuniam a tenentibus nris, 17 cal. Jan. Pontif. Greg. IV.

No. XIII. Consuetudines approbatæ inter vic' de Cokefwelle & pochianos suos p Dyonis' abbem de B. Loc' & Tho' vic' de Cokefwelle.

No. XIV. Consuetudines int' vic' de Schulton & pochian' suos p P. abb' B. Loc' & Will' ppet' vic' de Schulton, 1331.

No. XV. Comp' prima facta int' H. abb' & conv' de B. L. ex una pte & dec' & capel' Lync' & monasterium W. can' ejusdem & rector' de Langford ex altera de decimis.

No. XVI. Confirm' sive declaracō p'dce comp' tempore Ric' Linc' epi & Oliv' decan' & mri Nich' de Marleberge, rect' prebend' de Langford, act' Lond' mens' Octob' 1275.

No. XVII. Concord' facta inter dñum Ægid' Ruffum pb' de Langford & abb' & conv' de cōa pasture in p'tis & campis de Langford quam dñi abb' & conv' petebant p b're de recto. 28 H...

No. XVIII. Concord' facta int' abb' B. L. reg' & dñum de Langeforde & Will' de Lessington can' Linc' de curia ibid' tenend', 1260.

No. XIX. Concord' inter abb' de B. L. & Stanleya de cursu aque Thamisie, 1217.

No. XX. de eod' inter easdem 1222.—A. abb' Waverle.—R. abb' Bruere.

No. XXI. Cart' Joh' de Bouille & Hawis. uxor de dim' acr' prati in Redcote.

No. XXII. Cart' Hawis. fil' Will' de Boclande & relicta J. de Boville de dimid' ac' p'ri Redcote unde p'm fuit int' eos in cur' reg'.

No. XXIII. Cart' ejusd' H. de quodam fossato in Redcote cum toto ten' in terris predictis & aquis.

No. XXIV. Conc' facta inter abb' & conv' & f'm Rob' de Dives prior' Jerlm in Angl' de secta hōiū dñi p'oris ad hund' de Farendon, viz. de thetlinga de Wurth; & quomodo debent ibi annunciari.

No. XXV. Scriptum Will' de Hastinge, mil', de non intrand' waren' abb' & conv' & de molend' & stagno de Kindelwer' in pace tenendo sine inquietacione sui vel hōiū suorum.

No. XXVI. Scriptum Math' de Besilles dñi de Redcote & Elizab' uxor ejus fact' abb' & conv' de B. L. quod possint libere ire & redire cum navibus & navicellis suis ad molend' de Kyndelwere.

No. XXVII. Cart' Galf' de Besylles domini de Redcote (fil' predictorum) quod possint abb' & conv' lavare oves & contra fluxum aquæ variare.

No. XXVIII. Carta Fulconis fil' Warini de duobus sol' redditus de nundinis de Wantetinge per quādam consuetudinem sal' & de libertate in dictis nundinis habenda.

No. XXIX. Confirmacio ejusdem per Fulconis fil' Warini dñum de Waynetyng 8 E. III.

No. XXX. Comp' int' abb' & conv' & p'rem conv' de Langethon jux' Gloc' de quadam secta cid' priori relaxata & de secta 111 hōiū de Berninton de tenura reg' act' cur' de Farendon & de visu tenendo & de coronatoribus & aliis. No.

No. XXXI. Priv' qđ possessiones nre non taxentur, id' Aug. 14 Joh' pape.

No. XXXII. Cart' Will' de Rampane de Wyka sua cum una virgata terre in Haylescumbe in vill' de Chelreye.

Jul' uxor predicti.

Id' fil' predicti.

No. XXXIII. Cart' ejusdem de xii denar' ann' redd' ex dimid' virgata terre in Haylescumbe.

No. XXXIV. Convenc' facta inter abb' & conv' & Reginald' de la Wike de Wyke p'cedi & virgata terre in Haylescumbe sibi & heredibus suis tradita & concessa ad redd' firm' p L sol' annuis, 42 H. III.

No. XXXV. Script' int' Pet' de Cicestr' B. L. & Mich' de Meledon de serviciis p terris in Langeford.

No. XXXVI. Cart' Joh' de Inglesham de redditione & renunciacione cartæ p quam fuit feoffatus de toto m de Inglesham; test' Hen' abb' Byndon.

Nich' de Inglesham temp' H. abb' B. Loc. R.

No. XXXVII. Cart' Joh' de Inglesham de m de Inglesham.

No. XXXVIII. Cart' Nic' fil' Will' de Lusteshull de iv s. annui redd' de ten' in Inglesham & Farendon.

No. XXXIX. Procuratorium vicariorum de Schulton & Inglesham five de Coke-well 5 id. Jul. 1330.—N. de B. vic' de C.

P. abb' B. L.

No. XL. Procurat' originale mrii de Farendon. P. abb' B. L.

No. XLI. Littera substituto facienda.

No. XLII. Littera decano missa p sigillo officii imponend'.

No. XLIII. Firma molendinorum de pva Farend'.

No. XLIV. Ordinacio vic' de Schulton & de pens' annual' p'cipiend' 7 id' Oct. 1252. Gilb' de Farendon inst' vic'.

No. XLV. Queta clam' dni Adomari com' de Pembr', dni de Welesford & Mountenak, de festa hōium de Schulton & Farend' pv' de Longford ad hund' de Bampton, 7 F. fil' E.

No. XLVI. Inq' capt' apud Kynemersford p piscaria de Inglesham, 1319.

No. XLVII. Littera com' Lanc' de eadem pife'.

No. XLVIII. Breve reg' quod taxacio nulla fiat de Overinglesham nisi cum Ne-
ph' Bodl' tenet.

No. XLIX. Littera due regine quod hōies abbas de Overinglesham non taxentur in Hundredo Farendon.

No. L. Littera taxatorum & collectorum xvme in com' Berk' taxatoribus in com' Wilt' direct' p taxaco hōium abb' de B. L. de Overinglesham.

No. LI. Vere den' juratorum p jureyscherd de Kyndelwer', 45 H. III.

No. LII. Bre' dni reg' de expens' militum in hund' de Farend', 9 E. III.

No. LIII. Bre' reg' p decimis m de Farendon, 8 Dec. regn' VIII.

No. LIV. Acquiescent' pens' ecclie de Farendon solvend'.

No. LV. Acq' pens' annual' de custode de Farendon p'cipiend'.

No. LVI. Littera vicaria p custode de Farendon.

Extant preterea ad finem consuetudines, &c sicut in libro Bodl' sed auctio-
ri & meliori iterum consulendæ. 7 Oct. 1751.

Ex

Ex Lib' MSto in Bibl' Bodl' in quo continentur transcripta Char-
tarum & aliorum Instrumentorum Ballivæ de Saunford, ordi-
nata & coadunata tempore Sir Rob' de Estrop tunc præcept'
ibidem. Nota istius libri Wood 10.

F. 2. Tho' de Santford, fil' Tho' de Santford, concedit fribus mil' T. terras in
Saunford cum advoc' eccl' de Blebury.

Adam de Pyriton fil' Tho' de Pyriton conc' man' de Saunford cum pert'.

Eandem concess' confirmat Kath' Paynel vidua, fil' dñi Adæ de Pyriton.

Wills Peverel, mil', concess' confirmat Tho' de Saunford, mil', ejus avunculi.

F. 3. Tho' fil' Hug' de Peverel, alter heredum Tho' de Saunford, confirm'.

Ric' de S. fil' Tho' de Saunford molendinum a patre datum confirmat.

F. 4. sequitur finalis concordia facta apud Rading, 1 H. fil' Joh' de molen-
dino Saunfordiensi.

Carta Hug' fil' Tho' de Saunford.

F. 5. Carta Rad' fr' Tho' Saunford.

..... Jordani de Saunford.

Rob' de Saunford & Jordani heredis sui.

Conventio inter Tho' & Rad' de Saunford.

Conventio inter fribus mil' T. & moniales de Sanford.

F. 6. Carta Tho' fil' Tho' de Saunford.

Carta Will' fil' Rob' de Ramesham.

Carta Johis de Scaccario.

Carta Roberti de Saunford patris Jordani & Rogeri.

F. 7. Carta Chr' Bacum viduæ.

Amabilia de Saunford priorissa eccl' conventual' de Littlemore de cõi assens' &
consens' capituli sui concedit, &c. mag' & ffr' M. T. 2 selliones terræ in vill' de
Saunford quas tenuit Henr' Kide.

Matilda de Glovernia priorissa eccl' conv' de Littlemore iisdem concedit tene-
mentum quod tenuit Matilda de Froggepuce in Saunford. In carta postremo ci-
tat' occ' Walt' de Froggepuce.

F. 8. Carta Hug' de Plecy & Isabellæ ux' ejus.

F. 9. Carta Rog' de Langeleye & Jordani fil' ejus de Saunford.

F. 16. Carta Ric' fil' Willi Frankeleyn.

Carta Rob' Frankeleyn de Couel, & Margerizæ ux' ejus.

Amar' de Couel.==

Paganus de Gerfingdon==

Willus de Merton==

Andr' de Couel.

Willielmus.

Hugo de M. clicus.
Sym' de Merton.

Carta Hen' de Couel fil' Willm' de Kerfington. Emma fuit ux' istius Hen' de C.
 F. 16. Hæc est conventio facta int' fr̃es M. T. de Couel ex una parte & dñam
 Philicim de Bade abbat' de Godeftowe & famoniales ejusd' loci ex altera; s' qđ
 pñi fr̃es T. dederunt unam acram terræ dictis abb' & famonialibus de G. in excam-
 beam dictarum famonal' principiori bercariæ dictorum fr̃m T. versus occidentem
 apud Villend'; & sciend' quod illa acra quam dicti fr̃ T. dederunt dictis famoni-
 alibus in excambio p' aeris juxt' bercariam dictarum fr̃ T. versus occidentem jacet in
 quarentena illa quæ vocatur Ogeyn yeston Anglice, & Latine lapidem apud Ville-
 den' s' p' acra juxt' faceram ad caput prædictæ acre; & ut h' covencio perpet' fir-
 mitate & stabilitate ex utraque pte fervetur illa p'ci cirographi que penes fr̃es
 t' relidet de famoniales sigillum suum appos'. Hiis t'.

Dño Rad' Harang.
 Will' fil' Pagani.
 Will' de Leukenore.
 Hen' de Kerfington.
 Pet' Frankelano, &c.

Notum sit omnibus quod h' convent' facta est int' fr̃es T. de Couel ex una pte, &
 Philiciam de Bade abbatiss' de Godeftowe & famoniales ejusd' loci ex altera pte, sc'
 quod abb' de Godeftowe & famoniales illius loci dimisserunt fr̃bus T. de Couel in
 excamb' unam dim' acr' terre in campo de Couel q̃ jacet in ye longe furlong, &
 unam rodam sc' q̃tam ptam unius acre q̃ vocatur ye handeharde q̃ jacet apud Holweye
 pro uno messuag' qđ fuit fr̃um T. in villa de Couel qđ jacet in ye mede croft, qđ sc'
 meis' continet' in se 16 pacas in longitudine & 6 pacas in lat'; & ut h' convent' & h'
 excamb' prædict' ten' ex utraque pte firma stabilitate fervetur in perpet' p̃dict' abb' de
 G. cōi consil' & assens' fammonial' illius loci p'ci hujus cirographi q̃ remanet penes
 fr̃es T. de Couel memoratos ad majorem securitatem hñdam sigillum suum appo-
 suit. Hiis t'.

Dño Rad' Harang.
 Will' de Leuckenore.
 Rad' de Saunford.
 Hen' de Kerfington.
 Andr' Amar'.
 Ric' le Frankeleyn, &c.

F. 17. Carta Clementis abb' Ofn'.
 Carta Andreæ fil' Amar' de Couel.
 Carta Rad' fil' Amar'.
 Carta Rob' de Oyli.

F. 18. Carta Tho' fil' Elye & Alyanoræ ux' ejus.
 Carta Hen' de Couel & Dionys' ux' ejus.

F. 19. Carta Andreæ fil' Galfr' Amar' de Couel temple.

F. 23. Carta Will' de Kerfington & Matildæ ux' ejus, & Hen' fil' & hēdis ejus.

F. 27. Carta Rob' de Thorp, abb' de Gerneden.

F. 28. Carta Bernardi Mulet & Bern' fil' ejus de terris in Horssepach.

F. 29.

- F. 26. Cartæ Ric' fil' Joh' de terr' ibidem.
 F. 30. Cartæ Hug' fil' Hug' Choch de Gerfingdon.
 Cartæ Amiciæ quondam ux' Willm Sered de Littlemore.
 Cartæ Rog' fil' Hug' Choch de Gerfingdon.
 F. 31. Carta Tho' fil' Galfr' de Fonte de Gerfingdon.
 Carta Joh' fil' Nich' de Gerfingdon.
 F. 32. Carta Basilæ quondam ux' Rog' cici de Gerfingdon.
 F. 34. Carta Rob' fil' Walt' abbot de Oxon'.
 F. 35. Carta Willmi de Ebestan fil' Hen' de Oxon'.
 Carta Steph' fil' Steph' de Walecote.
 Carta Sanarii fil' Steph' de Walecote.
 F. 45. Carta Will' fil' Joh' de Appeleford.
 F. 46. Carta Ric' fil' Rog' de Effingdon.
 Carta Joh' fil' Rog' de Effingdon.
 Carta Joh' fil' Joh' de Effingdon.
 Carta Walteri fil' Joh' de Effingdon.
 Carta Sim' clerici fil' Hen' de Effingdon.
 F. 49. Carta Joh' Drew fil' Rog' Drew de Effingdon.
 F. 51. Carta Johannæ fil' Ric' Roker, relictæ Rog' Dru.
 F. 52. Caria Hug' fil' Johannæ fil' Ric' le Roker.
 F. 53. Carta Petri fil' Ric' & Amiciæ de Talemache.

Rog' de Schireburn.==

Rad' de Schireburn.==

Matilda, ux' Eustach' de Croker.

- F. 55. Carta Rob' fil' Ascelini de Pyriton.

Reginald' de Codefdon.==Helena.

Roberti, carta f. 57.

- F. 58. Carta Ric' fil' Willmi de Golde.
 Carta Willmi fil' Gilb' Drye.
 F. 61. Carta Hug' de Pagenham & Margeriæ ux' ejus.
 Carta Joh' pfone de Netlest.
 F. 62. Carta fr' Amaric' de S. Maur'.
 F. 63. Carta Nich' fil' Rog' de Vikestrop.
 F. 64. Carta Pet' fil' Oliv' de Hafel.

D

F. 66.

F. 66. Carta Ric' fil' Ric' Quyntyn de Lokerugg.

Walterus. = Berta.

Milo comes Hereford.

F. 69. Carta Reginaldi abb' St. Ebrulfi, 1206.

Carta Æ pr' de Altifago, quam concedit advoc' eccl' de Spenes fr̃s mil' .
T. ann' 1206.

F. 70. Carta Willmi fil' & her' Joh' de Argenteo.

Joh' Belet de Ingelfeld = Amicia.

Joh' B. de I. f. 85.

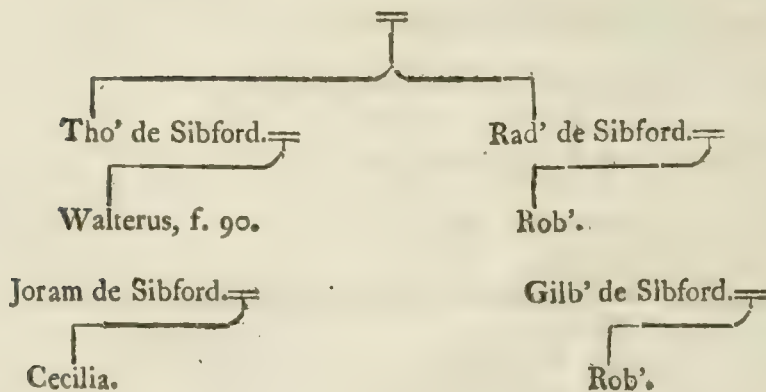
F. 85. Carta Willmi fil' Rog' de Chandefeld.

Ric' de Waleton. = Hawisia, f. 87.

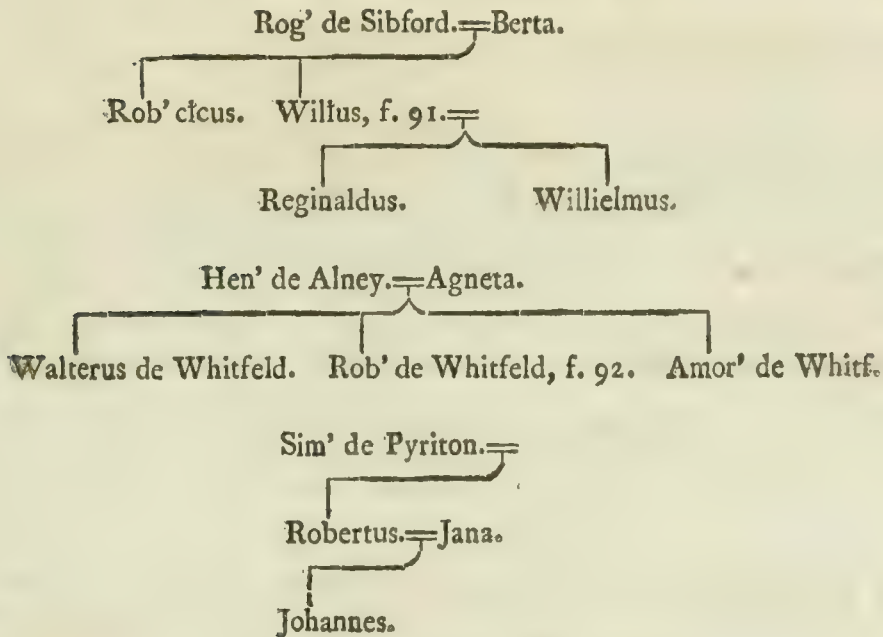
Margeria, f. 86.

Phil' de Hertrigge. = Johanna.

Robertus, f. 88.



Rog'



Ex lib' "Taxationum, Regularum, Consuetudinum, & aliorum spectantium ad Mon' de Farendon;" in Bibl' Bodl' Barlov. 49. Tan. Not. Mon. p. 18.

F. 7. Fr' N. custos ecclie de Farendon reddit compotum suum:

De redditu manerii de Farendon,	xiii s. iiii d.
De redditu man' de Wade,	vi l. viii s. o s.
De domibus locatis,	vii s. o s.
De firma altaris,	viii l. xiii s. iiii d.
	xxii l. xx d.

Penso annualis soluta ad mon' de Farendon dno abbati belli loci regis,	xii d.
Penso ann' rectori dicte ecclie (sc' Far' ut puto)	lxvi l. xiii s. iiii d.
D 2	F. 8.

F. 8. S U L T O N E.

Hen' de la Burghie tenet dim' lid' t're & reddit p ann' x solidos solvendo ad quatuor anni terminos (natal' dñi Pasch' nativ' S. Joh' Bapt' & fest' S. Mich' fol' 1.) æquis portionibus.

F. 9 Dimid' Hydag'. Will' Andreu, Hug' de Fonte, Will' Norays, Rob' de Ulmo, Walt' Halewelle, Rob' le Perour, tenent' & facient' in oībus sicut predictus Hen'.

Virgatar' & dimid'. Rog' de Burtone & Joh' Godefray tenent unam virg' t're & dim' & redd' p ann' vii s. vi d. & facient in omnibus secundum quant' terræ suæ sicut præd' Hen'.

Virgatarii. Rog' Perys, Ric' Albun, Andr' Sanfom, Will' Albus, Walt' Forle, Will' le Perur, Rob' Pavn, Rob' Folc, Ric' Ouerwatere, Godefridus Ouerwatere, Walt', Hen', Rob' monachus, Joh' de Ponte, Will' Faber, W. Lewe, & W. le Freeman, ten' virgatas terræ & fac' &c.

Dim' virg'. Ric' le Niwemarstre, Ric' le Clerick, Ric' le Hyne, Hen' de Had' done, relicta Stephani, Rob' Bercator, Will' le Perur, Alicia de Burtone, R. Gefrav, & Rob' Saleman tenent dim' virg', & fac' &c. &c. excepto dicto Rob' Saleman qui solvit plus cæteris vi d.

Semi liberi. Will' Hugo ten' dim' hid' terræ & solv' x s. & fac' &c. Rad' de Bourtone tenet viii acras terræ & unam domum cum crofta & redd' per ann' xii d.

F. 9. Cotarii. Hen' clericus ten' unum cotellum cum crofta & redd' p ann' octo denar'.

Cotellum juxta eccliam solv' p ann' xvi d.

Cotellum in angulo cœmeterii cum crofta xvi d.

Cotellum Feliciæ solv' p ann' viii d.

Cotellum Ricardi messarii xii d.

Cotellum Johannis carrectarii xviii d.

Mesmd', quod quælibet virgata terræ valet in Sultone iii marc' in dñi tamen voluntate accipiend' plus & minus, & hoc secundum qualitatem tenementor' & facultatem tenentium vel inrantium

Sequitur compotus Roberti prepositi de Sultone à fol. 10 ad

F. 11. b. PARVA FARENDONE cum LANGEFORD.

Pet' Huket tenet unam virgat' terræ & reddit per ann' v solidos v ova ad pascha.

Virgatarii. Walt' Ernold, Relicta Maynard, Will' Hirais, Rob' de Chereche, Ric' de Sultone, Rad' Balle, Rad' Bernard, Pet' Terry Jofes Juvenis, & Radulphi de Parva Farendone, Will' Sewale, Walt' Andreu, Sim' Zorebern, Rad' Red, Walt' Cutel, Will' Gerald, Phil' Golding, Willus Novus, Walt' le Wite, Will' Haliday & Walt' Farendon Parva cum Langford.

GOLDING DE LANGEFORD tenent tantum terram.

Dim' Virg'. Will' Ernold, Will' Hiredman, Will' Vauler, Rob' Welond, Relicta Parfch, Galf' Alayn, Steph' Walter, Will' Crockere, & Will' le Freman de Parv' Far' & Hug' Ailwyne de Langeford ten' dim' virg' terræ.

Semiliberi. Rob' Alayn ten' x virg' & reddit p ann' x s.

Will' Faber ten' unam virg' & solv' p ann' v s.

Relicta Johis juvenis ten' dim' virg' & redd' vi s. viii d.

Cotarii. Tho' de molendino ten' unum cot' & redd' p ann' xvi d.

Cotellum aliud quod ux' ejus tenet reddit p ann' xvi d.

Cotellum Walensis cum crosta xxx d.

Cotellum Lorfman cum crosta xxx d.

Cotellum Bruton cum crosta xxxii d.

Cotellum le Hurde cum crosta ii s.

Cotellum le Haliere cum crosta ii s. iii d.

Firma. Rob' Acke ten' molendinum a . . ue & molend' fullonis & redd' lx s. tenet etiam duas acras terræ & unam acram prati p p. l. cum redditum.

Mem'd', quælibet virgata terræ ibidem valet iii marc' sed pro dñi vol', &c.

F. 13. Sequitur compotus W. politi de Parv' Far' & Langford.

Pensio soluta per ann' Johi de Inglesham xlv s. ob.

I N G L E S H A M:

F. 14. Walt' le Bauler unam virg' terræ & vi acras prati, & redd' vi s. & ii d. ad fest' S. Mich'.

F. 15. Virgatarii. Will' le Cran, Joh' Bissup, Hug' le Stur, Will' Mercator, Pet' le Stur, Pet' Waltere, Joh' Agnes, & Joh' de molendino ten' virg' terræ.

Dim' virg'. Will' Dong, Tho' Lakerman, Rog' Wont, Joh' Parvus, Tho' de Lake, Colle Felice, Hug' de Farendon, Emma Curdi, & Colle Henri tenet' dimid' virgat'.

Coterelli. Relicta Andreæ ten' cotellum & crosta & redd' p ann' xii d.

Rob' Mercator ten' tantam terram & reddit xii d.

Joh' Parvus dñto & redd' xviii d.

Walt' de siulle dñto xviii d.

Rob' Wastell dñto xviii d.

Will' Kyng ten' unam domum & crost' & reddit ii s.

Piscaria. Idem Will' ten' piscariam & redd' xix s.

Colle piscator ten' pisc' vsus Letchlade, & redd' dim' marc'.

Et est quædam area vsus pontem de Letchlade quæ vocatur Inglesham, & reddit xii d.

Nicholaus capellanus ten' domum, gardinum & crostam & redd' v s.

Alanus de Chirchematem ten' dom' & crost' & redd' v s.

Cotellum Bele cum curtilagio redd' ii s.

Cotellum

Cotellum Johis cum curtilagio redd' 11 s̄.

Cotellum Luvekyn piscatoris 11 s̄.

Forinfeci. Dñs minoris Ingletham & undecim tenentes sui tenent unum pratum
vsus Lechlade, & redd' xix s̄. ob. ad fest' Mich'.

Dñs de Lusteshulle ten' unam vicariam de Fersedone & pratum, & redd' 1111 s̄.

Episc' Wigorn' ten' unum pratum, & redd' vi d̄.

Joh' de Muthrop ten' unum p̄tum sub Bendlondehulle, & redd' 11 d̄.

Mem' quaelibet virg' terræ valet 1111 marc' sed, &c.

Seq' compotus W. p̄pos' de Ingletham.

F. 16. b. Expens' pro cancello eccle reparando 11 s̄. 1 d̄.

F. 17. b. Comp' fr' G. custodis de Kyndelwere.

Exp' in pensione annuali Alani de Redecote 11 s̄.

F. 18. b. Comp' fr' Johis custodis de la Wyke.

Exp' in pens' ann' rect' eccl' de Farendon pro omnibus decimis

vii. xiiii s̄. 1111 d̄. f. 19. a.

F. 21. M A G N A F A R E N D O N E.

Hen' Anketil ten' 11 burgagia & xxvi acras dñi [dominii] & redd' p ann' vi s̄. 111 d̄.
& unam libram cumini.

Rob' de la Cote ten' 11 burg' & xxxi acr' & redd' vi s̄. 1x d̄.

Joh' de la Graue ten' 111 burgagia & vi acr' terræ & domum Bageneyld, solvit
vi s̄. 1 d̄. & unam libr' cumini.

Et alii burgenfes dictæ villæ ten' tenementa sua libere absque omni servicio, & red-
dunt p ann' plus & minus secundum quant' tenementorum; solebant tamen ab antiquo
reddere p burgagio suo xii d̄. p ann' sed nunc dant' xiiii d̄. ob. unde unus den' &
ob. fuit pro pannagio & maritagio filiarum suarum, quod quidem pann' & mar' quidam
abbas remisit iis pro redditu dictorum trium obolorum.

Sectatores intrinseci. Rob' Alayn, Will' Hugo, Hug' le Geldene, Ric' de Gayola,
Hen' Anketil, Rob' Childlove, habent terram in campis.

Sect' extrinseci. Will' de la Cote p terra Lamberhti, Joh' de Nenbur' p terra de la
prope, omnes tenentes hospitaliorum de p̄va Wrpe, & de la Wodewe, Robert' de Gar-
dino.

F. 23. Fr. W. custos Magn' Farendone reddit comp' suum.

Fines & perquisitiones. De W. de Wyke p licentia maritandi in libert' dñi ad fili-
am W. Finatoris, xiiii s̄. iv d̄.

De relicta R. de Notelcumbe, p licentia tenendi domum suam dum vivit 1111 s̄.

De Joh' uft pro lic' teñdi quoddam burg' 11 s̄.

De R. de Gamenefeld pro conclamento xii d̄.

F. 24. W E S T E B R O U K.

Will' Juvenis ten' dim' hyd' terræ, & redd' vi s. viii d. & x ova ad festum Sti Mich' & x ova ad pasch'.

Rob' le Wodeward, Eva le Caun, Joh' Segar, Galfr' Bugg, Hen' Godrich, Ric' Augustin, Ric' Bernard, Will' Adeling, Will' Siward, Ric' Lane, Elias de Coke-welle, Sandee Botte, & Rob' Eurdi; teñt tantam.

Wm̄s de la Forde, Joh' Kaym, W'm le Hare, Nich' Schoman, Joh' Ingulf, W'm de Wallingford, Relicta Clerici, Ric' North, Hen' le Furner, W'm Mordone, Wm̄s Juvenis, Joh' de Porta, Will' Longus, Sandre Botte, Adam de Kelmescote, Joh' Foref-tarius, Joh' Eurdi, Rad' Buche, Walt' Hordwelle, & Joh' de la Pande tenent virgatam terræ, & redd' quilibet lx d.

Wm̄s de Chulrey, & ... anwe Medcrofte ten' uterque iii virgat' & redd' x s.

Ric' le Bissupstone ten' unum messuag' quod fuit quondam grangia abbatis, & unam acr' terræ & dim' & redd' p ann' iiii s.

Ric' Sweye ten' unum messuag' & unam acr' & redd' p ann' iiii s.

Will' de la Lane tenet unam croftam quæ fuit Ricardi Sifrid, & reddit per ann' xii d.

Joh' le Forester ten' unam domum & croft' & redd' xiii d. ob.

Hen' Boche ten' dum vivit domum & tillagium, & redd' iiii s.

Ric' Boche ten' unam croft' dum viv' & redd' iiii d.

Relicta Boche tenet dimid' acr' terræ a pte boreali de la flute, & reddit dum vivit vi d.

Walt' Horduelle ten' unam domum & croft' & redd' xiv d.

W'm de Shalingeford ten' unam domum & cr' & redd' p ann' ii s.

Joh' Caym ten' unam acr' ante domum suam in vico regio, & redd' vi d.

Memd' quod rector ecclesie de Farendon habebit octo boves cunctes cum bobus abbatis.

Memd' quod quælibet virg' terræ valēt v marc' sed &c.

F. 25. Compotus fr' W. custodis de Westbr'.

Fines & perqu. De J. Segar p lic' coronandi filium suum xii d.

C O K E S W E L L E M A J O R.

Hen' de Stauntone ten' dim' hid' terre, & reddit p ann' x s. vii d. ob. & xv ova ad patch'.

Dim' hyd'. Mauricius Paling, Will' Burling, Jofes Yde, Jofes de Kulmesfote, Will' Aylewe, Will' Albus, Will' Euerard, Gilebertz Kerde, Andreas Bouestret, Rad' de Stauntone, Sara Wydua, & Hen' North, tenent & faciunt in oibus sicut dcs Hen' de Stauntone.

Virgatarij. Robertus Morys, Hen' Morys, Mauricius Middetonne, Mauric' Gileberd, Reginald' de Firnhulle, & Robtus Capentarius ten' dim' virg' terre, & faciunt in oibus secundum quant' terre.

Gunnild. Gunnilda vidua tenet unam virg' terræ & amplius & reddit vi s. viii d. p ann'.

Joh' Salingeford tenent unam virgatam terræ & amplius & redd' v s. vi d. ob.

Mauricius Paling tenet domum & quinque acras terre & croftam uniûs cotellarii operarii, & redd' p ann' ii s. vi d.

Gunnilda vidua tenet domum & acram de simili terra cotellarii, & reddit per ann' ii s.

Robertus Carpentarius ten' x acras terre de simili tenura, & redd' p ann' ii s.

Robertus le Cran ten' x acr' terræ de simili tenura, & reddit p ann' v den. & iii gallinas & unum gallum ad cherfet, & v ova ; custodiet ille latrones attachiatos & ad psonam ducet de Farendon.

Ric' Twiri, Alex' Dureman, & Will' Burnard tent' tantam terram & faciunt in oib' sicut dictus Ric' le Cran.

Set dcs Alex' dat' de redditu vi d. & dcs Will' Burnard quietus est opere servitio ptinente ad terram suam & solvit p ann' dum ipse & uxor ejus viverit v s. ii d.

Gilibertus Cost ten' unam domum cum crofta, & reddit xii d.

Will' clericus, Reginaldus Pelet, Will' Bouestret, Heyne Capoun, & W'm Gamel ten' tantam, & fac' in oibus sicut G. Cost.

Rads clericus ten' dim' hid' & redd' x s. & fac' sicut p'mus H.

Et tota villata tenet ptum scil' Redcumbe & redd' p ann' v s. — dñs habebit in pastura de la More xvi vaccas, v' boves & unum tantum.

Mem'd', quælibet virg' terre val' ii d. marc' sed, &c.

C O K E S W E L L E M I N O R.

Rob' Colefweyn ten' ii virg' terre & redd' dim' marc' ad fest' S. Mich' & xv ova ad pasch'.

Dim' hid'. Will' Bernard, Will' Aylwyne, Hugo Grem, Agnes vidua, Will' Mainfcho, Relicta Cherney, Pet' de Sirde, Walt' Palmere, Renata Hachewls, Johes Gunnild, & Johes Butting, teñt tantam terra & fact' ut R. C.

Virgatarii. Adam Faber, Hen' Daggulf, & Johes Pynnot teñt virg' terre & redd' quilibet xl ð.

Pet' de Sirde ten' dim' virg' terre & redd' p ann' xx ð. Walt' Paling teñt tantam terram & redd' tant'.

Joh' Hennemers ten' unam virg' terre & dim' & duas acras & dim' & reddit vi s. vi ð. p ann'.

Rog' Mydetone ten' unam virg' terre & tertiam partem & reddit iv s. v ð.

Philippus Sandone ten' io acras terre & reddit ii s. ii ð. ob.

Adam de la Hulle teñt tant' terram & reddit xlii ð.

Will' Manicho het pasturam quæ dicitur Chastrewey & reddit p ann' L ova & tenet ii acr' pti & reddit vi ð. & Will' Cherney teñt tant' ptum & reddit similiter vi ð. & ova.

Relicta Hachewls ten' unum messuagium & gardinum, & redd' iii s. x ð. itm ten' unam acr' pti & redd' iii ð.

Johes Gunnild tenet vi acras terre & redd' p ann' xxii ð.

Cotarii. Andr' Batekyng ten' domum & croftam & reddit xxvii ð. & galinas duas & gallum.

Will' Swift ten' domum & croftam & reddit ii s.

Tota villata dat' p pastura de Thornehulle iii s.

Ead' villata dat' p Bernemedede fēdo anno v s. & si quolibet anno falcebunt tantum dabunt.

Ead' villata het in monte aquilonari communam.

Et rector de Farendon & tota villata p̄dca habebunt sup montem juxta Cowes a die S. Johis usque purific' oves suas, & alia animalia sua possunt habere ibidem per totum ann'.

Mem'd' quælibet virg' val' iii marc'.

Fr' G. custos de Cokefwell reddit computum suum.

De tota redditu affiso Magne Cokefwell,

De redditu psonatus (ejusd'),

De domibus locatis ibid',

De redditu de Redcumbe,

ci s. ix ð. q.

v s. ii ð.

liii s. vi ð.

ii s. vi ð.

E

De

De toto redd' assiso de p̄va Cok',
 De domibus locatis ibid',
 De redditu de Thornehulle,
 De redditu de Bernemede,

lx s. ix d. q̄.
 ii s. i d.
 xviii d.
 xlvii d.

Id' reddit computum de xiii s. iiii d. de Roberto le Cran p̄ fine terre, & de iiii l. xiii s. de recognitione hōium Magne Cokeswelle in p̄mo adventu abbatis dñi sui, & de xxiii s. vi d. de Parva Cokeswelle p̄ simili, & de xlviii s. viii d. de tallagio utriusque villæ. Et de viii s. de Johē Gunnild & relicta p̄positi p̄ licencia maritandi filias suas, & de iiii s. de Walt' Dreng pro licentia faciendi murum suum contra vicum.

Inter expens'.

In pensione annuali vicar' de Cok',

xl s.

In pens' rectoris ecclie de Farendon p̄ decimis relaxandis xxvi s.

viii d.

Fr' M. custos man' de Farendone, ejus computum. fol. 31.

Inter expens'.

In expens' dñi regis apud Farendone,

c s. vi d.

In exp' dnæ reginæ ibid' p̄ noctantis,

lxxv s.

In exp' dñi Edv' ibidem p̄ noctantis,

l s. vi d.

In exp' dñi R. de Mortuo mari ibid',

iiii s.

In pens' annual' Templar' Lond' p̄ toto man',

xiii s. iiii d.

Fr' R. custos camere man' de Farendone, ejus comp'. f. 31. b.

De redditu de Heilescumbe,

li s.

De redd' de Wanentinge,

ii s.

De redd' Oxon',

iiii s.

Memd', quod istud man' (Farend') valet hoc anno, cliiii l. x s. iiii d. ob. q̄.



B I B L I O T H E C A
T O P O G R A P H I C A
B R I T A N N I C A.
N° XVI.

CONTAINING
C O L L E C T I O N S
TOWARDS
A H I S T O R Y
OF
B E R K S H I R E.

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whose Size could not secure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinsic Merit entitled them to survive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miscellaneous Collections by Booksellers, they have been recalled into Existence, and by uniting together have defended themselves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withstand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheesemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a similar view it is here intended to present the Publick with some valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will consist of Re-publications of scarce and various Tracts; another of such MS. Papers as the Editors are already possessed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore proposed to publish a Number occasionally, not confined to the same Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in such a Manner, that the general Articles, or those belonging to the respective Counties, may form a separate Succession, if there should be enough published, to bind in suitable Classes; and each Tract will generally be completed in a single Number.

Into this Collection all Communications consistent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correspondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, so none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reason.

Three
* * This Number contains ~~two~~ ^{all} Plates, besides what are printed on the Letter-
Prets, ~~both~~ properly paged.—The Binder will take care that the additional Leaves
to SPEN (p. *43—45), CHILDREY (p. *66—74, &c.) and SHAW (p. *81—92), are
placed after their respective Parishes.

✂ With this Number is given an additional Leaf to GREAT COXWELL,
N^o XII.

COLLECTIONS
TOWARDS
A PAROCHIAL HISTORY
OF
BERKSHIRE.
BEING

The Answers returned to Mr. MORES's circular Letters and Queries for the Parishes of BISHAM, CHADLESWORTH, COLESHILL, CUMNER, EAST-GARSTON, SHAW, SHIFFORD, SPARSHOLT, SPEEN, STANFORD, SUTHAMSTEDE, and YATTENDON.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

A few Particulars collected by the EDITOR for those of ALDWORTH, SHOTTESBROOKE, and WHITE WALTHAM.

L O N D O N,
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,
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P R E F A C E.

IT was a favourite view with the editor of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, to promote the investigation of the local antiquities of his native country, by circulating such queries in civil, ecclesiastical, and natural history, as, by being adapted almost to the commonest capacity, seemed answerable by mere in the least degree inquisitive. Such a plan had been at first started by Mr. Mores, and with his own application of his own plan, in the history of his native parish of Tunstall, the present work opened. Though the returns to this circulation have not been made precisely conformable to these outlines, the editor is far from thinking himself disappointed in his object, when he reflects on the ample assistance he has been favoured with by his friends, who have enabled him to carry on his work through Sixteen successive numbers, in which, not a few of our first-rate antiquaries have vied with each other in this pleasing and informing pursuit, and encourage him to affirm they will continue to do so.

Having in N^o XIII. given a specimen of answers to Mr. Mores' queries peculiar to the county for which he first intended them, we in this number present our readers with such answers which were made to Mr. Mores' own circular letters, which we conceive on the whole no mean materials for obtaining a parochial history of Berkshire.

Whether the communication did not answer his sanguine wishes or different engagements, particularly the establishment of the Equitable Society, engrossed his attention, these were all the returns his useful and well-concerted design met with. We have subjoined accounts of a few more parishes from printed books or new communications. Any additions that such of the respective surviving authors of these answers, or others of the clergy or laity resident in this county, who may have amused themselves in searching after its antiquities, may think proper to communicate to the Printer of these, shall be duly attended to.

It is proposed in some future number to print what collections Mr. Mores himself made on this subject.

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PAROCHIAL,

P A R O C H I A L Q U E R I E S

FOR

B E R K S H I R E.

CIRCULATED BY MR. MORES IN 1737.

SIR,

HAVING collected from several of the public offices and other repositories of this kind of historical treasure, a considerable quantity of materials tending to illustrate the antiquities of Berkshire, with an intention of setting forth the history of that part of the kingdom; I come now to make application to the living inhabitants of the county for a solution of certain queries which for the most part must depend upon their information only.

The antiquities of Warwickshire, Hertfordshire, and Nottinghamshire, are delivered to us in a very excellent and masterly manner: and the histories of some other counties have been attempted by writers whose performances are not to be despised; but as they are in many respects inferior those first mentioned, it is sufficient to say that the plan pursued by Sir William Dugdale, Sir Henry Chauncey, and Dr. Thoroton, will be adhered to in the prosecution of this undertaking.

The county of Berkshire is as yet without an historian. The Britannia, 1586, is a chorographical description of the several counties rather than an historical account of the places contained

B

in

in them: a work beyond the design of that celebrated performance, and in its nature too extensive for the utmost industry and the longest period of human life. The same may be said of the other general topographies of England, which indeed are little more than transcripts from Mr. Camden's admirable work, "the common fun wheremat our modern writers have all lighted their little torcher."

Mr. Ashmole, in his Institution, laws, and ceremonies of the order of the Garter, hath given a brief account of the castle, chapel, and college of Windsor, which being the head and seat of that most noble order, bore an immediate relation to the subject of his work. He mentions * also his intention of making public a complete history of the antiquities of the castle, chapel, college, and town of Windsor by itself, towards which he had then made some progress; but this intention was never carried into execution. Dr. Dawson, in the year 1714, published the memoirs of St. George, and the order of the Garter, as an introduction to an intended history of the antiquities of The castle, town and borough of Windsor with the parts adjacent; but this design proved abortive likewise.

In the year 1664, 1665, and 1666, Mr. Ashmole visited this county as deputy and marshal to Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarencieux. In this visitation he collected the sepulchral and fenestral inscriptions and coat armour in the several churches, and added thereto the draughts of some particular monuments: not with any design of compiling an history of the county, but out of the curiosity of an antiquary † allied thereto, or rather in discharge of that part of the duty of his office, with which the preservation

* Institution of the Order of the Garter, p. 127, edit. fol.

† Mr. Ashmole married the heiress of Sir William Forster, of Aldermaston, knight, eldest of Sir Edward Stafford, of Bradfield, knight, and of Sir Thomas Manwaring, knight, sometime steward of Reading; by which match he acquired a considerable property in the county.

of them was intimately connected. Yet a right reverend author* informs us that Mr. Ashmole gathered very considerable materials for a general history of Berkshire, which are now in his museum at Oxford. But I myself have not met with any thing there considerable enough to countenance such an assertion. On the contrary, if we except what may very fairly be deemed the produce of an heraklical visitation only, those materials are very trifling. The monumental inscriptions were published at London in the year 1719, and reprinted at Reading in the year 1736.

The next piece I am to take notice of was written by the late Mr. Hearne. It is a letter containing an account of some antiquities between Windesfor and Oxford, drawn up (the author tells us) as a specimen only of what might be done, under suitable encouragement, by persons of better abilities and more leisure than himself. These remarks extend no further in Berkshire than the villages of Shottesbrook, Laurence-Waltham, and White-Waltham, at which last place Mr. Hearne was born. They have been three times printed, and are to be seen in the Monthly Miscellany, or Memoirs for the curious, for November, 1708, and, with many additions and alterations by the author, at the end of the eighth volume of Leland's Itinerary, 1744.

The last work I have occasion to mention is the history and antiquities of Windesfor Castle, with an account of the town and corporation of Windesfor, lately published by Mr. Pote, 1749, who candidly informs us that “as no gentleman of sufficient
“leisure or inclination occurred that would enter upon an undertaking of this nature, he was obliged, by his proper profession, to act himself in the double capacity of author and
“printer;” but the castle and the noble order of the garter are

* Eng. Hist. Libr. p. 10.

the principal objects of this work, which “ is intended for the
 “ information of such readers as think the more exact perfor-
 “ mances of Mr. Ashmole and Mr. Anstis too minute and circum-
 “ stantial to be read with pleasure.” Declarations sufficient to
 secure the work from censure, though many particulars may be
 omitted which would find a place in the work of a more exact
 historian : but as this performance really contains some things
 which have not before been made public, it is not to be looked
 upon as a mere abridgment only of what has been before said by
 more voluminous authors.

These are the writers to whom we are obliged for what has
 hitherto been made public relating to the county of Berkshire.
 This short account of their works is not introduced in disparage-
 ment of their performances, but only to shew how far their
 united endeavours fall short of the civil and ecclesiastical history
 of the county, which came not within the compass of their de-
 signs, and has not yet been made the particular object of an an-
 tiquary’s labours.

As works of a public nature are generally thought to deserve
 encouragement, the author promises himself the kind assistance
 of the gentry of the county in the progress of this undertaking,
 at least in such particulars as cannot otherwise come to his know-
 ledge. The gentry of the county are more immediately connected
 with, and in some respect interested in such an undertaking. For
 since the change of military tenure to common soccage by stat.
 12 Car. II. and the abolition of fundry offices incident to knight-
 service (which, however burthensome to the subject, yet tended
 greatly to preserve to posterity the memory of the descents, alli-
 ances, and issue of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom) the
 Antiquaries are become almost the sole preservers of these me-
 moirs. There is indeed subsisting a corporation to whom the
 care of these matters is committed : but that having been of late
 years

years much disregarded, is now become far less beneficial than from the nature of its institution one might reasonably have expected. Their ordinary visitations have for many years been discontinued, and public entries at their office since the beginning of the troubles in 1640 almost entirely neglected; some steps indeed were taken by the gentlemen of the corporation after passing the act above-mentioned to remedy the inconveniencies which were likely to accrue for want of the *inquisitions post mortem*, which fell with the tenures *in capite* and knight-service taken away by that act, as well as from the neglect of entering at the college of arms the usual certificates upon the deaths of the nobility and gentry; and I have by me the heads of a bill intended to have been brought into the house of commons for that purpose. But the inconveniences therein mentioned are still without a remedy. To these gentlemen, however, in their corporate capacity, the county is indebted for four visitations, which remain upon record in their office, though not executed in the most desirable manner; the first was made in the year 1531, the second in 1566, the third in 1623, and the last was finished in 1666. This is mentioned for the gratification of some gentlemen who being curious in the history of their own families may be pleased with this information; and for the considerations here cited, be more inclined to contribute their assistance in the genealogical part of the performance, in which, for the same considerations, the author is desirous of the greater exactness.

As to the queries which follow, they are previous to an intended personal visitation of each parish; and are designed to render such a perambulation more expeditious and more effectual. They are indeed pretty numerous, and some few of them of too difficult a nature to be resolved immediately. But this consideration it is hoped will not prevent an answer to those of more easy solution: and it is believed that very few will be backward in

communicating what they can towards the furtherance of this undertaking, it is hoped that no gentlemen will omit to give such information as shall occur to their thoughts, because they have not leisure to put together their observations so methodically as they may desire: for a regular and complete account of things is not here so much expected as some short memorials and directions in order to a further enquiry. It is likewise requested that those gentlemen who favour the undertaker with an answer to this paper will not omit any thing on a supposition of its being trivial, or little worthy the notice of the public: since what is sometimes thought insignificant may afterwards appear useful in an application before unthought of; and the most minute particulars cannot but be serviceable, and prevent many omissions which must otherwise unavoidably happen, in a work of so great extent and variety. I have further to desire, that gentlemen would be pleased in their answers to leave margins as in a printed page, for the sake of making such reference as occasion may require.

I am, Sir,

your very humble servant,

Low-Leyton, Essex,
1739.

E. ROWE MORES.

Parochial

Parochial QUERIES for BERKSHIRE.

FIRST, information is desired of the antient and true modern name of the parish; the supposed etymology of that name; how the place is situated, and at what distance from the hundred town and the next market town? what rivers, rivulets, or brooks pass through or bound it? where do they rise, and whither go?

2. What is the extent of the parish, and by what parishes is it bounded according to the points of the compass? what hamlets are therein? to what division, hundred, or liberty do they belong? what number of houses and inhabitants are therein?

3. What manors are in the parish? who were the antient and who are the present lords? what peculiar customs, tenures, or privileges appertain thereto?

4. What castles, antient mansion houses, or other remarkable buildings or ruins are in the parish? what coats of arms are to be seen either carved on the building, or painted in the windows or elsewhere?

5. What seats of gentry are in the parish? what are the names and quality of the present proprietors, their arms and descent?

6. What fairs or markets are kept up or disused? on what days held? by whom and when were they granted?

7. What particular trade or manufacture is carried on in the place?

8. What kind of a fabric is the church, and about what time supposed to have been erected? what monuments and monumental inscriptions are therein, either incorrectly printed or wholly omitted in the collection made by Mr. Ashmole, and published in 1719, and reprinted in 1736? and what have been erected since Mr. Ashmole's time, *i. e.* since the year 1661?

What

what other inscriptions, arms, or painted glafs, are in the church or any part of it? what chantries, altars, shrines, lights, images, or roods, were antiently therein?

9. When does the register of the parish begin? what births, marriages, or burials of eminent persons, or what other matters of note occur in it?

10. Is the living a rectory, vicarage, or sinecure? who were the antient, who is the present patron? to whom were formerly, or now are the rectorial tithes appropriated or impropriated?

11. Who have been incumbents? were any of them eminent in the learned world? their university, degrees, preferments, writings, deaths, and burials?

12. What charities or benefactions are belonging to the parish? when, by whom, and for what purpose given?

13. What chapels of ease are in the parish? their antiquity and situation? what ruined chapels and their situation?

14. What wakes, parish feasts, doles or processions are observed in the parish, and on what days?

15. What colleges, hospitals, schools, or alms-houses are in the parish? when, by whom, and for what purposes founded? what was their antient establishment? what their present state?

16. What bridges, crosses, ways, roads, encampments, forts, or other public works, are in the parish? when, by whom, and on what occasion were they made?

17. What particular games, sports, customs, proverbs, or peculiar words and phrases, are used in your parts?

18. What cartularies, leiger-books, rentals, statutes, deeds, wills, beadrolls, or other writings relating to any monastery, church, chantry, gild, hospital, school, or other charity have you or any of your acquaintance? what manuscript book of arms, genealogical rolls, or pedigrees of any sort? what account, painting or drawing of any eminent person in church or state? or of any antient edifice or other antiquity in the county?

19. What antient coins, instruments of war or sacrifice, urns, rings, seals, or other antique pieces have been dug up in the neighbourhood?

20. What remarkable incidents or facts of history have happened in the neighbourhood? what sieges, battles, or other enterprizes were performed therein during the last civil war? and what particulars have you of the sufferings of the gentry and clergy of the county in those times?

Lastly, Who are the most curious observers of, and searchers into, matters of this nature in the neighbourhood?

P. S. It is desired that those gentlemen to whose hands these papers shall come according to the intention of the author, will be pleased to favour him with an answer before the latter end of next, to prevent the trouble of a future application where the design will have been made known already.

The following returns were made to these Queries by the incumbents and other gentlemen resident in the respective parishes.

B I S H A M.

SIR,

I received yours, and have herewith (pursuant to your request) sent you my answer. As to the etymology of BISHAM, I can give no account of. It is a very pleasant place, where the air is good, the soil fruitful, and lies contiguous to the borough town of Great Marlow, in the county of Bucks, and near the river Thames, where great quantity of goods are carried on by barges to and from London, to the great advantage of tradesmen. This parish is but small, about six miles in circumference, joins to Cookham and Hurley parishes, both in this county, where no fairs, no markets, nor any trade are carried on in it. There is but one manor in this parish, which entirely belongs to the Rev. Sir Philip Hoby, bart. whose famous antient mansion-house is called *The Abby*, a very pleasant, delightful place as most in England, and greatly improved by the present earl of Cholmondeley, and now inhabited by lord viscount Malpas, lady Malpas, lady Edwards and good family. There is another very pleasant agreeable feat called Stubbins, where Charles Ambler, esq. counsellor at law, now lives, which estate belongs to him and his family. And what is here remarkable besides, is, Temple Mills, where brass and copper works, &c. are extremely well performed, which mills belong to William Ockenden, esq. some years ago member of parliament for the borough of Great Marlow, in the county of Bucks aforesaid, near this place.

The church stands close to the river Thames ; it is very small, but very pretty, when erected I know not, in which there are many monuments and inscriptions thereon, in memory of that
worthy

worthy antient family of the Hoby's ; but none of that family have been buried here for many years past, but at Somerly, in Hampshire, near their seat there. The income of this vicarage is very small, consisting mostly of abbey lands which pays no tithes, but it is chiefly supported by the generous benefaction of the Rev. Sir Philip Hoby, the present patron of this church, where no charities or benefactions belong to it, only one of 5*l.* value *per annum*, given to five poor widows.

There are no particular games or diversions used here ; and as for my predeceffors, I can give no particular account of them, but that they were bred up, I believe, at Oxford, and led their lives fuitable to their profession. I have now perfectly complied with your request, and if you want any farther particular informations relating to the monumental inscriptions in the said church, you may have them from Mr. Ashmole's history of this county. And so I remain, Sir, your very humble servant,

Bisham, Aug. 14,
1759.

THOMAS GAGE.

C U M N E R, alias C O M N E R.

H O R M E R H U N D R E D.

1. THE parish of *Cumner*, otherwise *Comner*, formerly spelt *Comnore* or *Comenore*, and sometimes *Cumanore*, in the registers of the abbey of Abbingdon is generally written *Cumenora* and *Cumenoran*; but in one record, containing the boundaries of the 20 hides which Ceadwalla king of the West Saxons gave to the said abbey, it is called, in two words, *Colman opa*. This last name leads us to its etymology; for Dugdale in his margin interprets it *Colmanni ripa*, i. e. Colman's bank, brow, or shore. St. Colman, or Cuman, was one of those Scotch or Irish saints who lived about the sixth or seventh century after Christ; and were in great repute in many parts of Britain for some ages after. Probably the first church built here was dedicated to St. Colman.

The church, and the most considerable part of the parish (commonly called the town), is situated very pleasantly on the brow of a hill, and commands a very wide prospect westward into Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire. There are many little hamlets, consisting of three, four, or five houses each, belonging to it. Some of these we shall have occasion to mention hereafter. The part of the parish we have here described is about five miles from Abingdon*, three from Oxford, and six from Witney. There are no rivers, rivulets, or brooks, which may properly be said to pass through this parish, but the Thames makes some part of its boundary. There are several little springs which break out on

* N. B. I can hear of no town, village, hamlet, or house, from whence the hundred of Hormer could take its name.

the sides of hills, but soon convey themselves into the Thames, and are none of them worthy to be brooks or rivulets.

The extent of Cumner from south-east to north-west, i. e. from Chilswell farm to Eynsham ferry, is five miles; and its breadth, from Botley to Bablock hythe, about four miles. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Wytham; on the north-east by the Liberty, as it is called, or extra-parochial ground, of Seckworth; on the east and south-east by Hinxley, St. Lawrence, and Wooton; on the south by Belsels Leigh; on the south-west by Eaton and Appleton; and on the west and north-west by the river Thames.

There are within this parish seven tythings, all lying within the hundred of Horner, viz.

The tything of Cumner, Hill-end,
Whitley, Botley,
Stroud, Chewley.
Swinford,

The number of houses † in Cumner and its hamlets amount to about 100: the inhabitants do not exceed 550. The christen-

* Chilswell, Henwood, and Bradley are three farms not comprehended in any tything. They pay their assessments each of them distinctly by themselves. There is only one house, i. e. the farm-house, on each of them.

† Upon enquiry, I find that the houses in the parish of Cumner are 110, the three farms above mentioned included, viz.

	Houses.
Cumner tything hath	56
Whitley - - -	4
Stroud - - -	11
Hillend - - -	15
Swinford - - -	2
Botley * - - -	12
Chawley - - -	7
Chilswell, Henwood, Bradley	3
	110

* &c. There are in all twenty-one houses in Botley tything, but nine of them are in the parish of North Hinksey.

ings, as appears by the register, have been for the last century, viz. from 1659 to 1758, both inclusive, *communibus annis*, about 15 in a year; there having been baptized in that time,

Males	-	736	} 1498
Females	-	<u>732</u>	

The inhabitants are an orderly well-natured sort of people, and, in general, pretty constant frequenters of their parish church, and zealous for the established worship; there being no papist, presbyterian, anabaptist, quaker, or any other dissenter among them.

3. The whole parish of Cumner is one entire manor, and the present possessor is the Right Hon. Wiloughby Earl of Abingdon; who hath court leet here and court baron, as lord of the hundred of Hormer.

The hundred of Hormer, or, as it is called in the register of the abbey of Abingdon, Hornemere, was granted to that monastery by Edward the Confessor. Before this, as hath been already hinted, Ceadwalla, king of the West Saxons, gave 20 hides to the abbey, some parcels of which lay in Cumner. And in the year 968 king Edgar gave 30 tenements (*casfatas*, or *casfatos*) with lands belonging to them.

From these and many other grants from our ancient kings, I take it that every part and parcel of the hundred of Hormer was found, at the Reformation, to be in the possession of the abbey of Abingdon. And, agreeable hereto, Leland tells us, that from Eynsham to Dorchester the whole country belonged to that monastery.

[Rex Richardus per cartam dat' apud Gisors 9 die Martii A. R. primo concessit abbati et monachis de Abyndon Sylvam de Cumenore et de Baggaleya in libera custodia, et omnes capriolos quos

quos ibi in nemore invenire possint caperent, et cervos et cervas non caperent nisi de licentia sua, et omnes forisfacturas cartarum de Cumonore, et de Baggelega, et decimam de venatione capta in foresta sua de Wyndlesfore, et concessit eis warennas et caperent lepores & vulpes in omni Berkshire et in omnibus terris suis.]

In the year 1538, 29 Henry VIII. 9th of February, Thomas Rowland, abbot, and the convent of Abingdon surrendered all their possessions into the king's hands.

On the 8th of October, 1546, A. R. 38, the king, by letters patent, dated at Windsor, in consideration of the sale and surrender to him of two closes, commonly called Lechorse closes, in the parish of St. Thomas, in the county of Oxford, together with the site of the abbey of Rewley, with all its rights and appurtenances, and of other lands and hereditaments; as also of 301 l. 12 s. 9 d. in money paid into the hands of the treasurer of the court of augmentations by George Owen, Esq; physician (*in re medica nobis a consiliis*) did grant unto the said George Owen and John Bridges, doctor in physic, the lordship, manor, and rectorial tythes of Comnor, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances; and particularly the capital messuage called Comnor Place, and the close adjoining called Comnor Parke, and the three closes called Saffron Plottys, &c. &c.

The same patent grants all lands, tenements, tythes, &c. "in villis, campis, parochiis seu hamelettis de Comnor, Whiteley, "Southynxse," et Northynxse, which before belonged to the monastery of Abingdon.

(N. B. The copy of this grant is in the hands of the vicar of Comnor, and is too long and particular to be here extracted; but is at Mr. Mores's service whenever he hath occasion for it.)

The following papers are likewise in the hands of the vicar, and may be commanded by Mr. Mores.

1. Copy

1. Copy of the surrender of the abbey of Abingdon. 29 Henry VIII.

2. Grant of Wyghtam and Botley by Henry VIII. to Sir John Williams, knt. 31 Henry VIII.

3. The abbot of Abingdon's grant of Chilswell farm to Oliver Welleborne.

4. Conveyance of Southynxfey and Northynxfey from Owen and Bridges to Sir John Williams and Sir John Grefhame, knts. 1 Edward VI.

5. Lord Norreys' settlement of Chilswell, Yattenden, Weston on the Green (Oxfordshire) and other estates on his reputed son Francis Rose, alias Norreis, begotten on the body of Sarah Rose, afterwards the wife of Samuel Leyward. 11 Jac. I.

6. Grant of Henwood and Bradley to Edmund Fettiplace, of Bessels Leigh, Esq; by Henry VIII. in consideration of the surrender of the manor and some estates in Longworth, Berks. 30 Henry VIII.

7. Grant of Hillend, Botley, and Chawley to Sir John Williams, knt. in consideration of the manor of West-Wytnam, Berks; the manor of Stammond, Bucks; and the lands, &c. called Polloxhill and Flyton, in the county of Bedford. 32 Henry VIII.

8. Grant of the manor of Chilleswell to John Marshe and Christopher Edmonds, of London, Gentlemen. In this grant the clear yearly value of Chilleswell is said to be 8l. 36 Henry VIII.

{N.B. Though Chelleswell is here called *Manerium*, it is only a large farm, with one house upon it. It is now in the possession of Norreys Bertie, Esq; of Weston on the Green, in com. Oxon. Vide N° 5.

9. Grant to Owen and Bridges of the wood called Comnor Wood, and the presentation of the vicarage of Comner. 38 Henry VIII.

{N. B.

(N. B. In this grant it is said that the manor and tythes of Cumner, and other premises before granted, in Cumner, to Owen and Bridges, were rated at the clear yearly value of 79l. 5s. 5½d. and the woods here granted at 6l. 6s. 8d. the whole to be had and held by said G. Owen and J. Bridges; and after them by the heirs of G. Owen in capite, by the service of the fortieth part of one knight's fee, and the annual payment of 7l. 18s. 7d.)

10. Grant by indenture of the farm of Swinford, the ferry, and fishing there, and the priory of Trentham in Staffordshire, to Charles duke of Suffolk, in exchange for the honour of Eye or Eya in Suffolk, for the service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and the annual payment of 40l. 30 Henry VIII.

(N. B. Swinford is now in the joint possession of the duke of Manchester and Sir George Oxenden, and it came to them by marriages with the co-heiresses of the family of Dunch, of Little Wytnam, Berks).

11. Grant (inter alia) of the farm of Sugworth, or Seckworth, from the abbot and convent of Abingdon to John Audelet and Catharine his wife. 28 Henry VIII.

12. Certificate of the commissioners of Henry VIII. concerning the free chapel of Seckworth. 33 Henry VIII.

(N. B. In this certificate Seckworth is said to be in the parish of Wytham, but it is now esteemed to be extra-parochial).

13. Abuttals of Cumner wood. 36 Henry VIII.

14. Survey of Cumner wood. 38 Henry VIII.

15. Grant of Weston and Wytham to Sir John Williams. 31 Henry VIII.

16. Nine loose papers of extracts from *computi ministrorum*, &c.

17. The grant (before mentioned) of Cumner to Owen and Bridges. 38 Henry VIII.

Bradley is a farm with only one house upon it, and is in the possession of John Thornton, Esq; of Clapham, in Surry.

Henwood is a simple farm, with one house, and is the property of Henry Fludyer, gent. of Wallingford, Berks.

Chilleswell, Swinford, Henwood, and Bradley are all independent of the manor of Cumner, and are held in capite by their several possessors; and these are all the estates in the parish that are so, except six or seven very small ones belonging to St. John's college, Oxford, and one (which hath long been bequeathed for charitable purposes to St. Thomas's parish in Oxford, and) which will be mentioned hereafter.

Lord Abingdon's estates are generally held under him by copy of court roll, at the will of the lord, according to the custom of the manor. Some few indeed are held by lease of 99 years, terminable on three lives. I believe there are here no freehold leases; neither do I know of any peculiar customs, tenures, or privileges appertaining to the manor.

4, 5. There are no castles here; and it cannot properly be said that there are any seats of gentry in the parish, for there are no gentry resident amongst us, or who have any concern with us. The only remarkable ancient mansion-house is that which stands on the west side of the church-yard. It is a large monastic building, having a court or quadrangle in the midst of it, and is called in old writings, and to this day, Cumner Place. It is in a ruinous condition, and one corner of it only is inhabited by the tenant who rents a share of the great tithes. I believe it was formerly, as it is now, the rectorial house, but was reserved in the hands of the abbot of Abingdon (together with the gardens, orchards, and closes adjoining to it) as a place of retirement in case of sickness or any epidemic disorder prevailing in the town of Abingdon. For it is said in a record of first-fruits and tenths, 26 Henry VIII. that the park, closes, &c. about it paid no first-fruits,

fruits, “ quia reservantur in manibus nunc abbatis, ut in tempore
 “ predecefforum fuorum causa infirmitatis five plage existens in
 “ villa Abendon*.”

In the hall of this monkish edifice, which is now turned into a granary, there is a large, old, stone chimney-piece, on which are carved two mitres, and between them the name of **IHS** in ancient characters. At one end of it are the arms of the abbey of Abingdon, at the other a shield.

About four years ago the arms of the abbey were to be seen prettily painted in the remains of the glass of one of the windows. But some careless hand, or the fingers of some admirer of antiquity, has robbed us of them. Over a door-case in this hall is this date, 1575. Over the great gate, at the entrance of the court in the front of the house, is the following inscription :

JANUA VITÆ VERBUM DOMINI. ANTONIUS FORSTER, 1575.

These two dates, and Forster's name, shew that some reparations were made here in the time of Anthony Forster.

The antiquities of Chilleswell are largely supplied by T. Hearne†, who hath likewise several things concerning Seckworth.

6. There is a fair here, or rather an attempt at one, annually on St. Luke's day ; but I know of no grant or authority for it, except that of the constable of the hundred, who (as the people of Cumner say) has a right to have a fair here whenever he pleases.

7. There is no trade or manufacture here. The more substantial people of the parish are either tenants by copyhold, or on lives, or are farmers at rack-rents ; and the poorer sort are employed in husbandry under them.

8. The parish church is a strong substantial building, and is reckoned the handsomest parish church in this neighbourhood. I cannot judge of its age : but the West door is in the Saxon style.

* Record primitiar. 26 Hen. VIII.

† In his *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, Oxon. 1728, p. 599.

The infide is very neat, and was regularly pewed and paved about twenty years ago at the expence of the inhabitants, assisted by their landlord the late lord Abingdon, who gave the screen which divides the chancel from the church.

An exact copy of all the epitaphs shall be taken and sent speedily.

9. The parish register begins with the year 1559; but the first forty years of it are a transcript from some older book. It begins thus :

“ Cumner. A true copie of the regefter there, as it is to be
“ found by the regefter booke, taken by me William Barfote,
“ minifter there, and Thomas Collis and John Ellis, church-
“ wardens, in the 41ft yeare of the reigne of our foueraigne
“ ladie Elyfabeth, by the grace of God, quene of Englund,
“ Fraunce, and Ireland, and in the yere of our Lord 1599, the
“ 16th d. of Aprill.”

I know of no entries in it worth remarking.

10. The living is a vicarage. The ancient patrons were the abbot and convent of Abingdon. The present patron is the earl of Abingdon. The great tithes were formerly appropriated to the abbey, they are now the impropriation of his lordship. The vicarage is endowed with a yard land, about twenty-five acres of glebe, and some small portions of great tythes in certain lands called Akerman or Acreman lands (in a terrier of the vicarage taken A. D. 1635); but why so called I have not been able to inform myself.

11. I have no other account of the vicars of Cumner than what the parish register (which, in this point, is very imperfect) supplies me with. The first I find is the before mentioned William Barfote, 1599.

When he died, or quitted, I know not; but before the year 1612 I find the name of Hugh Nant.

He

He was succeeded, but in what year I know not, by Thomas Drope, B. D.

Who died February 27, 1644, and was succeeded by John Dufford.

He was succeeded, circ. 1680, by William Peacock*, A.M.

Who died the 11th day of December, 1728, and was succeeded by Richard Kent†, B. D.

Who died the 24th of November, and was succeeded by John Simpson‡, A.M.

Who died April 2, 1755, and was succeeded by B. Buckler, B. D.

I am quite in the dark as to the literary merits of my predecessors, except that Mr. Simpson was a man of some learning, as I have been informed, and was joined with one Mr. Seward, a few years before his death, in an edition of Beaumont and Fletcher; but what the character of that performance is I know not. He had a school at , in Lincolnshire, where he died.

12. James Welche, of Bradley, in this parish, did by his last will give five pounds in money to be continued for a stock to be employed for the use of the poor; and Margery Welche, his widow, gave five pounds more. The receipt of the whole ten pounds is acknowledged by the church-wardens, in a memorandum in the register, dated 31st May, 1612; and that this sum was to be set out at the rent of 13s. 4d. yearly, which was to be given to the poor on the 22d day of April § for ever. The money is to be left at the discretion of the overseers and four others of the substantial parishioners. It is still in being, but produces only

* Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, rector of Aston, Berks.

† Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, rector of Ducklington, in Oxfordshire.

‡ Educated at Brazen Nose college; he was also rector of Frilsham.

§ This, I suppose, was the day on which James Welche died; for I find by the register that he was buried on the 24th of that month, in the year 1612.

ten shillings per annum. This benefaction perhaps has been the better preserved by being recorded on their monument in the body of the church.

George Noble gave ten pounds to be let out by the minister and church-wardens to two persons, five pounds each; the said money to be repaid into the hands of the church-wardens by ten groats a quarter each till the said money be paid in, and then to be let out in the same manner.

There is another benefaction (but no memorial remains by whom it was left) of one tenement, seven acres of arable land, one close and orchard; the rent of which is annually distributed to the poor in bread.

There was also another sum of five pounds, left by J. Longford, vicar, which hath been some time lost. However, the interest of it is supplied by adding five shillings from the poor-rate to the distribution of bread.

13. There are at present no chapels of ease in this parish. Formerly the two Hinkseys and Wooton were considered as hamlets to this parish, and their churches as chapels of ease to Comner, and the vicar of Comner was presented to the vicarage thereof “cum capellis de South Hinksey, North Hinksey, and Wooten;” but the late earl of Abingdon separated them, by generously endowing the three chapels, which are now donatives and distinct from the vicarage. There is sixpence a year acknowledgement paid from these chapels to the church of Comner, which, for what reason I know not, is called smoke-money. There is a tradition that Cassenton (on the other side the Thames, in Oxfordshire) was, in old times, a chapel of ease to Comner, and a part of the parish. It is said that within these hundred years the people of Cassenton used to claim a right of burying here; that they crossed the river with their dead at Somerford Mead (where, it is said, the plank stones are still to be seen by which they passed) and from
thence

thence came up through the riding in Comner wood (which they claimed as their church-way) and at a lane, near a house called Blind Pinnock's, began their psalm singing; which lane is from hence called, to this day, Songer's Lane. It is certain that there is a part of Comner church-yard, lying behind the church, known by the name of Cassenton burying-place, and that a demand of an acknowledgement of sixpence per annum is frequently made, and always complied with, by the parish to Comner.

There was formerly a chapel at Chilswell; but for this see T. Hearne.

The following is copied from a table in the church.

"The perambulation circuit, in the Rogation days, to be attended by the vicar and church-wardens, &c. of the parish of Cumner.

Tuesday the 1st day.		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Whitley tything, at Mr. Bacon's leasehold estate, in value		0	10	6
Swinford tything, at Ensham ferry, to the vicar	-	0	6	8
To the poor* in bread	- - - -	0	1	0
And the church-wardens to give the poor in beer		0	1	0
Botley tything, at Mr. Martin's estate, in value	-	0	6	8
Hillend tything, at lord Abingdon's estate (now in the occupation of J. Tubb) in value	- - - - }	0	8	0

Wednesday the 2d day.

Botley tything, Dean Court, at Mr. Pottle's estate, in value	- - - - }	0	2	6
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* This shilling to the poor in bread is properly the vicar's loaf, who, I suppose, hath never made any scruple of distributing it on this occasion amongst the poor. The customary fee to the vicar is more fully represented in a terrier of the vicarage taken 27th Jul, 1635, in the following words:

"Item. The vicar in the Rogation week, when the procession is, is to have at the ferry, by custome, a brown loafe, a basin of water, and a noble of money paid him there."

Botley,

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bottley, at Mr. Annesley's estate, in value	-	0	15	0
Cumner tything, to be brought to Rockley Close End,	}	0	5	0
from Mr. Egerton's estate, in value				
CARY GODFREY,	}	Church-wardens, 1746."		
HENRY HUTT,				

The sum of 6s. 8d. is always brought to the vicar in the basin of water by the ferry-man (who attends him with a clean napkin); and after he has fished for his money and wiped his fingers, he is expected to distribute the water among the young people who come within his reach, as a token of remembrance to them of the custom.

Here likewise the vicar and parishioners go into the ferry, and crossing over to the Oxfordshire side, they lay hold on the twigs or reeds on the bank, and conclude the ceremony with the gospel of the Ascension. By this act they would be understood to assert the whole breadth of the river to belong to the parish and manor of Comner.

Our processions here are very regularly kept up, and you will see the reason of it from the above table; the several sums of money there mentioned being distributed in bread and cheese and beer to those who attend the procession, at the respective farms.

Comner wake, or feast, is now kept on the Sunday immediately following old Michaelmas day.

15. There is no hospital, school, or alms-house, &c. here.

16. There are the remains of several stone crosses in the parish, all which I suppose were erected by the abbot and convent. There are no Roman roads, encampments, forts, &c.

17. It is a custom here for the parishioners, all those who pay the vicar any tithes, immediately after prayers in the afternoon on Christmas-day, to repair to the vicarage, where they are entertained with bread and cheese and ale. They claim on this oc-

caſion four buſhels of malt brewed into ale and ſmall beer, two buſhels of wheat made into bread, and half a hundred weight of cheeſe. The remains of the ale, ſmall beer, bread and cheeſe, are divided the next day, after morning prayer, to the poor of the pariſh.

18. I know of no cartularies, rentals, deeds, &c. but what I have informed you are in my own hands.

19. Mr. Hearne informs us ſomewhere, in one of his publications, I believe it is from Tony Wood, of arms and armour dug up in Sandfield in this pariſh; and in another place of a coin of Edward the Confeſſor that was found at Chawley, and given to him by the late Mr. Green. I have heard of no other diſcoveries of this kind.

20. The ſtory of lady Dudley's murder is told in Aſhmole.

Laſtly. There is no one that I know of in this neighbourhood that is at all ſkilled or curious in this kind of antiquities. The clergy belonging to the churches hereabout are generally reſident at Oxford (as fellows of ſome college or other) all the week except Sunday; and conſequently know but little of the hiſtory of their pariſhes.

Mr. Mores is deſired to accept candidly of theſe looſe and incorrect notes relating to the hiſtory of the pariſh of Cumner; and as they are thrown together only for hints of information to him, without that accuracy which is neceſſary for the view of the public, it is hoped he will excuſe their not being tranſcribed fairly from this rough and foul copy. Any farther queries he ſhall at any time propoſe ſhall be very readily answered; and whenever he comes to Oxford he ſhall be waited on to Comner, and receive a hearty welcome at the vicarage houſe, from

His moſt obedient ſervant,

B. BUCKLER, Vicar of Comner.

*D

E A S T

E A S T H E N D R E D.

SIR,

Aug. 21,
1759.

I should be very glad if I could give you any assistance towards the history of this county, so far as it relates to the parish of East Hendred; but I know very little concerning it, except what may be met with in Ashmole's collection; but in order to do you what service I can, I here send you what answers I am capable of giving to your several articles of enquiry. In answer to the

FIRST, I am at a loss to give you the etymology of the name of this parish; in the court-rolls and antient records that I have seen it is called Hendred *alias* Henreith. It is situated at the foot of Cuckhamley Hill, commonly called Scutchamore Hill, about two miles from it, part of it in the hundred of Reading, which is 20 miles off, and part in the hundred of Wantage, which is four miles, that being the nearest market town. There is no river nearer than the Ock, and the Thames at Abingdon, which is five miles. There is a small brook runs through the parish, which rises at a place called Ginge, about a mile off, and in its course to Sutton (about four miles off), where it falls into the Thames, it turns five mills.

2. The parish is about five miles in length from North to South, and not more than two miles broad from East to West. It is bounded on the East by Milton, Harwell, and Chilton; on the West by West Hendred and Farnborough; on the South by West Illey, and on the North by Steventon; the number of houses 112, and inhabitants between 4 and 500.

3. Vide Ashmole *.

4. and 5. There is a very ancient mansion-house belonging to the family of the Byltons, Roman Catholicks, an ancient

Vol. 306.

family here, ever since the reign of Edward III. There is a plain neat chapel belonging to the house. I have been told the estate formerly belonged to the family of the Turbervilles, but in what reign I know not. The present possessor is John Eyton, esq. who has two manors* belonging to him. Dr. Cooper, who married a Sherard, has another manor here called Frampton's. There are five manors in all. Vide Ashmole.

6. There formerly was a great market here; but that, together with some other liberties, was taken away by Henry VIII. at the dissolution of monasteries and other religious houses.

7. We have no particular trades or manufactures at present; but I have reason to think from the appearance of a piece of ground, which looks like a tenter-hook ground, together with a piece of ground, together with a piece of land called here Fulling Mill Meer (where ancient people remember the ruins of a mill down in the stream hard by), and from some inscriptions upon brass plates in the church, where the person is called *Pannarius* & *Laniarius hujusce parochie*, that they formerly had the cloathing trade here. Tradition says it was formerly a large market town, and carried on a great trade (though it does not say what), and had great privileges and immunities belonging to it.

8. The church is a handsome fabrick, many years older than the tower, which is about 200 years old, built of handsome freestone, square, with four pinacles at the top, and contains a ring of six bells. There formerly was an organ in the church, as tradition says; and by a pulley in one of the cross beams there has been a branch in the middle isle. Over the entrance of the chancel there is the appearance of an ancient rood loft. We have nothing else remarkable about the church, except some inscriptions, which you will find in Ashmole. There are some few

* One of the manors is called Abbey manor, and the other the manor of Arches.

since his time, belonging to the Eyston family, who have a chancel in the church, but none very remarkable.

9. The parish register begins with the christenings 30 Henry VIII. 1539; marriages and burials 1 Elizabeth, 1550. No persons of note, or any remarkable occurrence, that I could ever find.

10. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the bishop of Sarum; pretty near half the lands are church lands, which makes a considerable difference to the incumbent in point of tithes.

11. I don't find there have been any very eminent men incumbents here, except archbishop Chicheley, and Dr. Maurice Geddes, author of the tracts, who was rector here, and buried in the chancel of this church 1710, without any inscription except his name.

12. There are no particular charities belonging to the parish, except such as are met with in almost all parishes; such as legacies from private persons of 20 or 40 shillings a year, to be distributed upon some particular days among the poor, either in money or bread; and here is a small fee of 6s. for a sermon every Ascension day.

13. There is no chapel of ease; but there is an ancient chantry in the middle of the village, formerly used for masses for the dead, but now partly inhabited by a poor family, and the top turned into a pigeon-house; it goes by the name of *Champis Chapel* *, being part of the estate of that family, who formerly were

* “ Perhaps the old chapel, commonly called *Champ's chapel* (from one Champ, to whom it now belongs) at East Hendred, in Berks, is that which appertained to the priory of *Noion* or *De Novo Mercato*, in France, [Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 23] which was a cell of Benedictines to the abbey of St. Ebrulf in Normandy, and after the suppression of alien priories was given by king Henry V. to his new erected monastery at Ghent. This is certain, as I find by an old authentic writing shewn me by a very worthy friend, that the priory of Noion had lands in East Hendred. And East Hendred was once (even so late as the suppression of monasteries) a very considerable market town; the market being kept every week upon Tuesday: as it was,

were people of good repute, but at present quite gone to decay, nothing remaining to the present descendant of the family but an old ruined house and a few acres of land.

14. The week before Whit-Sunday is called the feast week, a sort of a wake and time of revelry, and owes its original, I suppose, to the dedication of the church, though to whom the church was dedicated I can never find.

15. No hospitals, &c.

16. There is a publick road just above the village, that leads on to Wantage, which is called the *Port way*, I suppose an old Roman way. It is a pretty hard gravelly bottom, and tolerably good in some parts, but it is now covering over by a new turn-pike road. Encampments we have none that are very obvious, though I am apt to think there has been something of this sort where the village now stands, as it appears by the ground in several places round about the town, and by a spot that goes by the name of *Camp Piece*; but nobody that I know of has ever thought it worth mentioning.

17. } None that I know of.
18. }

19. About ten years ago there was a parcel of coins dug up in a common field about four miles off, at a place called Latcombe. They were first discovered by some scattered pieces in the field at harvest time. The owner of the land dug near the

was also famous for two fairs yearly, the one called St. Augustine's fair, which began the 24th of May, two days before, and lasted till the day after the festival: the other, called St. Catharine's fair, began the 23d of November, two days before, and so continuing to the 26th, the day after the festival. But it may be in this great uncertainty others will think that the chapel of Noion was that old chapel above 11 yards in length, and a little above 8 yards in breadth, which is situated between East Hendred and West Hendred, at *Spayholt-court*, which chapel is entire, though it be turned into a pigeon-house, and the windows are stopped up. But notwithstanding I am inclined to Champ's chapel, I will determine neither way, but will leave the matter to such as have old writings to clear the point."

Hearne's Antiquities of Glasdonbury, Pref. p. xciii—xxvi.

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spot where these were found, and discovered three or four vessels one within the other, in the shape of the crown of a hat, with an edge to it of about three inches wide. It was full of holes like a cullendar, and I think it was brass, for I saw one of them. In this was a number of small coins, most of them silver, and a few gold, about the size of a half guinea, and as bright. A publican at Wantage, who has a turn for these things, has some of them in his possession, together with the vessel that contained them, which appeared to me to be an instrument of sacrifice for burning incense. The coins were those of the lower emperors.

20. I never heard of any battle nearer than Wantage, where the inhabitants tell you of a battle between the Danes and the Saxons, and shew you a spot called *Blood Close* from that action; and if you will believe them, the earth is so drenched with blood in one particular place, that it now, in a sun-shiny day, throws a purple hue upon the shoes and boots of the traveller; but this is much better accounted for from the sort of loom that composes this part of the field, which is naturally of a purple colour.

This, Sir, is all the intelligence I can give you of the parish of East Hendred, nor do I know of any person in my neighbourhood that is curious in antiquities of this nature. I heartily wish you success in your undertaking, and am, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

G. WOODWARD.

P.S. I should have answered your letter sooner, but have been from home for some time, and returned but last Saturday.

N E W B U R Y.

S I R,

Newbury, Berks,
Aug. 23, 1759.

I received your letter of the 17th of May, and am sorry that it is in my power to contribute but very little to the furtherance of your good design in writing the antiquities and natural history of Berkshire. I freely confess to you that I have not made antiquities, either general or local, the subjects of my inquiries: and though I should be sincerely glad to do something more than barely to wish you good success; yet I am so illy prepared to offer any material assistance, that I must content myself with the following answers to such of your queries as I could reply to with any tolerable precision; and am, SIR,

Your very humble servant,

THO. PENROSE, Rector of Newbury.

1. The name of this place, I find, was anciently *Newbir*; in the present orthography it is *Newbury*; so called, as is conjectured, from the relation it had to the old town of *Spine* or *Spene*, to which it is contiguous, or parted from it only by a brook. It is situated in a valley, at the distance of 17 miles nearly west from Reading: the river Kennet passes through the middle of the town, over which there is an ordinary wooden bridge. The Kennet rises about four or five miles nearly west from Marlborough, and falls into the Thames at or near Caversham by Reading.

2. The

2. The length of this parish from north to south is generally supposed to be something more than two miles ; the breadth, from east to west, various, in no place exceeding a mile. It is bounded on the east by Greenham, which is a part of the parish of Thatcham ; on the west by Enborne ; on the north by Speen ; on the south by a rivulet called Wash-water, or the Auborne-stream, which divides Berkshire from Hampshire. The number of houses is more than 800 ; and the inhabitants are judged to be near 5000.

2. The whole parish is considered but as one manor or franchise, under the jurisdiction of the corporation.

4. No castles, buildings, or ruins, of any account, within the parish.

5. No seats of gentry ; if you except Sandleford, which is an estate held of the church of Windsor, and which is often considered as extra-parochial, but which pays a composition in lieu of tithes to the rector of Newbury. It is situated to the south of Newbury. The present lessee is Edward Montagu, Esq; member of parliament for the town of Huntingdon.

6. There are four annual fairs ; on Holy Thursday, on Midsummer day, on St. Bartholomew's day, on St. Simon and St. Jude's day : by whom granted unknown. The market day is on Thursday in every week.

7. Druggets, baragons, ferges, &c. are the manufacture.

8. The church is a good one, of stone, plain Gothic ; supposed not older than Henry VII. There are only two monuments erected since the year 1664 ; one to Mr. Richard Cowflad in the year 1718, who gave an organ to the church, and endowed it with thirty pounds a year for the organist, and five pounds a year for cleansing and repairing the instrument : the other to Mr. John Hinton, rector, in the year 1720. No painted glass ; no remains of altars, &c.

9. The

10. The living is a rectory. The king is the patron.

11. The series of incumbents is very imperfect: among them the most remarkable was Dr. William Twisse, a great writer on the Calvinistical side, and prolocutor of the famous assembly of divines at Westminster. He had been fellow of New College in Oxford, and attended the Electress Palatine, who was king James the First's daughter, as her chaplain at the court of Heidelberg. There is an indifferent picture of him still preserved in the vestry of the parish church.

12. Various charities were given and settled for the repairs of the church, at different times, and by different persons.

13. No chapel of ease.

14. Nothing of this kind.

15. No college or hospital. There is a school called the Free School, though not absolutely so; because the children of the town by custom pay twenty shillings a year for their education: the time of its foundation uncertain; though supposed to be in the reign of Henry VIII. as it stands in the place where was formerly a little religious house, but of what kind I cannot at present say, as I have not Dugdale nor bishop Tanner by me.

The almshouses are as follow, viz. one called Bartholomew's or king John's, for fourteen poor men and women; of uncertain foundations, and encreased by various benefactors: another opposite to the former for twelve poor men and women, founded by — Jemmet, Esq; formerly alderman of London: a third called the church almshouse, for twelve poor men and women; of uncertain foundation, and augmented by various benefactors: a fourth called Merryhill almshouse, for six poor women; of uncertain foundation, and favoured by various benefactors: a fifth founded by one Mr. Pearce, for two poor weavers: a sixth by one Mr. Hunt, for three women: a seventh by one Mr. Coxhead,

for two men. And besides these almshouses, the corporation have lately settled pensions of ten pounds a year on five poor men and four poor women.

16. Little or nothing of this kind, except a hillock or barrow on a common about a mile to the south of the town, supposed to be thrown up as some work in the time of the civil wars.

17. Little or nothing of this kind.

18. Nothing of this kind.

19. In the neighbourhood of this town, viz. in the parish of Speen west, and of Thatcham east, in the meadows on each side the Kennet, there is a stratum of putrified wood and fine earth, from three to five feet below the surface; this is dug out for firing, and is called peat. In digging, the workmen often find the trunks of large oaks yet undecayed; and on breaking the peat when fresh dug up, you discover the impressions of leaves surprizingly perfect, even to the smallest fibril. There are likewise found in the stratum large quantities of hazel nuts in a state of putrefaction, and small cones of the fir in great abundance. There have also been dug up the horns of deer, and the jaw-bone of an animal, supposed to be the beaver.

20. This place was a considerable scene of action in the last civil wars; but must refer you to Clarendon and the other historians for the particulars, as no local traditions, or but very imperfect ones, remain amongst us. One incident, however, I mention, which was, that as king Charles I. was standing at a window in the south front of Shaw house, in the parish of Shaw, near this town, a musket was discharged at him from behind the garden wall by one of the rebels; the ball passed just over the king's head, and pierced the wainscot; the hole is still to be seen at this day.

I do not know any person in this neighbourhood who is curious in matters of antiquity.

SPARSHOLT.

Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, queen Elizabeth's favourite, caused his wife to be dispatched in a house of one of his dependents at Cumner (the manor-house belonging to Anthony Forster, gent.*, who lived there 1575), first by poison, which failing, she was thrown down stairs and killed by the fall. She was at first obscurely buried at Cumner; but the privacy of her funeral having given occasion to censure, he ordered that her body should be taken up and removed to St. Mary's church, Oxford, where she was buried again with all imaginable pomp and solemnity. Sir Richard Verney is said to have been the chief actor in this tragedy. He was assisted by a villain, who, being afterwards apprehended for a crime of another nature, confessed the fact in prison, and was privately made away with. Sir Richard Verney himself is reported to have died about the same time in a deplorable manner. It is also urged that Mrs. Butler, wife to a near relation of lord Robert Dudley, confirmed the story by her testimony not long before her death; and farther it is alledged, that Dr. Babington, lord Robert's chaplain, as he was preaching her funeral sermon at her second interment at St. Mary's, let fall certain expressions which argued a consciousness of the fact, by recommending to the memory of his audience the virtuous lady *so pitifully murdered* instead of *so piteously slain*†. Edward Campian made an oration‡ at the funeral of this lady on her reburial in the church of St. Mary the Virgin at Oxford||.

* Ath. Ox. I. p. 19.

† Secret Memoirs of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, &c. p. 30. 45, 46. Wood's Ath. Ox. col. 166. Osborne's Memoirs on the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, p. 388. Life of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, 1727, p. 7, 8.

‡ Q. if among his Orationes, &c. printed at Ingoldlade, 1602, 8vo.

|| Ath. Ox. I. p. 208.

S P A R S H O L T.

S I R,

Aug. 23,
1759.

THIS waits on you, not so much for the intelligence it conveys in answer to your several queries, as to apologize for the very little help I can give to your truly laudable design; and to prevent giving you the trouble of a second application. All I can say under

Qu. 1. This place has been wrote *Sparsholt*, *Sparsholte*, *Spersholt*, *Spersholte*, *Spearsholt*, *Spearsholte*, *Sparshold*, *Sparseholt*, *Spearseholt*. It is usually wrote *Sparsholt*, and so I find it so long ago as 1340, 13 Edward III. It is situated on the north side of the long chain of hills running parallel to Ickledon way east and west. Wantage, the next market and hundred town, is three miles and three quarters east of us.

2. This parish is bounded on the south by Chipping Lambourn; west by Uffington; north by Standford; east by Childrey: beyond which last place eastward lies a part of the field belonging to Letcomb Regis; and beyond it again a chain of land consisting of three or four farms contiguous to each other belonging to Sparsholt, though in every point divided from it. The hamlets are Westcott, Kingston-Lisle, Fallow, Eastmanton, with several scattered single farms.

3. There is a manor at Sparsholt, another at Westcott, and a third at Kingston-Lisle; the first possessed by Mr. Seymour Richmond, an attorney, the two others are under one and the same lord, viz. Abraham Atkins, Esq. Sparsholt manor formerly

E 2

belonged

belonged to earls Craven, sometime to the Forsters of Aldermaston, and in the reign of Edward III. to Robert Achard, Esq. Westcott manor was in the Pledwell family, afterwards in lord Downe's, and lately purchased from him by the present lord, Abraham Atkins, Esq; who by purchase also is in possession of the manor of Kingston-Lisle, formerly belonging to the family of Hyde, lord Talbot, viscount Lisle, &c.

8, 9, 10, 11. The church is a large old Gothic structure, with a spire at the west end, and a spacious and lofty chancel, with a south and north aisle; the first belonging to the lord of Sparsholt, the other to the lord of Westcott. The parish register begins in the year 1558, 1 Elizabeth. It is a vicarage; Queen's college, Oxon, has the great tithes, and is patron. I have an anecdote here to inform you of, viz. that the advowson of this church was purchased by Robert Eglishfield, founder of Queen's college, Oxon, of Robert Achard, Esq; lord of this manor, about the year 1340; and though the rectory is called a good 200*l.* per annum, the purchase-money, as appears by two receipts in Queen's college bosfary, was in the whole 20 marks. William de Harleston was rector of Sparsholt, when bought by the founder, and lies buried with an inscription on his grave-stone in the chancel.

12. There are a few small charities left by different parishioners, and distributed yearly at Easter; and a benefaction of 50 shillings per annum for instructing the poor children to read and say the church catechism, left by Mr. Edmondson, a son of a vicar of Sparsholt of that name, and who with this 50 shillings left 50 shillings more to poor clergymen's widows.

13. There is a chapel of ease at Kingston-Lisle, instead of one which had been at Fallow, and decayed so much, that instead of rebuilding it, a new one was erected at Kingston-Lisle.

14. The feast day at Sparsholt is holden on the Sunday following the Invention of the Cross, May 3. The feast day at Kingston-

ston-Lisle on the Sunday following St. John the Baptist; and the feast day at the old chapel at Fallow, now demolished, had been on the Sunday following the feast of St. James, which day the neighbourhood of Fallow keep in the way of having better cheer and open hospitality.

Qu. 15 answered under qu. 12.

4, 5, 6, 7, and again from 15 to the end, are unanswered, because not in the power of,

S I R, (with hearty good wishes for success in
your publick undertaking,)

Your most obedient servant,

W. N O B L E.

S P E E N.

S P E E N.

S I R,

Aug. 26,
1759.

YOU here receive the best answer that can be given to your queries by your humble servant,

THO. SHEPHARD.

1. The Romans gave the place the name *Spinæ*; the modern spelling is *Speen*. It is situated on rising ground, with a valley to the north, and another to the south: through the former runs the Lambourn river, through the latter the river Kennet. The Lambourn river rises at Lambourn in this county; the Kennet river at Kennet in Wiltshire, six or seven miles west of Marlborough. The Lambourn unites with the Kennet soon after the latter leaves Newbury, and both join the Thames about Reading.

2. The length of Speen is about four miles and a half; the greatest breadth about three miles; mean breadth about two miles. It is bounded north by the parishes of Shaw, Chevely, and Boxford; south by Hampstead and Enbourn; east by Newbury and Thatcham; west by Kintbury and Welford. Hamlets are Wood-Speen, Bagnor, Benham Valence, Speenhamland, and part of the village of Shaw. Number of houses, in the year 1757, 194; number of tenements 303; of inhabitants . Speen belongs to the hundreds of Fair-Crofs and Knitbury Eagle. Nearest market town, Newbury, which is about one mile from it.

3. There are five lords who have manors in this parish. 1. Mrs. Archer of Welford, who has a manor at Benham. 2. Magdalen college, Oxon, who have a manor likewise at Benham. 3. Lord Craven has two manors, one at Benham, another at Wood-Speen.

Speen. 4. The dean and chapter of Westminster have a manor at Bagnor. 5. Joseph Andrews, Esq; has two manors, one at Speen (commonly called Church-Speen), another at Speenhamland. Lord Craven's manors formerly belonged to Mr. Castillion; and Joseph Andrews's, Esq; to the duke of Chandos.

4. No castles, &c.

5. Lord Craven has a seat at Benham; William Le Marchant, Esq; at Golding. There are two or three other neat little houses, but the proprietors are of no particular note. In this parish are three as good inns as most in England; one lately built at Speenhill; the other two are at Speenhamland.

6, 7. No fairs, &c. nor particular trade, &c.

8. The body of the church is ancient; the windows Gothic, of different patterns. The roof, which was covered with lead, has been lately taken down (being ruinous), and a new substantial one covered with tile placed in its room in the years 1757 and 1758, when the church and chancel were ceiled, and every part thereof thoroughly and neatly repaired. At the same time were placed in the chancel two tabernacle frames carved, including the commandments: the letters are written in gold on canvas. Also two other frames, in all respects like the other, except the carving; these include the Creed and the Lord's prayer. There are two tombs, one erected to the memory of John Baptist Castillion, Esq; formerly lord of Benham, who died 1597; another to dame Elizabeth Castillion, wife of Francis Castillion, knt. who died in child-bed 1603. There is an ancient tomb-stone in the chancel, the inscription of which is in print, if I mistake not*.

There

* Near the north wall of the chancel lyes a gravestone, bearing a plate of brass, with the figure of a priest in his vestments holding a chalice and pix between his hands. Out of his mouth issues this scroll:

*Adhesit anima mea post te ne * suscepit dextera tua
Ihesu mercy, graunt mercy.*

* *Q. Pulveri.*

Under

There are also two modern monuments, one in an aisle of the church, in which aisle also are the two tombs abovementioned (which aisle was granted to Mr. Castillion on condition of his paying yearly for the same ten shillings; the present proprietor of Benham, lord Craven, continues to pay the said ten shillings) erected to the memory of dame Theodosia, wife of Sir Anthony Craven, of Sparsholt, Berks, and four of their children. Another to the memory of Mr. Jonathan Hicks, mason. This last is thought to be well executed.

9. The register begins at the year 1630. Nothing in it of note.

10. The living is a vicarage: the patron is the bishop of Salisbury, to whom the rectorial tithes belong.

11. My immediate predecessor was Mr. Joseph Standen, who printed a sermon, which is the only publication I have ever heard of, either by him, or any other vicar of Speen.

12. Mr. John Webb, citizen and clothworker, of London, (whose will bears date March 10, 1697), gave eight pounds yearly for the apprenticing two boys or girls to such trade as the minister and church-wardens shall think fit. Also he hath given one pound for a collection for the minister and church-wardens, and such of the oldest inhabitants as they shall invite, on the 5th day of September, that they and the said inhabitants may enquire into the due execution of the will with respect to the charity.

Under his feet this inscription :

Of your charity pray for the
soule of Sir John Foster, some-
time parson of Upway, and vicar
of this church, who departed the
second day of May, in the yere
of our Lord God 1533,
on whose soule Ihesu have
mercy. Amen.

Ashmole, II. p. 284.

Also

Also one Mrs. Ann Watts hath given 140*l*. which money was laid out in certain lands lying in the parishes of Kintbury and Speen, towards the maintenance of two poor widows of Speenhamland: to these belongs a little cottage called the Widows almshouse, lying in Speenhamland. This house, it is said, was given to the widows by the parish. The widow's income is but small, hardly amounting to two shillings a week each, though the rent of the abovementioned lands is lately raised. Also one Mr. Green gave by will certain charities to Newbury, and in particular one of eight shillings a year to the poor of Speenhamland. Also Mr. Waldron gave five shillings a year to the poor of Benham. Also the late duke of Chandos, at the request of Cassandra his second wife, gave 50 shillings a year to this parish, for the relief of five parishioners who are inhabitants. The rector of Shaw has this deed of gift, or a copy of it. There are other small charities, amounting in the whole to 50*l*. which sum hath lately been laid out in two acres of land; the profit arising from hence is annually distributed in bread amongst such of the poor as do not receive collection. Also there is forty shillings a year to be paid by the proprietor of Shaw (for the benefit of the poor of Speenhamland only) as a ground-rent for certain houses in Speenhamland, called the Chapel-houses. The term for which these houses were granted being expired, the grantors have made demands with which the grantee does not think fit to comply, and the matter is now in chancery. Also one acre of land, given by Mr. Thomas Barkfdale, for a sermon to be preached on Easter Tuesday.

13. No chapel, &c. except that abovementioned, of which I can get no account.

14, 15, 16, 17, 18. There is nothing contained in these queries which can be answered by me.

F

19. There

19. There have been some curiosities, I am told, dug out of the peat-meads, near the river Kennet, for the particulars of which I refer you to Dr. Collet of Newbury. I think he has lately published some account of them in the Philosophical Transactions*.

20. See lord Clarendon for the Siege of Donnington Castle.

* This account is here subjoined.

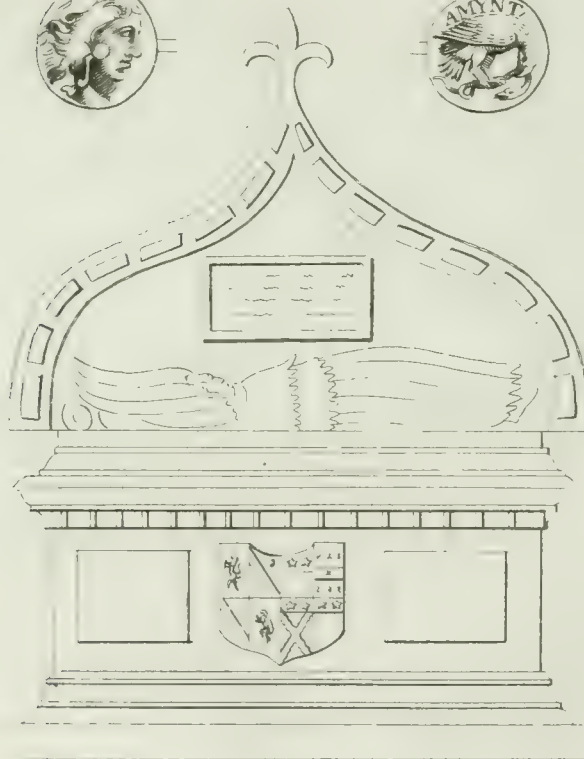
Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 2.



S P E E N

Is a small village, situated on a gentle ascent, at the distance of a small mile from Newbury. It derives its name from the Roman town of *Spina*, which is supposed to have been situated in Speen field, between the village and Speenhamland, though there are no remains of it at present, nor do they ever dig up any kind of Roman antiquities there. Speenhamland receives its name from hence, and is in the parish, though it joins to Newbury, and seems to be a part of that town.

The rectorial tithes and presentation to this vicarage belong to the bishop of Salisbury. The latter is worth about 80*l.* *per annum*.

In the South isle of the parish church is a raised monument of John Baptist Castillion, lying in his armour, in the manner represented in the annexed plate, fig. 1.

Round it is the following inscription :

HIC JACET JO. BAPTIST CASTILLION ARMIGER QUONDAM
DOMINUS DE BENHAM IN COMITATU BERKS. QUI OBIIT
XIJ FEB. ANNO DOM. 1597.

This Castillion was by birth a Piedmontese, and one of the household to queen Elizabeth.

On the monument are these arms :

At the head,

Quarterly 1 and 4. G. a lion rampant double queue Arg. in the dexter chief point a castle of the 2d, a crescent for difference. 2 and 3. Or, a bend S. in chief sinister a rose proper.

Motto, *Oublier ne doy.*

On the North side,

1. Quarterly 1 and 4. Erm. on a bend Or, 3 martlets
 2 and 3. Az. 5 lions rampant Arg. 2 and 3 } impaling,
 a canton Erm. }
- Quarterly 1 and 4. G. a lion rampant double queue Arg. in
 dexter chief a castle of the 2d. A crescent.
 2 and 3. Or, a bend Sab. a rose in chief finifter proper.
2. Az. a chevron Arg. between 3 lozenges Or. a mullet for dif-
 ference; impaling
 Quarterly 1 and 4. G. a lion rampant double queue &c.
 2 and 3. Or, a bend Sab. &c. as before.
3. Arg. a chevron Az. &c. as before, impaling
 Quarterly 1 and 4. G. a lion rampant, &c. as before.
 2 and 3. Or, a bend Sable, as before.
4. Quarterly 1 and 4. Arg. a lion rampant G.
 2 and 3. G. a pale lozengy, Arg. impaling
 Quarterly 1 and 4. G. a lion rampant, as before.
 2 and 3. Or, a bend Sable, as before.

On the South side.

1. G. a lion rampant Arg.
2. Quarterly 1 and 4. G. a lion rampant Arg. as before.
 2 and 3. Or, a bend Sable, as before, impaling
 Quarterly 4 coats, 1. Arg. on a chief G. 2 mullets.
 2. A fess between 6 martlets.
 3. Arg. a saltire engrailed Sab. on a chief of
 the 2d two mullets.
 4. as 1.
3. Quarterly as before; impaling
 Quarterly 1. defaced.
 2. defaced.
 3. three water bougets.
 4. a saltire engrailed between 4 crofs crosslets.
4. Quarterly as before, impaling
 Sab. a crofs engrailed Or, between 4 crofs crosslets Arg. a
 crescent for difference.

Near this, against the wall of the chancel is another monument of a lady of this family, on which is her effigy, habited in a very odd kind of hood or veil; over it is this inscription:

Domine Elizabethæ Castillion ex prænobili et
inclita familia de St. John de Bletnesho,
uxori dulcissimæ et desideratissimæ quæ in
puerperio obiit 28 Decemb. 1603. an. ætatis
27. Franciscus Castillion miles in perpetuum
fidei & amoris monumentum posuit 1604.

See plate I. fig. 2.

Arms; Quarterly Chaftillion* and Campeigne, impaling
Quarterly 4 coats,

1. Arg. on a chief G. two estoiles.
2. Az. a fess between 6 martlets Or.
3. Arg. a saltire engrailed Sab. on a chief of the 2d two estoiles of the field.
4. Or 3 lions passant Gules.

In this church likewise is the monument of Sir Athony Craven, a natural son of the old lord Craven.

About a pistol-shot above the church is a well called Our Lady's Well, where there is as distinct and clear an echo as ever I heard. It repeats but once, but at such a distance of time, and so loud, that you can hear a word of four or five syllables as distinctly from the echo as you can from the person who speaks it.

This account of Speen I received from Dr. Milles.

I believe the blazonry is not very correct. 13 Junij, 1754.

E. R. MORES.

* Joh. Baptista Castillion. See Dugd. Hist. of Inbanking, p. 64.

Extract of a Letter from JOHN COLLET, M.D. to the Right Rev.
Richard [Pococke] Lord Bishop of Orlery.

Phil. Trans. vol. L. p. 109—115.

MY LORD,

Newbury, Dec. 2,
1756.

NOW I am mentioning the peat, I beg leave to assure your lordship, that though some persons have asserted that after the peat has been cut it grows again after some years, yet this is not true of the peat found here; none of the peat pits which were formerly dug out, and have lately been opened again, affording the least reason to justify such an opinion; but, on the contrary, the marks of the long spade with which they cut out the peat are plainly visible all along the sides of the pit quite down to the bottom, and are now as fresh as if made but yesterday, though cut above fifty years ago; which shews also that our peat is of too firm a texture to be pressed together, and to give way so as to fill again the empty pits, which perhaps may be the case in some of the mosses where the pits may be found after some years to be filled up again.

The town of Newbury lies north and south in the shape of a Y, cross a valley, which valley runs east and west, and is here about a mile broad, the river Kennet running along the middle of it. The peat is found in the middle of this valley on each side of a river, extending in all from between a quarter of a mile to about half a mile in breadth, and in length, along the valley, about nine miles westward and seven eastward, and I believe much further, though not yet discovered, and perhaps with some intermissions.

The ground it is found in is meadow land, and consists chiefly of a whitish kind of earth : under this lies what they call *clob*, being a peat earth, composed of clay, a small quantity of earth and some true peat. It is from four to eighteen inches thick, and where the earth above it is but thin, it is sometimes full of the roots of plants that grow on the surface of the ground ; and if the meadow also be moorish, the sedge and flags will shoot their roots quite through it into the true peat, which lies directly under this clob.

The top of the true peat is found at various depths, from one to eight feet below the surface of the ground ; and the depth or thickness of this peat is also very different, from one to eight or nine feet. The ground below it being very uneven, and generally a gravel, my friend Mr. Osgood has dug two feet into this gravel to see if any peat lay below it, but could not find any.

The truest and best peat has very little if any earth in it, but is a composition of wood, branches, twigs, leaves, and roots of trees, with grass, straw, plants, and weeds, and lying continually in water, makes it easy to be cut through with a sharp peat-spade. The other is of a blackish brown, and if it be chewed between the teeth it is soft, and has no gritty matter in it, which the clob has. It is indeed of a different consistence in different places, some being softer and some firmer and harder, which may perhaps arise from the different sorts of trees it is composed of.

To get at the peat they first dig up the surface of the ground till they come to the clob, throwing the earth into the empty pits from which they have already cut out the peat. They then dig up the clob, and either sell it to the poor for firing, or lay it in heaps to burn to ashes to be sold to the farmers. Then they cut out the true peat with a peculiar kind of spade in long pieces, commonly called long squares, about three inches and a half broad every way, and four feet long, if the thickness of the peat will
allow

allow of that length ; and as they cut it out in long pieces, they lay them in regular order carefully in rows on the ground to be dried by the sun and wind. If the peat be thick, when they have cut one length of the spade for some distance, they return again, and cut down another length of it (or four feet), so on till they can reach the gravelly bottom, if they can sufficiently drain it of the water which continually comes in, though proper persons are employed to pump out as much of the water as they can all the time. As the peat dries, and is turned by persons appointed for that purpose to dry it the better, it breaks into smaller lengths, and then it serves not only the poor, but many other persons for firing. It is sold for about ten shillings a waggon load, delivered at their houses in town. The ashes also prove very good manure for both grafs and arable land, and the farmers give from fourpence to sixpence a bushel for them, which reduces this firing very cheap.

Great numbers of trees are plainly visible in the true peat, lying irregularly one upon another, and some times even cart-loads of them have been taken out and dried for firing ; but the nearer these trees lie to the surface of the ground the less sound is the wood, and sometimes the small twigs which lie at the bottom are so firm as not to be easily cut through with the usual peat-spade. These trees are generally oaks, alders, willows, and firs, besides some others not easily to be known. The small roots are generally perished, but yet have sufficient signs to shew that the trees were torn up by the roots, and were not cut down, there being no sign of the axe or saw, which had they been felled would have been plainly visible.

No acorns are found in the peat, though many cones of the fir tree are, and also a great number of nut-shells. They are all of a darkish colour, and the nuts are hollow within, and some of them have a hole at the broad end.

A great

A great many horns, heads, and bones of several kinds of deer, the horns of the antelope, the heads and tusks of boars, the heads of beavers, &c. are also found in it; and I have been told that some human bones have been found, but I never saw any of these myself, though I have of all the others.

But I am assured that all these things are generally found at the bottom of the peat, or very near it; and indeed it is always very proper to be well and faithfully informed of the exact depth and place where any thing of these kinds are found, whether it is in the earth above the peat, or in the clob, or in the true peat, or at the bottom of it; which will greatly assist us in forming a just judgment of the real antiquity of the things that are found, or at least of the time they have lain there. Besides this, as they formerly used to cut out the peat in large plots, here and there leaving spaces full of peat between those pits (whereas now they draw off the greatest part of the water by pumps, and so clear out all the peat regularly as they go on) so it must be carefully observed whether whatsoever is found here be dug out of these old peat pits or not; for axes and other things may have been formerly dropt into these pits before they are filled up again with earth, and may now be dug out of them again. My father has now in his possession an iron hatchet, not greatly different from the modern form, which was found lying flat at the very bottom of the peat. It was covered with a rust near half an inch thick, and the handle was to it, which seemed to be beech wood, but was so soft that it broke in bringing it up; but as the person is dead who found it, I cannot say whether it lay in an old peat-pit or no.

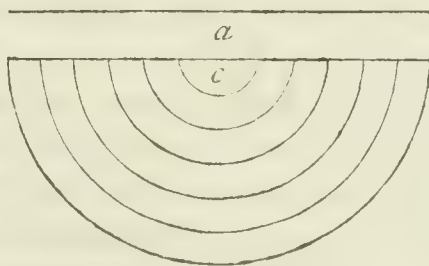
Mr Osgood found some years ago an urn of a light brown colour, and large enough to hold above a gallon, in the true peat, about eight or ten feet from the river, near one mile and a half west of this town, in Speen moor. It lay about four feet below the level of the ground, and about a foot within the peat, and
over

over it was raised an artificial hill about eight feet higher than the neighbouring ground; and as the whole hill consisted of both peat and meadow-ground intermixed together, it plainly appeared that the peat was older than the urn, and that the persons who raised the hill must first have dug a large hole in the peat to bury the urn there, and so formed the hill of the peat and meadow-ground mixed together. Round the hill where the urn lay they had made also many half circular ridges with trenches between them in this manner, where *a* is the river and *c* the hill, and the half circles shew some of the ridges, the number of which Mr. Osgood has now forgot. The urn was broke by the peat-spade, and it came up only in small pieces, so that nothing was found in it, and nobody happened to be there at that time but the peat-cutter.

No coins of any sort have been found in the peat; but there may perhaps be a variety of things at the bottom of it. But as the peat is always full of water, which is never quite drained off, so it is not an easy matter to examine the bottom.

I beg leave to assure you, my Lord, that I am, with great respect and esteem, your Lordship's most obliged and obedient humble servant,

JOHN COLLET.



COLESHILL.

C O L E S H I L L.

S I R,

August 27,
1759.

The following is some kind of answer to your letter, from
your humble servant, THE VICAR OF COLESHILL.

1. The village has been formerly written *Coleball* and *Colt-fhill*; but the present way of writing it is as above. It is situated on the South West side of a hill, and is supposed to take its name from a rivulet called Cole, that runs by it in a North Westerly course, which rises near Badbury, Wilts, and empties itself into the Thames near St. John's Bridge, in Gloucestershire. This rivulet bounds the parish towards the South and West. Over it, at the foot of the village, is a neat stone bridge of five handsome arches, the first arch of which only is in the county of Berks, the other four being in Wilts, belonging to the parish of Highworth, which is about two statute miles distant from Coleshill. The distance from Coleshill to Reading is about 38 statute miles, to Abingdon about 18.

2. The extent of the parish from East to West, and from North to South, is about one mile and one furlong both ways. It is bounded to the East by Great Coxwell, to the South by Watchfield, to the West by Highworth, and to the North by Buscot. It belongs to the hundred of Shrivenham. The number of houses (including cottages) is 52; of inhabitants about 240.

3. Coleshill is a manor of itself. The ancient lords (in the last century) were the Pratts, baronets, of whom is descended the present lord, Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell, bart.

5. There

5. There is a noble house of the aforesaid Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell's, built by Inigo Jones in 1650. Sir Mark's arms are upon a piece of painted glass in the church. His descent upon a brass plate there, put up by himself about 16 or 17 years ago.

8. The church is a neat stone building, leaded, with battlements to the South, and a parapet wall to the North. The body of the church, consisting of a nave, a South and North isle, is 48 feet from South to North, and 40 from East to West. In the South isle is a very good circular Gothic window, of modern structure, in which is a fine piece of painted glass, done by Mr. Price of London, at the expence of the hon. William Bouverie, upon which are the arms of Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell and his lady, and also of the family of the Bouveries. In the said isle is a neat and elegant monument of white marble, done by Ryssbrack, with the following inscription :

Sacred
To the most endear'd memory
of the Honourable Harriot Bouverie,
Daughter and only child of Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell, bart.
by Mary his wife.

In person, manner, disposition, and uncommon understanding most amiable; In gentleness, candor, and humility, In prudence, sincerity and beneficence most exemplary. The accomplish'd woman! The universal friend! The real christian! As a daughter she was obedient, She was affectionate :	As a parent (short, alas ! her trial !) tender, solicitous : The ornament of her own family ; The admiration of that into which she was married. Loving, and beloved with entire unvaried affection, An honour to the marriage state, She blest'd an husband who can never enough lament the loss of so incomparable a wife.
---	--

Conjugi carissimæ de se optime meritæ & merenti
 Gulielmus Bouverie (prænobilis viri
 Vicecomitis Folkestone filius natu maximus)
 Infeliciter superstes,
 Cum lacrymis posuit.
 Nata die 21^o Octobris, 1723. Obiit 29^o Maii, 1755.
 Burfordiæ comitatu Wilton, in sepulchro suis sacro depositi sunt cineres.

At the west end of the church is a handsome square tower, with battlements and pinnacles. This tower is about 63 feet high and about 20 feet square. The chancel, from east to west, about 23 feet; from north to south about 20.

9. The register of the parish begins in 1559. Nothing of note occurs in it.

10. Sir M. S. Pleydell is the patron; and the rectorial tithes belong to him.

12. There is an estate, lying in the parish of Great Coxwell, of about 15*l.* per annum, given in 1706 by the Rev. John Pinfent, vicar of Colehill, for the apprenticing such poor children of Colehill and Great Coxwell, whose parents have not received any relief from their parish, as the trustees of the same (viz. the vicars of Colehill and Great Coxwell for the time being) shall make choice of. Five pounds is allotted by the founder of the charity for each child.

14. The feast, or wake, is kept the first Sunday after St. Faith, to whom the church is dedicated.

17. There is a spring near the village called *Lyde-Elm*, where, probably, some kind of sports or games might be used formerly; and if so, quære whether the original might not be *Ludi-Ulmus*? Elms grow at it to this day.

Lastly. The grammar of the common people here and about the neighbourhood is very vitious; as also their pronunciation: e. g. they will say "I goes" to bed—"He go" to bed, &c. &c. Which "woye", for which "way," went he? &c. &c.

You will easily conclude, Sir, that to the queries I have returned no answer to no matter for an answer occurs.

If there are any mistakes or omissions, you will easily find them out at your personal visitation.

Success attend you in your laborious undertaking.

SHIFFORD.

S H I F F O R D.

S I R,

Aug. 27,
1757.

I fear I am but meanly qualified to correspond with you in the articles you require, as my studies have lain in a very different way ; however, as the things are all under my eye, I hope I shall do it tolerably well. If any thing should want mending, let me know it, and I will set it to rights. If you should have occasion to write to me, let your letter be left with Dr. Mather, at White-chapel, with whom I hold a correspondence.

1. The ancient and proper name of my parish is *West Shifford*, the modern and common name *Great Shifford*. The derivation of the name seems to be *Sheep-ford*, but this is only my own private conjecture. It is situated in the hundred of Kintbury Eagle, and though the parishes are contiguous, the villages are five miles asunder. The road from Wantage to Hungerford goes through my parish from North to South, and is crossed nearly at right angles in the heart of our village by that from Newbury to Lamborn. From Lamborn we are four miles, from Wantage eight, from Newbury nine, and from Hungerford five; but Newbury is the market town we generally frequent. The only running water we have is the famous Lamborn stream, and that generally fails us four or five months every year. It cuts my parish in the middle. It rises about a furlong to the North of Lamborn church, and falls into the Kennet a long mile below Newbury.

2. The parish is five miles long from North to South, and about one broad on an average. The South end is much broader

than the North. It is bounded by East Garston West, by Fawley North, by Chaddleworth and East Shefford East, and by Avington, Kintbury, and Hungerford South. We have 90 houses, and 425 inhabitants. It contains 2245 acres of land; I have measured it myself.

3. The parish is a manor of itself. The oldest lords I have any knowledge of were the *Bridges*; the last of whom, Anthony Bridges, esq. was buried March 4, 1612-13. His eldest (and I think only) daughter Eleanor married George Browne, esq. by whom she had George Browne, who was created knight of the Bath and baronet by king Charles II. at his Restoration; for no other reason, that ever I could hear, but because he was a Papist. His son Sir George Browne (whom Pope has celebrated in his Windsor Forest) sold this estate to Sir William Trumbull in 1716, whose only son William Trumbull, esq. of East Hampstead Park, near Wokingham, in this county, now enjoys it. Our general tenure is copyhold, granted for three lives, and a widow's estate. In the road to Hungerford, upon the bounds between our parish and Hungerford parish, grows an old pollard ash, under which the hundred court used to be held; but it is of late transferred to a neighbouring house. It is called *Hug Ditch Court*, from one *Hugo* king of the Mercians, who made a dike hereabouts for the security of his frontiers. This is the tradition of the country people.

4. 5. The manor house is still standing, but has a mean appearance.

7. Our poor are employed either in spinning cotton for a manufacture carried on at Auburn in Wiltshire, or worsted for the serge manufacture at Newbury.

8. Our church is an oblong building, 85 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ long, by 24 feet $\frac{1}{4}$ on the outside. On the inside the width is 18 feet $\frac{3}{4}$, by which

which the thickness of the walls appears to be 2 feet $\frac{3}{4}$. It has an handsome tower; the top part octagonal 16 feet, the bottom circular 33 feet; its diameter from out to out 22 feet $\frac{1}{4}$. It is furnished with a ring of five tunable bells. The whole church and steeple, except the coins and windows, are built of flints, with a few smooth bolder stones intermixed. It has a porch built in 1681. Here are no monumental inscriptions worth copying; what there are I will send you upon demand. There is some painted glass in the windows, among which are a few figures (I mean images) which I do not pretend to understand. You may view them at leisure when I shall have the pleasure of waiting upon you at Shefford. The church seems to have been originally enlighthned by about 18 small windows, arched at the upper end, 5 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 foot 2 inches; but afterwards all these were stopped up, except seven; and four handsome large ones opened, one in the East end, and three on the South side, in each of which is, "Reginald Kentwode caused this window to be made." When this person lived is unknown, there being none of the name in our register, nor in all this country that I can hear of. I have learned he was rector.

9. The parish register begins in 1570, but is not regularly carried on till the year 1612, and is grievously interrupted by the civil war. The only things remarkable in the register are, that the font was removed out of the church, and the parson dispossessed of his living during the great rebellion. I have had it from an old man, who lived with Mr. Nixon, jun. servant when a boy, that during the Usurpation he was driven to great streights, inasmuch, that one day at dinner his wife urging him to eat more, he answered, that "if he filled his belly, the children must be starved." This was something hard for a rector who had a living of 300*l. per annum*. John Showde, of Shefford Woodlands, the sworn register, April 8, 1656.

10. The

10. The living is a rectory, properly so called, nothing in the least contested; which may probably have been owing to the constant residence of the parsons, there not being the least trace of a non-resident rector of Great Shefford. The lords of the manor were the patrons till the year 1708, when Sir George Browne sold it to the then resident, Mr. S. Linton; whose son, in 1736, sold it to Brazen-Nose college, Oxon, the present patrons.

11. The incumbents, as far as I can find,

JAMES DAVIES, buried Dec. 4, 1612.

JOSEPH NIXON, buried Feb. 13, 1648.

JOSEPH NIXON, buried March 28, 1683.

SAMUEL LINTON, buried July 4, 1715.

RICHARD KENWRICK, buried Dec. 11, 1745.

HENRY WILBRAHAM, buried Oct. 20, 1747.

R. F. whom God preserve.

12. There is the following entry in the parish register :

“ 1649. Elizabeth Fisher, widowe, buryed in the church
“ Octob. 3, who gave five powndes to this parish, to be imployed
“ for the use of the poore for ever : viz. the use being eight
“ shillings to be given to the poore att or agaynst Christmas.”

N. B. This has been lost time out of mind.

Upon the north wall, over against the pulpit, is the following inscription :

“ Mrs. Mary Linton gave twenty pounds to this parish, to be
“ imployed for the use of the poor for ever : that is to say, the
“ interest, being twenty shillings, to be given to the poor at
“ Easter.”

N. B. Mrs. Linton was buried April 17, 1692.

G. Fulbrook, buried March 4, 1711.

Mr.

Mr. Gabriel Fulbrook gave five pounds to this parish for the same use. Our parish has the privilege of having one boy taught and cloathed in Mr. Saunders's charity-school at Chaddleworth. q. vid.

14. Our feast is and has been kept upon the 29th of May, so long as that day has been memorable. It was changed by Sir George Browne for some day about All Hallows, as the repute is. Browne Willis, I think, makes the church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.

16. By the derivation of the word Shifford, you may presume our bridges are *un peu de chose*. Beside the roads mentioned above; we have a road which crosses the south end of our parish, leading from Newbury to Swindon, &c. near to which, and sometimes coincident, are discovered the remains of an old Roman road leading from Spinæ to Cirencester. But for roads, bounds, and the like, your best method would be to furnish yourself with Rocque's Survey of Berkshire. He lives over against York Buildings in the Strand. They will colour the bounds of the parishes at the shop for a trifle, and put the sheets together.

17. As to this article, you should at least have given me seven years to complete it. Our sports are foot-ball, wrestling, and cudgelling; *Ludi quidem, sed nonnunquam seria ducunt in mala*. All I can respond to the remaining part of your quære is, that we are situated upon the borders of the Jowring country, and that our people have a strong tincture of that dialect. They use *thik* and *thak* for *this* and *that*; for *him* emphaticum they put *he*, and so for *her*, *she*. For *s* they use *z forte, vel potius sibilans*. The *f* they change into *v*; *â* broad, as in *small, tall*, &c. they pronounce the *a Anglicanum*: and so they serve the *aw*, as in *law, saw*, &c. nay, some times they invert this method, and turn the *a Anglicanum* into the *â*, as *rat, gnat*, they pronounce *rot, not*, &c. but this is not universal; for they pronounce *cat, fat, brat, bat, pat,*
mat,

mat, aright. They pronounce the diphthongs very broad and distinct; and indeed they generally draw out their words very remarkably. If they say *yes*, they are as long in pronouncing it as I could do it three times. When they would say *nearly* or *thereabouts*, they say *anenst about the matter*; all sorts of the hog kind are *pigs*; *houses* and *pease* they call *housen* and *peasen*; *cloaths* are *clothis*, and *posts*, &c. *postis*. *Slocket* is used when a servant, &c. conveys any thing privately out of the house.

For <i>cover</i>	they say	<i>beal</i>	For <i>iron</i>	they say	<i>ire</i>
<i>neigh</i>		<i>bray</i>	<i>garden</i>		<i>gbern</i>
<i>beifer</i>		<i>bullock</i>	<i>garner</i>		<i>garn</i>
<i>impregnate</i>		<i>serve</i>	<i>smooth</i>		<i>not</i>
<i>nasty tasted</i>		<i>feat</i>	<i>to bind sheaves</i>		<i>to grip</i>
<i>middling quantity</i>	{	<i>pretty fete</i>	<i>raisins</i>		<i>figgs</i>
		<i>parcel</i>	<i>figgs</i>		<i>leut figgs</i>
<i>clumfy</i>		<i>bunger some</i>	<i>shirts and smocks</i>		<i>changes</i>
<i>pilfer</i>		<i>mouch</i>	<i>sickish</i>		<i>queasy</i>
<i>tbills</i>		<i>limbers</i>	<i>notable</i>		<i>deedy</i>

A sheep without horns is a *not* sheep, and a field well dressed is said to be *not*.

The *singeing* of a pig they call *fwheeling*; by which it may be presumed, that in former times they scalded them, as they do still in the North; though not the least remembrance of any such custom remains. Farm-yard dung, which they carry to the field in carts, is denominated *pot-dung*; which seems to intimate, that formerly they carried out their dung in hampers upon horses' backs, as they do still in the western parts.

Frow is *brittle*; though they pronounce *thóf*; *rough*, *tough*, &c. are pronounced as *plough* and *bough*; as are all words ending in *ow*; and so is the word *boe*; I mean the instrument for weeding.

When

When people are extremely desirous of, or extremely solicitous for a thing, they very emphatically say, *they bo for it* (I presume *bone*, i. e. *sorrow for it*). When they should say, *I told him so to his face*, they say, *I told him so to his bead*. *Lugg* signifies a pole or perch, both as a measure and a space measured. *Litlocks* are rags or tatters. *To tole* is to entice. When we say a man is *in high spirits*, they say he is *in great spout*. A *quatch* is a word. If more occur to me before your work is finished, I will not fail to communicate.

N. B. I had almost forgot to tell you, that we have in Shefford church-yard considerable remains of a cross. The pedestal is an octagonal stone 3 feet diameter; the mortise is 9 inches square; but the upright, about 6 inches from the pedestal, becomes octagonal, and is full 6 feet high. It has not a cross piece; that I presume is broken off; but somebody has carved a rude cross about half way up.

19. About nine years ago there were some Roman coins dug up near Letcomb in my neighbourhood; I saw some of them; they were of modern date struck but a little before the Romans left this island. There was one gold one purchased by Frogley, who keeps the Bear inn at Wantage. Most of the silver ones (very base) were purchased, I think, by Dr. Eyre, rector of Bright-Walton, in my neighbourhood, whose wife is daughter to Browne Willis Esq; or LL.D.

20. The two battles of Newbury there is no occasion to inform you of, any more than of the camps of Wallingford, Letcomb, and Woolston above the White Horse. I have told you above what the parson of Shefford suffered.

Lastly. I know of no curious searchers into any thing in these parts; but I am a stranger to this country, having not lived here ten years. If my brethren should be sparing in their

endeavours to serve you, let me know what you want, and I will supply it as far as I am able; being really and sincerely what I profess myself, i. e.

Rev. SIR,

Your affectionate brother,

and very humble servant,

Shefford,
Aug. 27, 1759.

RICHARD FORSTER.

CHADDLEWORTH.

C H A D D L E W O R T H.

S I R,

CHADDLEWORTH has always been the name. The etymology seems to be Saxon, which, I confess, I do not understand. It stands in a hollow on the top of a hill. It is in Kintbury Eagle hundred, seven miles from that village, five from Lambourn, six from Wantage, eight from Hungerford, and eight from Newbury. The last of these towns is most frequented. It has no water but what is in ponds or very deep wells.

2. The parish is four miles long from north-west to south-east. It is a mile and a half broad in the south part, and ends in a point in the road to Wantage to the north-west. It is bounded by West-Shifford and Fawley west; by Farmborough and Bright-Walton north; by Chievely east; and by Welford and East-Shifford south. The number of houses is 62. The number of people about five to a house. I have got the gout at present, and cannot count them.

3. The parish is divided into two manors. The south, or magn manor, belongs to the ancient family of the Nelsons of this place. The last of the name was Thomas Nelson, Esq; who died 1748. His heiresses, Mary and Elizabeth, are the present proprietors. The tenure was copyhold, but all renewal is forbid, and they all in a manner dropped in. The north, or picked part, is the manor of Woolly, and is the seat of Bartholomew Tipping, Esq.

5. The two manor-houses are standing: that of the Nelsons is but mean; Mr. Tipping's is a very good house, rebuilt about

seventy years ago. Mr. Tipping's ancestors came from Fingest in Bucks, and are the proprietors of that estate. Their arms are upon their monuments. I am no herald. When I have the pleasure of shewing you the church, you may make what remarks you think convenient.

7. Spining, the same as at Shefford.

8. The church is an oblong square, $59\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $23\frac{1}{2}$, on the outside; on the inside the width is $19\frac{1}{4}$; so that the thickness of the wall is $2\frac{1}{8}$. The tower is likewise an oblong square, 19 by $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The height of is 33 feet. It has a ring of three very untunable bells, besides a small, vulgò faints, bell.

N. B. John Blandy, gent. built a chapel, which opens by a large arch into the north side of the church behind the desk, about fifty years ago.

E P I T A P H S.

On the chancel floor,

Thomas
Saunders, son
of John Saunders,
and Margaret his
wife, was buried
here Nov. the 8 day,
1680.

On the floor within the rails, south
of the altar,

To the memory of
Peter Sayer, Gent.
late of Letcomb Regis.
He died 17 Dec. 1751,
aged 88.
And also here lieth
Corothy his wife.
She died 26 Oct. 1748,
aged 78.

On the south side of the chancel, over the family pew,

In memory of
Bartholomew Tipping,
of Woolley, Esq;
who departed this life
the 6th day of June,
A. D. 1781,
aged 70 years.

Also Margaret
wife of the abovesaid
Bartholomew Tipping, Esq;
She departed this life the
10th day of October, 1711,
aged 72 years.

A little

A little further eastward,

To the memory of
Bartholomew Tipping,
Esq; (late of Woolley, in this
parish) who departed this life
the 11th day of Nov. 1737,
ætat. 65 years.

Likewise Mary his wife,
who died Dec. the 22d,
1731, ætat. 47.

Also of John, son of the aforesaid,
Bart. and Mary Tipping,
ob. 22 May, 1736,
ætat. 23.

And also their son George,
who died in his infancy.

On the north wall, over against this last, is

In memory of
Bartholomew Tipping,
late of Woolley,
in the county of Berks, Esq;
who died
July 11th, 1757, ætatis 48.

On the east wall, over Sayer's monument,

Near this lyes the body of
Thomas Nelson, Esq; lord of this manor,
who departed this life the 6th day of April,
in the year of our Lord 1748,
leaving behind him his loving wife Isabella,
second daughter of Francis Merick, of Northcott,
in the county of Middlesex, Esq; and Elizabeth his wife,
heirefs of George Trussell, Esq;
of Hammersmith, in the same county,
who, out of honour and respect to his memory,
hath erected this monument to the ashes
of her beloved husband, aged 63.

In the middle aisle of the body of the church is the following
inscription :

Under this stone lyes the bodys of William
Saunders and Susan his wife, and daughter of
Henry Alworth, in the county of Oxon, LL. D.
She dy'd the 22d day of June, A. D. 1717,
aged 58 years. He dyed the 4th day of March,
A. D. 1720, in the 72d year of his age, and leaving
no issue, gave great part of his fortune for
the education and cloathing eight poor boys;
and also five pounds per annum to the vicar of
Chaddleworth, to be continued for ever.
Pauperes sint mihi heredes.

On

On the North wall of the chancel, near the North East corner, are two small pannels of black marble, with a small partition between them, on each of which is a woman kneeling, with seven children standing behind each, with the following inscriptions :

Under this Tombe lyeth interred the Body of
Mary Nelson daughter of Steeven Duckett
Esq; and Wife of Nelson of this
parrish Esq; who on the 13th of March, Anno
Domini 1618, exchanged this life for a better,
beinge of the age of 30 yeares, and
had issue 7 children.

If thou religious art that passest by,
Stay and reade on: as thou art foe was I.
If thou art blest with children, and dost crave
In God's feare them trayned up to have,
Read on agayn, and to thy selfe thus tell,
Here she doth lye that was my parallell.
Or art thou bounteous, hospitable, free,
Belov'd of all, and they belov'd of thee,
Meeke, full of mercy, and foe truly good
As flesh can be, and spronge of gentle blood.
If thou art so, to thine own deare selfe saye,
Who on her grave my monument did laye.
But if to these thou knowst thy self but chaffe,
Passe on thy waye, reade not my epitaphe.

Here lyeth the bodye of Dorothy Nelson,
Wife of William Nelson, Esq: cheefe Prothono-
torie of the Common Pleas, who departed
this life the last day of April, in the yeare of our
Lord 1619, being of 86 yeares,
And had issue 7 children.

It was not many yeares that made mee good,
Neither was it the vigor of my blood;
For if foe then my goodnes might have past,
And as I did, have ceast to be at laste.
But 'twas the grace my Maker did enshrine
In my meeke breast, which cleerely there did shine.
As my soule now amongst the chosen blest,
Under this stone although my bones doe rest.

There are two very old monuments in the church-yard, with inscriptions (as I am told) upon them; but I cannot put myself at present into a poring posture. This is the less necessary, as it
is

is said they are printed by Ashmole *, and belong to the Blandies, a genteel family, still living in this parish.

9. The parish register begins October 20, 1538, and is continued tolerably well to the present time. I meet with nothing remarkable in it, unless the following may be thought so, though the thing is common enough :

Larenc. Coster and Jann. Rimes were married the 6th of June, 1656, by Charles Pettipiece, Esq; on of the justices of peace for this comty of Berks.

Thomas Nelson, sonn of Thomas Nelson, buried November 1644.

To which is added in a more modern hand :

This was that Thomas Nelson that fought two dragoons in Hangman Stone Lane, in the time of the Civill Warr, and was never well afterwards.

* II. 269. On the South side of the church-yard, on a raised tomb stone,

Here lyeth buried the body of MARGARET BLANDY, first wife of ADAM BLANDY, who departed this lyfe the 3d day of December, Anno Domini 1593, and had issue 16 children.

On a stone near adjoining,

Here lyes buried the body of ANNE BLANDY, second wife of ADAM BLANDY, who departed this lyfe the 19th of October, Anno Domini 1600.

On a stone near Margaret Blandy's,

Here lyeth buried the body of ADAM BLANDY, eldest son of ADAM BLANDY, who departed this lyfe the 19th of March, Anno Domini 1619.

At the foot of a fair raised arched monument next to the last grave stone,

Here lyeth the body of ADAM BLANDY of Inglewood, and son of JOHN BLANDY, of Letcombe Bassett, and entombed at the charge of KATHERINE his wife.

At the foot of another arched monument adjoining,

Here lyeth the body of EDWARD BLANDY, citizen of London, who

.

10. The living is a vicarage, formerly belonging to a monastery in this parish, which was granted by the dean and chapter of Westminster, who are the present patrons, and who are in possession of the great tithes, save what are excepted below.

11. The list of incumbents I cannot make out; it may probably be perfected from the register at Sarum. What I find is as follows :

Sir WILLIAM SYMSON, vicar, buried the xijth of Maye, 1543.

Sir PHILLIPP POWELL, vicar, was buried the xxijth day of February, 1573.

WILLIAM COPAGE, the vicar, A. D. 1577.

WILLIAM GWILLIM, vicar, A. D. 1587.

GULIELMUS COPAGE, vicarius, sepult. fuit 27° Septembris, 1587.

Mr. WILLIAM GWILLIN, vicar, was buried June 25, 1633.

HUGH POCOCK was inducted vicar of Chaddleshworth March 22, 1694. He was buried at Winterborn chapel in Chieveley parish.

THOMAS SLAYMAKER, 1717.

—— LANE. *Mortem sibi conscivit.*

ROBERT NICHOLAS, the present vicar, lives at Beckenham in Kent.

12. There is a charity, called the *Lamborn dole*; four marks to be given to the poor yearly, entailed upon an estate at Lamborn. It is said to be given by one of the Blandies, whose tomb is in the church-yard. Mr. Saunders has left as *per tumulum*, viz. two boys from Chaddleshworth, two from Leckhamstead, two from Bright Walton, one from Fawley, and one from West-Shefford. The schoolmaster has 17 *l.* per annum, and the boys are cloathed; and for some time the overplus has enabled the trustees to put out the boys apprentices. The number of trustees is the same with the boys, and they are chosen from the same places.

When

When the number of trustees are reduced to three, the surviving three fill up the number to eight. Susan Winn, sister to Mr. Saunders, left 10*l.* per annum for the education of ten poor Chaddleworth children.

N. B. Susanna Winn was buried March 14, 1710.

13. There was formerly a chapel in Woolley manor; the site well known; though no remains have been visible in the memory of any one living. The curate's house has been standing till lately. There is some glebe belonging to this chapel, which pays tithe; and a considerable part of Woolley farm (viz. seven score acres) pays but one in thirty. There is a ruined monastery in the south-east corner of the parish, commonly called Poughly, pronounced *Porfly*; the true name they say is *Pog-bill*. There is part of it still standing. It belongs to the dean and chapter of Westminster; in consequence of which they have the rectorial tithes, and the presentation to the vicarage.

14. The feast is kept at Whitsuntide.

16. The road from Oxford to Hungerford and Sarum passes through the parish, but not in sight of the village; and indeed this place and Bright Walton are so much out of the way, and so hid by the woods, that, as the tradition goes, they were never visited or molested by any one, royalist or republican, during the whole course of the civil war. There is a road goes through it, the longest way, from Wantage to Newbury.

I am, Rev. SIR, yours, &c.

R. FORSTER.

C H I L D R E Y.

S I R,

Childrey, Aug. 28,
1759.

I received some time ago your letter of inquiries, and am glad to hear that a gentleman whom I apprehend to be so well qualified for the task, hath undertaken the much-wanted history of the antiquities of a county which aboundeth with important curiosities.

As you have promised to favour me with a visit, I shall endeavour to have ready for you the several articles which this parish hath furnished me withal for your purpose; and, that I may not be out of the way, I hope you will be so kind to give me a line to apprize me of the time when I may expect the honour of your company.

My church hath many curious plated stones and inscriptions, some of as high a date as 1441; and an effigy in stone, under a Gothic arch, of Sir Thomas Childrey, knight, as I take it, of St. John's order.

Upon the whole, I hope you will find this parish to deserve an honourable place in your book; I am sure you will find an hearty welcome from the rector of it,

your most obedient servant,

THO. PATTEN.

STANFORD

C H I L D R E Y.

CHILDREY, in Ashmole's time, belonged to Sir Oliver Ayshcombe, Sir Ferdinando Fetiplace, and ——— Knight, esq. William Fetiplace, esq; a singular benefactor to Queen's college, Oxford, founded here a free school and alms house, which he gave to the said college. He was buried with his wife in a chapel erected on the south side of the church under a stone thus inscribed:

Here under this lyeth the bodies
of William Feteplace, esquire, and
Elizabeth his wife, founder of
this chauntery, founded in the
honour of the blessed Trinity, our
Lady, and sent Kateryn: whiche
Elizabeth decessid the 14 day of Ja-
nuary, the yere of our Lorde 1516;
and the said William decessid the
..... day of in the yeare of
our Lord God 15... on whose
soules and all christian soules
Jhesu have mercy.

On another stone this inscription:

Here lyeth buried the bodie of Eliza-
beth and Katherine Fetiplace,
daughters of Alexander Fetiplace,
who departed this life anno Dom. 1603.

In the east window of this chapel Ashmole describes the pictures of a man in armour, having on a surcoat of the arms of Fetiplace*, and of a woman with a surcoat of the quarterings impaled with Fetiplace, and both kneeling.

* G. two chevrons, A. Crest, on a wreath a Griffin's head erect V. beaked O.

In the hall windows of the manor house were painted these coats of arms :

Anthony Fettiplace,		John Horne,		Rich. Fettiplace,		Wm. Fettiplace,
Thomas Fettiplace,		Thomas Seke,		Sir Wm. Fettiplace,		Sir Tho. Fettiplace,
..... Ylbury,		... Fettiplace,				Sir John Cheney *.

This family removed from Childrey to Swinbrook, co. Oxford, where may be seen the tombs for seven generations. John Fettiplace was created a baronet 1661, 2 Car. II. which title expired in his fifth son Sir George; fifth baronet †.

The living is a rectory, valued at 200*l.* per annum, in the gift of Corpus Christi college, Oxford ‡.

July 20, 1526. A perpetual chantry of one priest was founded in this church by William Fetyplace of Childrey, esq; by the name of the Chantry of the Holy and Undivided Trinity and the glorious virgin St. Catherine; and Sir William Rudde was by the founder ordained the first cantarist or chaplain thereof.

In the chapel of St. Catherine, where the founder was buried §, and where this chantry was celebrated, according to his ordination, over the altar hung two tables, one in Latin, the other in English, containing the names of those for whose souls the cantarist was to pray; their portraitures were also represented upon the Latin table on their knees around a crucifix.

By the same deed || an almshouse for three poor men was also established here in an house built by the founder for that purpose, and the three first almsmen nominated by the founder were John Draper, John Stacy, and Walter Bonust, who as well as their successors were daily to attend the cantarist in the service of

* Ashm. I. 214. 214.

† Baronetage, III. 266.

‡ Edon, 407.

§ The directions of his last will were, that he should be buried in the church of *Childrey*, in the isle of St. Kath^r.

|| Subjoined to the end of this article.

the chantry, and by the oath of their admission were obliged to pray for

William Fetyplace and Elizabeth his wife.

Richard Fetyplace,
Anthony Fetyplace, } brothers of the founder.
Sir Thomas Fetyplace, }

The chaplain and alms-men had respectively 13s. 4d. for praying for this last.

Margaret their sister.

Robert Horne, }
John Horne, } their brothers and sisters by the side of their
Joan Horne, } mother.
Ann Horne, }

Margaret, }
Elizabeth, } wives of the said Robert and John.
Alice, }

Sir William Norryes, }
John Marshall, } husbands of the said Joan, Ann, and
Marmaduke Beke, } Margaret.

John Fetyplace, son and heir of the said Richard Fetyplace.

Dorothy his wife.

John Kingifton.

Sufanna his wife, sister of the said John Fetyplace, and daughter of the said Richard., and their whole progeny.

John Kentwood.

John Baldwyn, & *omnium fid' def'.*

The provost, fellows, and community of Queen's college, Oxon, and their benefactors.

Dr. Brian Rofs, and the succeeding rectors of Childrey, and all the parishioners of Childrey, and all the benefactors to the chantry and almshouse.

Besides these were certain yearly commemorations, viz.

John and Joan, the parents of the founder, and their parents, August 22.

Thomas and Joan, and the parents of Elizabeth, wife to the founder, October 31.

Elizabeth, the wife of the founder, January 14.

The anniversary of the founder.

Sir Thomas Fetyplace, knt. brother to the founder, and Margaret and Elizabeth his wives, December 11.

After mass was ended, the priest turning himself to the founder's tomb sung the office "De profundis;" the poor men joining in the suffrages.

The provost and fellows to fill up the chaplain's and also the poor's places which shall be vacant, within a month; otherwise the rector of Childrey.

The alms men to be *humiles spiritu & bonis temporalibus unde competenter vivere possint alibi destituti, casti corpore & bonæ conversationis reputati, & tales si qui sint* such as either have dwelt or do dwell in the parishes of Childrey or Letcomb Bassett, who at time of their admission are to take an oath before the provost and fellows that they will faithfully observe and keep the ordinances of their founder.

Quilibet in capellanum eligendus sit bene & sufficienter in grammæ instructus. Cappellanus cantariam & scholam diligenter observans accipiat annuatim sal. viij^{li}. On death or amotion of chaplain the provost and fellows are to elect and admit another within one month, otherwise the rector of Childrey; and in like manner on vacancy amongst the alms-men: *capellanus aliter beneficiatus amovendus.* Transgression of the founder's ordinances to be punished by the provost and fellows, as well by subtraction of salary as privation and amotion.

Pauperes continuam moram habeant in domo eleemos. infirmis per consortes sanos ministratur, proviso quod si quis leprosia fuit vel

alia infirmitate contagiosa detentus tunc provideatur in locis aliis per amicos, & tamen percipiat quantum sanus. Rixosus, & ebrius, amovend' puniend' ut supra in cap'lano. Quilibet pauper recipiat qualibet hebdomada quod ad finem mensis solvend' & semel annuatim pro toga emend' 3s. 4d. de dono Tho' Fetiplace, & 2s. 8d. per focalib. de cista & reparacionibus.

The chaplain to provide all ornaments and necessaries for the altar, and leave them to his successor. The statutes and ordinances to be read *bis in anno in domo eleemos'* by the chaplain, viz. *in crast' Mich'* & *crast' Annunc'*, in English. The feoffees, their heirs and assigns, to take care that the anniversary of the foundation be observed in Queen's college *modo qui sequitur*, which see. To provide a priest *in art' mirum vel ad min' sac' theol' schol'*, to preach at Childrey *d'nica prima quadragesime*, for whom 6s. 8d. He to examine and see whether all things be done *secundum ordinationes fundatoris. Eodem die 5s.* to be distributed to fifteen poor of Childrey equally. Other distributions to the rector or curate, four other priests, ringers, clerk, and church-wardens, and for six lights, &c 6s. 8d. to the rector and scholars of Lincoln college, for uses specified. Power to interpret, augment, and change reserved to the founder while living, to the provost and fellows after his decease, with the usual restriction.

The priest to lodge and dwell in the messuage with the poor men. When the feoffees are reduced to two or three they are to make estate to twelve to be named by the provost and scholars.

The residue to be applied in exhibitions in said college, and in repairs of said alms-house, &c

Erley chapel to be repaired by him that hath the profits of the same.

Covenant from the provost and scholars that they will pay *toties quoties* to the rector and scholars of Lincoln xx marks for every article of the founder's ordinance which they

shall neglect to perform, to the use of the said Lincoln college, for their pains, &c. if lawfully convicted by any person of the whole or any part of the premises, the provost and schollars to be discharged, &c.

1526. *Cantariam, domum eleemos^a & scholam liberam apud Childrey com^o Berks, Gulielmus Fetyplace fundavit, & cum medietate manerii de Letcomb Bass & aliis terris in Childrey dotavit, & dotatas prefidi & scholaribus collegii Reginensis Oxonii concessit; ipsa^m proventum etiam annuum xxiii s. iiid. summam in exequiis ejus quotannis celebrandis numerandam dedit.*

In a calendar prefixed to a martyrology in the treasury at Queen's college is this entry:

10 kal. Jan. *Obitus magistri Willⁱ Fetiplace armigeri & Elizabetha uxoris sue, parentum & benefactorum eorund^m, qui dedit nobis annuatim xxiii s. iiid. distribuend^m in anniversario eorundem & pro refecione in aula communi, item pro sermone dicendo annuatim apud Childrey vi s. viii d. item dedit nobis annuatim pro super-visione cantarie sue apud Childrey viii marcas.*

C H I L D R E Y.

WILLIAM Fetyplace, of Childrey in the county of Berks, esq. by indenture tripartite bearing date ult. Jul', 18 H. VIII. and made between John Cottesford, rector of Lincoln College in the University of Oxford, and the scholars of the said college on the one part, the said William Fetyplace of the second part, and John Pastre, provost, and the scholars of the Queen's Hall in the same University of the third part, reciting, that, by a deed of feoffment, bearing date 7th July preceding, he had enfeoffed John Loythe, William Batyson, Anthony Birkbeke*, and others to the number of twelve, in the moiety of the manor of Letcomb Bassett, and in certain lands and tenements in Letcomb Bassett, Hendley, West Shifford, Bokerhampton, Chepyng Lamborne, Hurste, Fynkysly, Bedon, Stawmere, Wolneston, Erley, Westcote, Sparsholt, Childrey Grove, and Uffington, in the said county of Berks, and in one mese and a toft cum ptin' lying in Kelmescote in the county of Oxford, in the whole of the clear yearly value of xxv l. ix s. viii d. covenants with the said rector, provost, and scholars, that the feoffees shall stand seised of the premises to the uses comprized in a certain ordinance thereafter written and dated the 20th of the same month. The purport whereof followeth: to wit,

That the said William Fetyplace, for the health of his soul, and the souls of Elizabeth his wife, his parents, brothers, sisters, friends, and ancestors, doth found and establish in the parish church of St. Mary at Childrey a perpetual chantry of one priest, by the name of "The chantry of the holy and undivided Trinity and the glorious virgin St. Katharine, in the church of St. Mary at Childrey;" as also an almshouse in the said parish of Childrey in an house by him built with that intent, for the maintenance of three poor men therein for ever, by the name of the almshouse of William Fetyplace at Childrey:" and he appoints Sir William Ruddle to be the first chaplain of the said chantry, and John Draper, John Stacy, and Walter Bonust, to be the first poor of the said almshouse. And he wills and ordains,

That the said chaplain and his successors shall constantly reside upon the said chantry (save only for the space of one month in every year, for which time and no longer he has liberty to be absent) and shall attend in a surplice and assist at all divine services *cum nota celebrandis* in the parish church of Childrey aforesaid on Sundays and holidays.

That the said chaplain, when he celebrates mass, which he shall do at least five times in every week, shall pray for the good estate of the founder during his life, and after his decease for his soul and the soul of Elizabeth his wife, and the souls of their parents, brothers, sisters, friends, benefactors, and the souls of all the faithful departed. And he declares and would have it ever kept in remembrance,

* There were fellows of Queen's at that time.

That he has ordained two tables in the parish church aforesaid (to be renewed when occasion shall require, and for ever therein continued) in one of which are written in English at length the names, state, and condition, of the living and the dead for whom the said chaplain and poor are obliged to pray.

And the said chaplain and poor, by virtue of an oath taken at their admission, are obliged to pray, first and specially for the good and prosperous estate of William Fetyplace during his life, and for the soul of Elizabeth, late his wife; and after the decease of the said William, the said chaplain and poor, and their successors, shall pray for the souls of William Fetyplace and Elizabeth his wife, founders of the said chantry and almshouse, and for the souls of their parents and ancestors, for the souls of Richard Fetyplace, Anthony Fetyplace, and Sir Thomas Fetyplace, knt. brothers of the said William; and the said chaplain and his successors shall receive yearly for praying for the soul of the said Thomas xiiii s. iii d. and the said poor and their successors xiiii s. iii d. viz. every of them per week one penny; and the said chaplain and poor, and their successors, shall pray for the soul of Margaret, sister of the said William, Richard, Anthony, and Sir Thomas, for the souls of Robert Horne, John Horne, John Horne *, and Madam Ann Horn, brothers and sister by the mother's side of the said William, Richard, Anthony and Sir Thomas; for the souls of Madam Margaret, and Elizabeth, and Alice, wives of the said Robert and John; for the souls of Sir William Norrys, John Marshall, and Marmaduke Beke, husbands of the said Joan, Madam Ann and Margaret; for the soul of John Fetyplace, son and heir of the said Richard; and for the soul of Dorothy his wife; for the souls of John Kingiston and Susannah his wife, sister of the said John, and daughter of the said Richard, and their whole progeny; for the souls of John Kentwode and John Baldwyn, and for those souls for which the said William and Elizabeth are chiefly bound to pray, and for the souls of all faithful Christians. Secondly, the said chaplain and poor are bound to pray for the good estate of the provost, fellows, and the whole community of the Queen's College, their benefactors and successors, and after their decease for their souls, and the souls of the founder and all the benefactors to the said college. Thirdly, the said chaplain and poor shall pray for the good estate of Master Brian Ros †, doctor and rector of Childrey, and for his successors in time to come, and for all the parishioners of the said parish, and after their

* Joan Horne.

† In Childrey chancel is a brass figure of a priest with this inscription:

Of your charitie pray for the
soule of Bryan Roos, doctor of
law, sumtyme person of this
church, the whych deceased the
30th day of August, the yer of
our Lord God MCCCCXXIX. On whose
soule Ihesu have mercy.
Amen.

Ashmole, I. 210.

de.

decease for their souls, especially those souls whose bodies rest within the cœmitery or church of Childrey. Lastly, the said chaplain and poor are bound to pray for the good and prosperous estate of all and singular the living benefactors to the said chantry or almshouse, and after their decease for their souls and all Christian souls, which table the founder willeth for ever to remain in the chapel of St. Katharine within the church of Childrey.

In the second table are contained the names of the said, living and dead, in Latin, in a shorter manner, to stand upon the altar of St. Katharine before the chaplain and his successors, that they may have a spiritual remembrance of the living and dead beforementioned *in secretis missarum suarum*. In the middle of this table is a crucifix, and around it the pictures of the living and dead aforesaid, upon their knees before it. And these two tables shall be from time to time renewed by the said chaplain and his successors.

Moreover, the said chaplain and his successors shall say the following commemorations, either before the beginning or after the end of mass, as shall be most convenient; to wit,

On Sunday, de Sca Trinitate.

On Monday, de Sca Spiritu.

On Tuesday, de Angelis.

On Wednesday, de Sca Cruce.

On Thursday, de Corpore Christi.

On Friday, de Nomine Jesu.

On Saturday, de Annunciatione beatificæ Mariæ Virginis.

Also the said chaplain and his successors shall celebrate once in every month a mass of Requiem with Placebo and Dirige and commendacion the preceding night for the souls of William Fetyplace and Elizabeth his wife, founders of the said chantry and almshouse.

Also the said chaplain and his successors shall upon the 22d of August in every year celebrate a mass of Requiem with Placebo and Dirige and commendacion the preceding night for the souls of John and Joan, parents of the said William Fetyplace, and for the souls of the parents of the said John and Joan, and for the souls of all the faithful.

Also the said chaplain and his successors shall, upon the last day of October in every year, celebrate (ut supra) for the souls of Thomas and Joan, parents of Elizabeth the wife of the said William, and for the souls of the parents of the said Thomas and Joan, and for the souls of all the faithful.

Also the said chaplain and his successors shall, upon the 14th of January in every year, celebrate (ut supra) for the soul of Elizabeth the wife of the said William, and for the souls of her parents and of all the faithful.

Also the said chaplain and his successors shall keep the anniversary of the said William and shall celebrate (ut supra) for his soul, &c. the souls of her parents, and of all, &c.

Also the said chaplain and his successors shall upon 11 December in every year celebrate &c. (ut supra) for the soul of Sir Thomas Fetyplace Kt. brother of the said

William, and for the souls of Margaret and Elizabeth his wives, their parents, and all, &c. And the founder ordains,

That the said poor shall be present at the said masses, and that the said chaplain after every mass of Requiem, turning himself to his tomb, shall openly and aloud say De profundis with the accustomed prayers and suffrages, rehearsing the names of those for whom the said mass is celebrated.

That every one who shall thereafter be elected chaplain of the said chantry shall be an able man and well skilled in grammar, and shall keep a free school in the house ordained by the founder for that purpose, and shall teach such children and persons as shall come thereto for the sake of instruction, after the following or some better manner:

He shall teach the children the alphabet, the Lord's prayer, the salutation of the blessed Virgin, the Apostles-creed, and all other things which are necessary to enable them to assist the priest in the celebration of the mass, together with the psalm De profundis and the usual prayers for the dead. Also he shall teach them to say grace as well at dinner as at supper. Likewise he shall teach them in English the fourteen articles of faith, the ten commandments, the seven deadly sins, the seven sacraments of the church, the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost, the seven works of mercy as well corporal as spiritual, the five bodily senses, and the manner of confession: all which things are judged necessary by the founders, not only for the children, but for all families where they may dwell, that they may instruct those who are ignorant therein. Also he shall teach them good manners, but above all things to fear God and keep his commandments, and especially to refrain from lying, to honour their parents, and to serve God devoutly in his church; and if any shall be apt and disposed to learn grammar, he shall instruct them therein after the best and most diligent manner that he can, and shall teach them what is most useful and expedient, either according to his own judgement, or the sage counsel of learned men. And for such instruction, shall require nothing from the poor, or of such as live within the parish of Childrey. And the said chaplain for the time being shall cause his scholars upon every holiday, when they go last from school in the afternoon, before their departure to say the psalm De profundis, with the usual prayers for the dead, praying especially and by name for the soul of the said founder, and for other the souls before mentioned; after all adding this clause, "Añ. Will' Fetyplace & añ ðium fidelium defunçt' per misericordiam Dei requiescant in pace. Amen."

And the said chaplain for the time being, well and faithfully discharging the duty of the said chantry and school, and all other matters aforesaid, according to the true intention of the founder, shall receive yearly for his salary the sum of viii l. by even portions at the festivals of Easter and Michaelmas, "ut patet per cartam meam inde confectam, & plenius per voluntatem meam ult' inde declaratam & huic presenti ordinacioni annexam." And the said founder further ordains,

That so often as the said chantry shall become vacant by a death or amotion of the chaplain for the time being, the provost and fellows of the Queen's College, and their successors, shall, within one month next following, elect and admit another.

ther fit and able chaplain, so qualified as is aforesaid, to the said chantry, in his room: "*Tenend' dummodo se bene gesserit ac fondatoris voluntat' fideliter impleverit, recepto primit' sacramento quod fondatoris voluntat' & ordinat' in omnibus fideliter observabit.*" And if the said provost and fellows, or their successors, shall not, within one month after such vacancy and knowledge to them thereof given, elect a chaplain to the said chantry, then the rector of Childrey for the time being shall elect a chaplain thereto, so qualified, and in manner and form as is aforesaid: so also in case of vacancies amongst the poor men.

That if any chaplain of the said chantry shall become otherwise beneficed, or shall not observe the will of the said founder, or shall be a fornicator, or shall keep hounds or be a common hunter, or a stirrer-up of contention in the town of Childrey or the parts adjacent, or noted for any grievous crime, and shall not be able to clear himself of the imputation; such chaplain shall, by the said provost and fellows, and their successors, be forthwith amoved from the said chantry; and another fit and able chaplain, so qualified as is aforesaid, and in manner and form aforesaid, shall be elected in his room. Provided nevertheless, that transgression of the ordinances of the founder may be punished by the said provost and fellows, and their successors, as well by subtraction of the salary of the said chaplain, as by privation or amotion.

That the said three poor men shall be elected and admitted into the said almshouse, and, for the causes hereafter mentioned, removed and put out from the same, by the said founder during his life, and by the provost and fellows of the said college and their successors after his decease. Provided always, that such poor men be "*humiles spiritu & bonis temporalibus unde competenter vivere possunt alibi destituti, casti in corpore, & bonæ conversationis reputati, ac tales si qui sint qui tunc vel antea habitant vel inhabitant in dicta villa de Childrey vel Letcomb Bassett, vel alibi juxta voluntatem meam.*"

That every of the said poor, at their admission into the said almshouse, shall swear that they will well and truly observe and keep all the ordinances and statutes of the said founder herein declared: that is to say,

That the said three poor men shall constantly reside in the said almshouse, and shall have chambers therein assigned them for their separate lodgings.

That every of the said poor men (non beatus) shall, every day before ix o'clock, within the chapel of St. Katharine beforementioned, if he can conveniently go thither, say "*tria psalteria beatificæ Mariæ Virginis ad minus,*" and after ix o'clock "*duo psalteria beatificæ Mariæ Virginis,*" in honour of the said blessed Virgin, and to the praise of the holy and undivided Trinity, for the souls of the said founder, and of Elizabeth his wife, their parents, brothers, sisters, ancestors, friends, and benefactors aforesaid, and for the souls of all the faithful departed.

That every of the said poor men (beatus) shall every day, before ix o'clock, in the said chapel, if, &c. say "*matutinas b. M. V. cum prima & horis consuetis, ac septem psalmos penitenciales cum litania,*" and after ix o'clock "*preces vocat' Placebo & Dirige cum oracionibus ad eas usitatis, ac vesperas & completorium b. M. V.*" and

twice in every week "psalmos De passione Christi; & hoc in quarta & sexta feriis, nisi maj' impedimentum his diebus evenierit." And also,

That every of the said poor men shall every day, if, &c. be present at, and devoutly hear, the mass celebrated by the chaplain of the said chantry, then and there praying, every of them devoutly, and specially for the soul of the said founder, and for all other the souls above mentioned. And after mass ended, all the said poor being gathered together, at the tomb of the said founder, within the chapel aforesaid, the senior of them shall publicly and openly say in English, "For William Fetyplace's soule, and the soules of Elizabeth his wife, ther fathers and mothers, bretherens and sisters, ther friends, benefactors, and for all the soules that we be bounde to pray for abovenamed, and for all and every of them, and all Christen soules, Pater noster and Ave Maria." And let every of them kneel before the said tomb, and say the Lord's prayer and the Salutation of the blessed Virgin; after which, let every of them with hands joined most devoutly think upon the bitter passion of Jesus Christ our Lord and most merciful Redeemer, making with their hands the sign of the cross upon the ground; and afterwards let them devoutly kiss the same. And in case any of them shall be prevented by sickness from going to the said chapel, then let them say all the said prayers in the almshouse, unless the sickness should be so great as entirely to prevent it.

That every of the said poor men and their successors shall daily, when they rise in the morning, and when they go to rest in the evening, on their knees, in their chamber, to the honour of the holy and undivided Trinity, say the Lord's prayer thrice, the Salutation of the blessed Virgin thrice, and the Apostles creed once, having at the same time a special and mental remembrance of the soul of the said founder and the souls aforesaid.

That every of the said poor and their successors shall daily for ever say 35 Pater nosters, as many Ave Marias, and one Creed, to the honour of divers holy persons especial friends and patrons of the said founder.

That of the said poor men those who are in health shall, with a becoming diligence, assist and administer unto those who are sick. Provided always, that if any of the said poor men shall chance to become leprous or affected with any other contagious malady, then he shall be provided for elsewhere by his friends, but shall receive nevertheless during his infirmity the same as he would have received had he been in health; he performing, as much as in him lies, the devotions and services abovementioned.

And if any of the said poor men shall be quarrelsome amongst his companions, or a common drunkard, or guilty of any notorious crimes, or shall be nonobfervant of the will of the said founder, he shall immediately be removed from the said almshouse, and from all the benefit thereof, and another shall be chosen in his place, in manner abovementioned. Provided nevertheless, that their faults committed by the said poor may be punished by the said founder during his life, and after his decease by the said provost and fellows, and their successors, or their deputies, as well by subtraction of the pension of the person offending, as by exclusion from the said almshouse and the benefits of the same.

And

And every of the said poor men shall receive weekly for his diet ix d. to be paid at the end of every month; and every of the said poor men shall receive yearly for buying and making him a gown (the gift of the said Thomas Fetyplace) iii s. iiij d. and every of the said poor men shall receive yearly, to provide him wood and firing, ii s. viij d.

And the said chaplain and poor men shall have a chest locked with three locks (of which the key of one shall remain in the custody of the said provost or his deputy, another in that of the said chaplain, and the third in that of the senior poor man); and the said chest shall stand within the chapel of St. Katherine aforementioned, or in some safer place, with intent that all goods and ornaments belonging in any wise to the said chantry or almshouse may be safely kept therein: and within the said chest shall be kept a little chest having two locks (the key of one to remain with the said provost or his deputy, of the other with the said chaplain) to the intent that every year there may be put and reserved therein, out of the rents appointed for that purpose, the sum of xiii s. iiij d. for the necessary repairs of the said chantry and almshouse, that the same may not hereafter fall to decay for want of moneys to repair them: and if the repairs should be so great that the said moneys will be insufficient to repair the said chantry and almshouse, then let a sufficient sum be taken from the rents of the lands and tenements especially set apart for this purpose, as appeareth by the last will of the said founder.

And the said chaplain and his successors shall, at their own proper costs and charges, find all books, chalices, vestments, altar-cloths, hair-cloths, phials, . . . corporals, towels, lights, bread, and wine, and all other necessities for the said altar, at least all such as shall be requisite for the daily celebration of mass. And so often as the said books, vestments, chalices, and other ornaments, shall by reason of their age require to be renewed, the chaplain of the said chantry for the time being shall, at his own proper costs and charges, be bound to renew the same, and to transmit them so renewed to his successor. And the said chaplain shall, at his admission to the said chantry, take an oath, "De indemnitatē eccl' poch' de Childrey & rect' ejusd', & de singulis pmissis, quaten' ad seipsum attinet, veraciter observandis."

And all the statutes and ordinances of the said founder before recited, or hereafter to be recited, shall twice in every year (in crast' Mich' & Annunc') be publicly read in English by the chaplain of the said chantry, within the said almshouse, to the said three poor men being there gathered together. And the same shall be safely kept, either in the said almshouse, or in the chest before mentioned. And the founder ordains,

That the feoffees, their heirs and assigns, shall take care that the provost and scholars of the Queen's College, in Oxford, and their successors, shall yearly for ever observe his anniversary, and the anniversary of Elizabeth his wife, in the said College, in manner following:

First, the said provost and scholars shall observe the anniversary of their funerals, and on the morrow thereof shall celebrate a solemn mass for the soul of Elizabeth the wife of the said founder, during the life of the said founder, and for the souls of all those for whom they themselves were bound to pray. And after the decease

of the said founder, for his soul, and the soul of Elizabeth his wife, and the souls of those for whom they were bound to pray.

And the said feoffees, their heirs and assigns, shall cause to be distributed, amongst the said provost and scholars being present at the said obits and masses, the sum of xxiiii s. iiii d. yearly in manner following; viz.

To the provost ii s.

To each fellow xii d.

To each chaplain viii d.

To the master of the boys vi d.

To the poor clerks of the chapel each iiii d.

To each scholar servitor (servienti scholastico) iii d.

Item p refectione in aula communi dicti collegii in aniverfario predicti

iiii s. iiii d.

And if any part of the said sum of xxiiii s. iiii d. shall remain undistributed, the same shall be disposed "p refectione in aula communi," according to the discretion of the said provost and fellows.

And the said feoffees, their heirs and assigns, shall take care that the chaplain who shall be weeks-man shall, every Lord's-day for ever, when prayers are said in the chapel of the said college, make public mention of the names of the said founder and of Elizabeth his wife, saying, "Orabitur p aīabus Will' Fetyplace, arm', & Eliz' ux' suæ, & p aīabus p quibus predictus Will' & Eliz' tenentur orare." Also the said feoffees, their heirs and assigns, shall take care that the said William and Elizabeth his wife be partakers of all masses, prayers, suffrages, and works of mercy, which shall at any time be done in the said college.

And the said founder wills, ordains, and appoints, that the said feoffees, their heirs, assigns, or successors, shall for ever hereafter find one honest priest, a Master in Arts, or at least "sacr' theol' scholarem," who, by himself or sufficient deputy, shall every first Sunday in Lent preach the word of God in the parish church of Childrey aforesaid (if the rector or curate of the said church shall not prevent him) making mention of, and in his sermon by name praying for the good estate of, the said founder during his life, and after his decease for the soul of the said founder, and for the soul of Elizabeth his wife, and for all those persons whose names are written in a table which is over the altar in the chapel of St. Katherine; and upon that day there shall be an obit, and on the morrow a solemn mass of Requiem in the said church, for all the souls aforesaid.

And the said priest and his successors, who shall so preach at Childrey, shall receive of the said feoffees, their heirs, assigns, or successors, for his trouble and expences, the sum of vi s. viii d. and the said priest shall, together with the rector or curate of Childrey aforesaid, upon the said Sunday in the afternoon, celebrate the said obit, and upon the Monday following the said mass, for the souls aforesaid; and the said priest shall supervise and see that all things are done agreeably to the will and ordinance of the said founder, as well touching the said obit and mass, as the distribution of moneys to be made thereat. And if it should chance that the said obit cannot

cannot be celebrated on the first Sunday in Lent, then it shall be celebrated as soon before or as soon after as conveniently may be.

And the said feoffees, their heirs, assigns or successors, shall yearly, upon the day of the celebration of the said obit, pay,

To 15 poor people, inhabitants of the parish of Childrey, to be divided equally amongst them,

v s.

To the rector or curate of Childrey, being present at the said obit and mass, as a recompence for mentioning every Sunday in their prayers the names of the said William Fetyplace and Elizabeth his wife,

xiv d.

And for the lights of the said obit;

vi d.

To four other priests who shall be present at the said obit and mass, to be divided equally,

ii s.

[Here seems to be some omission.]

To the ringers,

iiii d.

To the parish clerk,

iiii d.

To the church wardens of the parish of Childrey, towards maintaining the lights in the said church, the sum of v s. in manner following :

For the light of the Holy Trinity,

ii s.

For the light of the holy sepulchre,

viii d.

For the light of St. Mary,

viii d.

For the light of St. Erasmus,

viii d.

For the light of St. Katharine,

vi d.

For the light of All Saints,

vi d.

To the clerk of the said parish for ringing every night at vii o'clock the great bell [*per se curfew pulsatum*],

vi s. viii d.

To the church wardens towards the repair of the bells and bell-ropes,

vi s. viii d.

To the parishioners of Childrey, and especially to the poor ones who shall be present at the said obit, immediately after the said obit is ended, in bread and drink,

ii s. viii d.

And the said provost and scholars, and their successors, shall pay yearly to the rector and scholars of Lincoln College in the University of Oxford, and their successors, upon the said anniversary, or within vii days after, the sum of vi s. viii d. to be disposed of in manner following; viz.

For the recreation of the said rector and scholars in the common hall, iii s. iiii d.

To him who shall preach Mr. Fyndyrn's * sermon at Childrey xii d. upon condition that, before he goes to Childrey, he read over the ordinance and last will of the said founder, and the indenture of covenants made between the said rector and scholars of the first part, the said William Fetyplace of the second part, and the

* In the chancel at Childrey are brass figures of William Fynderne, Esq. who died March 13, 1444, and his wife Elizabeth; whose inscriptions may be seen in Ashmole, I. 209.

said provost and scholars of the third part, to the intent that when he shall come to Childrey he may diligently enquire and search out whether the ordinance and last will of the said founder are in all things observed and kept. And if he shall find any defect or negligence, that he straitway, upon his return to Oxford, give intelligence thereof to the said rector and scholars, that they may admonish the said provost and scholars, and their successors, in order that the same may be reformed and amended, on pain of the penalty contained in the said indenture.

And the residue of the said vi s. viii d. shall be disposed of according to the discretion of the said rector and scholars.

Power to interpret, augment, and change this present ordinance is reserved to the said founder during his life; and after his decease like power is given to the provost and fellows of Queens College, but so that the will, intent, and meaning, of the said founder, be in no wise impeached or frustrated.

The last will of the said founder, touching the purposes therein mentioned, and made July 8, 1526, 18 Hen. VIII. reciting that by deed bearing date July 7, preceding, he had enfeoffed John Loyse, William Batyson, Anthony Byrkbecke, and others, in the moiety of the manor of Letcomb Bassett, com. Berks, by the name of his manor of Letcomb Bassett, and in two messuages, and two yard lands, and pasture of certain sheep, in Letcomb Bassett, and in all his lands and rents in Letcomb Bassett, and in all his lands, rents, reversions, services, and other hereditaments, in the said Letcomb Bassett, Hendley, West Shifford, Bokehampton, Chepyng Lambourne, Hurst, Fynkysley, Bedon, Stawmere, Wolneston, Westcote, and Spershall, in the said county; and also in a toft called Wy-nottys lying in Erle in the said county; and also in the advowson of the chaplain of St. Bartholomew in Erle aforesaid; and in a mese and a toft cum pertin' lying in Kelmescote, com' Oxford, and in xx acres of meadow lying in a field called Oldefeldys in the parish of Uffington. and in a mese and a close thereto lying called The Almshouse in Childrey, declares, that the said feoffees, their heirs and assigns, shall stand seised of the premisses to the following uses; i. e.

That the said feoffees, their heirs and assigns, or the provost and scholars of the Queen's College, and their successors, by their sufferance, shall receive for ever all the rents, issues, and profits of the premisses, to the intent following; to wit,

That the said feoffees, their heirs and assigns, or the said provost and scholars, and their successors, provide an honest priest to do such service yearly for ever in the chapel of St. Katharine in the church of Childrey, where the said founder intends to be buried, as by an ordinance annexed to the said deed of feoffment appeareth, which priest shall be paid yearly for his salary viii s.

And also appoint three honest poor men of Childrey, if there are any there, and if not then of some other place, to do such services as in the said ordinance are also declared; who shall receive weekly according to the said ordinance. And the said priest and three poor men shall have their lodging and dwelling continually in the messuage newly builded by the said founder in Childrey aforesaid for that purpose freely, and without charge. And after the decease or departing of the said priest and three poor men, or any of them, the said feoffees, or the major part

of them, or the said provost and scholars, and their successors, shall from time to time put in others in their room.

And if the said priest and poor men shall not observe and keep all the said ordinances, they shall be warned by the said feoffees, their heirs and assigns, or by the said provost and scholars, and their successors; and if after such warning default be made, the person offending shall be expelled at the discretion of the said feoffees, &c.

And when the number of the said feoffees shall be reduced to two or three, the said two or three surviving shall make estate to twelve discreet persons, to be named by the said provost and scholars, and their successors, to hold to them, their heirs and assigns, to the uses of the said ordinance.

And the said feoffees, &c. shall cause the said moiety and other the premises to be repaired out of the rents thereof.

And shall cause that the said provost and scholars, and their successors, yearly for ever observe the day of anniversary of the said founder and Elizabeth his wife, in manner declared in the said ordinance.

And the said feoffees, their heirs and assigns, or the provost and scholars, and their successors, shall for ever find an honest priest, at the least being* of divinity, yearly, the first Sunday in Lent, to preach in the parish church of Childrey, with such suffrages as are declared in the fourth ordinance, the said priest to receive yearly for ever vi s. viii d.

And the said feoffees, &c. shall yearly distribute at Childrey, according to the said ordinance, on the day of the anniversary of the said founder.

To 15 poor men of the said parish, by even portions,	v s.
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To the parson or curate of the said church,	xx d.
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To four other priests the same day,	ii s.
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To them that shall ring the bells,	iiii d.
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To the parish clerk,	iiii d.
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To the church wardens for certeyn lights,	v s.
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To the parish clerk for ringing curfew with the great bell,	vi s. viii d.
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To the church wardens yearly for repairing the bells,	vi s. viii d.
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To the parishioners and others present, and namely to poor people to be distributed in bread and ale,	ii s. viii d.
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The residue of the issues and profits of the said moiety and premises to be distributed yearly by the said feoffees, their heirs and assigns, or by the said provost and scholars, and their successors, for the exhibition and finding of scholars, which for the time shall be within the said College, or otherwise by their discretion. As also for sustaining and repairing the said St. Katherine's isle, almshouse, and moiety of the said manor, lands, and tenements.

Also the said provost and scholars, and the said feoffees, &c. shall make him that hath the profits of the chapel of Erley St. Bartholomew, in the parish of Sunning, com' Berks, to repair the same.

* *Sacra theologiae scholarem*, scholar in divinity.

And the said feoffees, their heirs and assigns, when the provost and scholars of the said College, or their successors, can make the said moiety and premisses sure to themselves and successors, shall do towards the furtherance thereof, as by the learned counsel of the said provost, and scholars, or their successors, shall be advised.

And if the said provost and scholars, or their successors, will accept and take the premisses, they shall find the said priest and three poor men, and give wages yearly to every of them according to the ordinance of the said founder, and keep the said solemn anniversary or obit, and give the said exhibition for the finding of the said scholars, and repair the said isle, chapel, and almshouse, and perform and fulfill every point and article in the said ordinance.

And if the said premisses shall be amortised to the said provost and scholars, or their successors, and they shall fail to put in a priest to sing at Childrey, and three poor men at every avoidance of every of them, within a month after such avoidance, then the parson of Childrey and his successors shall put in the same.

The said provost and scholars covenant with the said rector and scholars, that they and their successors will fulfill, perform, and keep, all the said ordinance and will; and also cause the said feoffees, their heirs and assigns, to pay all and singular the sums mentioned in the said ordinance and will, or otherwise see the same contented and paid for ever, as they shall answer before God at the day of judgement: And that, when the number of the said feoffees shall be reduced to two or three, they will cause the survivors to make a like sure estate of the premisses, in fee simple, to twelve other discreet persons, to be named by the said provost and scholars, for the time being, to hold to the uses and intents aforesaid, except the said premisses shall be amortised; and, for the more sure and perfect continuance of the said ordinance and will, that they will endeavour to cause the said premisses to be amortised to themselves and successors, to the uses and intents aforesaid; and if the said premisses shall be so given in mortmain, that they will fulfil, perform, and keep all the said ordinances and will. And if they shall fail to fulfil the same, that they will for every article unperformed pay to the said rector and scholars and their successors the sum of xx marcs, if, after monition and notice of any article unperformed, the same be not done within a month next ensuing. Provided, that if the said feoffees before, or the said provost and scholars or their successors after amortisement, shall be evicted out of the possession of the said premisses by any title accruing before the date of these presents, without fraud or collusion, then the said ordinance and will to be void and the said provost and scholars and their successors to be discharged therefrom. And if they shall be evicted in like manner out of any part of the said premisses, then to be discharged of so much of the charge as the said part shall be yearly worth, and of such articles for prayer or other thing contained in the said ordinance and will, as the person of Childrey and his successors; and the churchmen of the same for the time being, shall assign and appoint.

And the said rector and scholars, for themselves and successors, covenant with the said William Feryplace, his heirs and executors, as they shall answer before God at the day of judgement, that if the said provost and scholars, and their successors,

shall

shall make default in any point, they will sue again the said provost and scholars and their successors, to recover all such sums of money as shall be due for non performance of the said ordinance and will; after which recovery, it is granted by the said William Fetyplace, that the sums so recovered shall be to the use of the said rector and scholars and their successors, for their labours and expences in the law, and for the wealth of the said college, to be disposed, according to their discretion, for the souls of the said William Fetyplace and Elizabeth his wife, and all others named in the said ordinance.

And the said William Fetyplace grants to the said provost and scholars, that they and their successors shall, from the date hereof, receive and take all the rents, issues, and profits of the premises, for the execution and performance of the said ordinance and will.

In witness, &c.

The copy from whence Mr. Mores made this abstract is not correct. It belonged formerly to Dr. William Mercer, tabarder of Queen's College, and chaplain of this chantry from 1572 to 1584. This may be collected from some memorandums at the beginning of it of the payment of the almsmen's salaries, and the receipt of his own, between those years: though his name is not mentioned.

The following persons Mr. Mores found to have been chaplains here;

Ds. William Rudde, 1526.

Ds. William Hutchings. Upon the dissolution of chantries he had an annual pension of vii s. assigned him, which he enjoyed 1553, and was living here (I suppose as schoolmaster) 1560.

Ds. Baylye, 1561 and 1564.

William Denton, 1567 and 1570.

M^r. Betham, 1571 and 1572.

Ds. William Mercer, from 1572 to 1584.

M^r. Smythe, 1584.

Ds. Hope, 1586.

Ds. Richardson, 1590; when he received of the College p^rschol^r apud Childrey a salary of viii s. the salary appointed by Mr. Fetyplace for his chantry priest.

Roger Watton, chantry priest temp^r Brian Ros, rect^r.

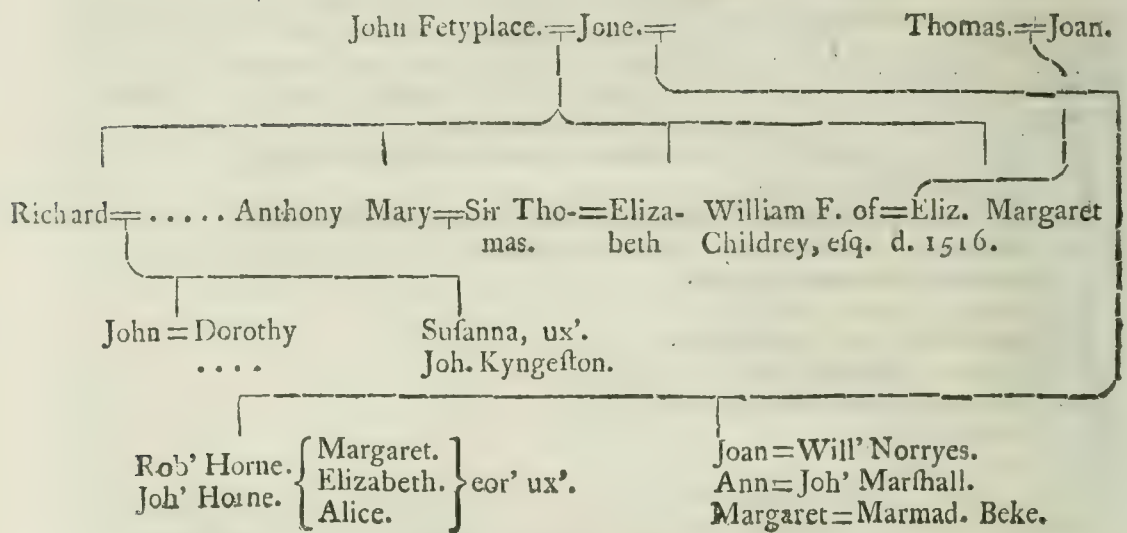
M^r. Ambrose Lancastr^r 1550.

M^r. Bell, 1560. V. comp^r.

See the last will and testament of Wm. Feteplace, of Chilrey, in com. Berke^s, Esq. which was proved 27 April, 1529, in Mr. Mores's "Excerpta * ex Regiltris Cur^r Prerog^r Cant^r," vol. I. p. 307.

* Now in the MS Library of Thomas Aistle, Esq. F R. and A. S. S.

P E D I G R E E of F E T I P L A C E.



STANFORD DINGLEY, or DEANELY,

Is situate in a small winding vale running from east to west, about ten miles from Reading and three from Newbury. It is watered by a small trout-stream, rising at Hamstead Norris, and emptying itself into the Thames at Pangborn; the water of it remarkably cold. The road through the village lies over a fordable part of the brook, which probably gives the termination to the name of the place. There is likewise a small stream called *Gore Pit* stream, from its rise in a gory or miry pit. It serves as a boundary to the parsonage garden on the west, and empties itself into the main brook about sixty yards from its first rise.

2. The parish is about nine miles in circumference; its longest extent one mile and a half. It is bounded by Bucklebury to the south and west, by Bradfield to the east, by Gattendon and Frilsham to the north. It belongs to Fair Cross hundred, and contains 21 houses, and about 120 inhabitants.

3. The manor was sold by John Hilsdon to Mr. Barker, whose daughter is the present lady of the manor.

5. An ancient seat called Rusden's or Rushton's was for many years in the possession of a family of the name of Lyford, now the property of Mr. Grainger, an attorney at Worting in Hampshire, by marriage with the late only surviving female branch. I find the name of Lyford in the register as early as the year 1539; and in 1612 they are mentioned as inhabitants of Rusden's.

7. There is a tan-yard and a malt-house in the place, that send considerable quantities of goods to London.

8. The church is a small and ordinary structure, consisting of one middle aisle, which leads to the chancel, and two side aisles, built in the form of skeelings. I find a date of the year 1679 on a window over the south porch, but cannot tell what it refers to. The church appears to be a very ancient building: it was cieled and beautified in the year 1720. In the pavement of the middle aisle there is a flat stone with the figure of a man in brass; the inscription-plate torn away. In the farther aisle there are two flat stones with brass figures; one of a woman with a Latin inscription underneath, and towards the bottom of the stone a coat of arms of three; the other of a man, with the following inscription:

Here lyeth the body of John Lyford, citizen and merchant-taylor of London, who dyed the xth day of April, A^o 1610, aged 71 years. BORNE in this PARISHE of Stanford, who had 18 children.

In the outside of the south wall of the church there are some red tiles or bricks, flowered with yellow, and glazed like a sort of earthen-ware that is used in kitchens; but I know not whence they came, or if they belong to the original building.

9. The register begins in the year 1538.

10. The living is a rectory. The late patron was Mr. Philip Sayer, who was likewise incumbent. At his death the advowson was vested in the Rev. Mr. Walker of Tilehurst, and after him in his eldest son: it is now made over to me.

11. Mr. Robert Howson came to the rectory in 1662, was succeeded in 1708 by Mr. Sayer, to whom I succeeded in the year 1757.

12. In the year Mr. Richard Lyford, of Stanford Dingley, gave an annuity of five shillings for the profit and reparation of the parish church during his life, and a farther annuity of twelve shillings for ever (both issuing out of the messuage called Rusden's, or Rusliden's, and certain lands therein specified) ten shillings whereof for the profit and reparation of this church, one shilling

shilling to Peasemore church, and one shilling to Bucklebury church, for the same purposes.

In 1605 Peter Tull, servant to Thomas Lyford, senior, farmer, of Stanford Dingley, gave by his will three pounds in money to the said church, to continue in stock, towards the maintenance of the same.

In 1623 Thomas Smyth, son to Stephen Smyth, born in Stanford Dingley, a factor for the Turkey merchants in Constantinople, gave by will 20 £. in money to purchase a piece of land towards the maintenance of the said church.

In 1607 Mr. Sebastian Lyford, born in Stanford Dingley, late citizen and merchant-taylor of London, but then of Stanford Dingley, built the house adjoining to the south side of the said church at his own charge for neighbours to sit in, and gave six shillings yearly to repair the said building for ever. He likewise gave ten shillings yearly to four poor people of Stanford Dingley for ever. He likewise gave six shillings yearly, to be paid to the clerk of the said church for ever, for the augmentation of the clerk's wages. All which legacies or annuities are to be paid by Mr. Ferdinando Clark of Stanford aforesaid, and his heirs for ever, as will appear by an instrument in writing, by a rent charged upon the free land, called Cox Land, or Heath Lands, lying in Stanford Dingley aforesaid.

I am, SIR,

your humble servant,

BENJAMIN WALKER.

N. B. I forgot to observe to you, that the water of my pump, after a hard dash of rain, has a strong taste of steel. I never took occasion to know if it is the same with the springs and running waters of the place.

SUTHAMSTEAD.

SUTHAMSTEAD ABBOTTS AND BANISTER.

SIR,

Suthamstead,
Aug. 30, 1759.

The parishes of Suthamstead Abbots and Banister afford but very few materials either for an historian or an antiquarian.

Suthamstead was formerly written *Southhamstede*, the southern village. The greatest part of both the parishes lies on the South side of the river Kennett, which passes through them in its way to the Thames.

Abbats. As to the addition of Abbats, you will likely meet with the reason of it among the endowments of abbies. This parish is about three miles in length, runs from North to South, except a little bending from the North West to the South East, and is divided into two parts by Banister. Its parts thus divided are bounded on the West by Ufton, on the North by Ufton and Englefield, on the East by Burghfield, and on the South by Burghfield and Mortimer.

The living is a rectory, in the gift of Queen's College, Oxon, who bought the advowson of lord Norreys about the year 1610. Its church is a pretty large fabrick, stands in the Eastern division of the parish, and is not placed due East and West.

There are four small benefactions to the poor, two of ten shillings and two of five shillings a year.

There are two bridges over the Kennett, one over its old channel, and another over the barge stream, which was cut when the river was made navigable.

The manor belongs to John ^{*Thoyls,*} *Thoyls*, esq. who succeeded his uncle Daniel May, esq. in it, whose father bought it of the late earl of Abingdon, into whose family it came from lord Norreys.

Quere, Whether that family did not come into the possession of it by a marriage with the heiress of lord Williams of Thame?

There is a good mansion house built by Daniel May, esq. The number of houses is 48, and many of them contain two or three families.

The registry begins March 26, 1602.

Greifley. Besides the manor already mentioned, this parish has another called Greifley belonging to it. The manors are entirely separated by the interposition of other parishes. Greifley is pretty much of a triangular form, and its East side is bounded by Shinfield, its North by Burghfield, and its West by Burghfield and Suthamstead Banister. This estate belonged to the same families, and was but a few years ago sold by the present earl to John James, esq. of Denford in this county, a gentleman whom you will find able and willing to communicate several things to you relating to your design. His relation, perhaps his ancestor, was eminent for his steady adherence to the Protestant religion in queen Mary's bloody persecution. He does honour to the same college, to which you, by the performance you are about, will, I make no doubt, be likewise an honour.

Its houses are 20.

Banister. The addition of Banister may probably be borrowed from the family to whom it formerly belonged. John Banister gave the advowson of the living to the priory of Shorburne, about the year 1364, with which priory it came, by the donation of Edward IV. into the possession of Queen's College, Oxon, to which society its patronage at present belongs. (Vide Charters of Henry and John De Portu, in Dugdale's Mon. Angl. I. 577.) It is a rectory, and its church is a little humble edifice.

Its registry contains but little before 1660. There are some entries by a register appointed by the parishioners in the days of confusion; but they are not carried on regularly.

The

The parish is divided into two parts, the upper and the lower end. The upper is a narrow slip of land running through the middle of Abbots, which bounds it entirely on the West, and on the East with a little of Englefield and Burghfield. On the North it joins to Englefield, and on the South to Mortimer.

The manor belongs to Mr. Stephens, a minor, whose uncle purchased it of Mr. Jennings, to whom it came from Mr. Ball, &c. It has for a long time belonged to private people.

There are 18 houses in this part.

The lower end consists of lands that lie in a very winding and intricate manner. They are supposed to be quite divided from the upper end, and lie adjoining to the parishes of Burghfield, Mortimer, Stratfield Sea, and Greifley. They are partly in the manor of Mr. Stephens, and partly in the manor of Wokefield, which belongs to Bernard Brocas, esq.

Houses 26. James Morgan, esq. has a house in this division.

The parishes are in the hundred of Theale, and about six miles from Reading.

The road from London to Bath crosses them both.

There is a paper mill on the Kennett. Beside this there is no manufactory, except a very little quantity of yarn that is spun for sail cloth.

I should have been glad to have sent you some better materials; but as the places I am concerned in are quite unfurnished with any thing worthy your attention, you will excuse the insignificance of this letter, from, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

M. RICHARDSON.

S H A W:

S H A W.

S I R,

Berks,
Aug. 1759.

THE worthy rector of Shaw having acquainted me that he had received a letter in which he was desired to give what answers lay in his power to a number of queries, &c. I told him that, with his leave, I would take the trouble of answering them off his hands. The design of collecting the antiquities of Berks seems so laudable, that it is the duty of every inhabitant to give what assistance lies in his power to that undertaking. Mr. Matthews consented to this scheme very readily, and I then wrote down a few observations which occurred to me on some of the proposed subjects. You have lost by the exchange of a correspondent; but the rector is so far advanced in years, that he will not undertake an affair for which, notwithstanding, he is perfectly qualified. As I would wish to give all possible assistance to your design, I am further to acquaint you, that if you wish for any drawings of the seats or churches, or castles, any where near Newbury, I can and will supply you with them. Dennington castle in particular would afford a subject fit to adorn any work. I am assured that several circumstances very material towards the antiquities of Newbury are in the hands of some of the corporation of that place. Were it not a digression from the concerns of the parish of Shaw, I could acquaint you with two or three of them. A picture drawn in the time and in the resemblance of Jack of Newbury hangs in the town-hall. What I have further to say relates only to your 20th query, which I could not find room to answer in the enclosed papers.

The first battle of Newbury was fought September 19, 1644, between the parliament's army commanded by lord Essex, and that of the king by himself. On the king's side fell the lords

K

Caernarvon,

Caernarvon, Sunderland, and Falkland. A person now alive has formerly had much conversation with an old soldier (who died forty years ago) about the particulars of that battle, but I have gathered nothing strikingly new from him. There were not many years ago persons who remembered lord Caernarvon riding through Newbury with his sword drawn, and jocosely taking measure of a gate (through which he proposed bringing Essex as a prisoner) to know whether it was wide enough for the parliament general's horns. The same persons soon after saw Caernarvon's body brought across a horse like that of a calf. Shaw house was then the king's head quarters.

On the 27th of October, 1644, another battle was fought on the west side of the same town, which was afterwards forced and plundered. The bodies of those which fell in the first affair were chiefly interred on the Wash, beneath two tumuli which still remain. Those in the second were all thrown into a pit near the tower of Newbury church.

I could add two or three pages on account of the antiquities which have been dug up near this place; also on the peat, which is the chief fuel in this country, and which better deserves to be enquired into than many subjects which have employed folios. But for this I shall refer you to Dr. Collet*, both as he is more able, and as I am ordered into quarters in Wiltshire. If, however, Sir, you can think of any thing else which you could wish to be informed of, and which lies in my power, you may depend on satisfaction, by sending a line, directed to me at Shaw, which will be forwarded to my quarters. I am, SIR,

Your most humble servant,

JAMES PETTIT ANDREWS.

P. S. You will excuse the very bad writing of these papers, if you consider that I have not been about them time enough to have wrote half of them without hurrying.

* See before, p. 43.

1. The name of the parish is *Shaw*. Nothing can be more plain than its etymology, since it is situated in a spot which is now woody, and has formerly been more so; and since the word *Shaw* is at present used in this part of Berks to signify a coppice. What its ancient name was we are ignorant, but we know that it lies contiguous to the Roman borough *Spina*, now called Speen. The next market-town is Newbury, which lies half a mile from the nearest part of the parish. The river Lambourne, or (as anciently called) Lambesbourne, (rendered famous, and with reason, by Sylvester in his translation of Du Bartas, p. 55.

Little Lambesbourne—

All summer long (while all thy sisters shrink)

Then of thy tears a million daily drink—

runs through this parish. It rises about eleven miles off, at a town called Lambourn; and it is actually certain, that this little stream is fuller in summer than in winter, one year with another. It falls into the Kennet, after having crossed the London high road, about a mile below Newbury. Another stream, but a very small one, called Spout-brook, rises in the parish, and after having passed under an arch beneath the bed of the river Lambourne, and afterwards beneath a canal before Shaw house, it joins a branch of the Lambourne below the mill at Shaw. This small stream abounds in trout, perch, eels, and crayfish; as does the Lambourne: the eels in particular are reckoned to be more excellent than those in any other stream in Great Britain.

3. There are two manors in the parish, that of Donnington or Dennington, and that of Shaw. The former appertains to the king, the latter to Joseph Andrews, Esq. It was during the civil wars in possession of Mr. Doleman, whose ancestor, an eminent clothier, in the year left off the business which had enriched him, and built the manor-house called Shaw.

As the most trivial circumstances are desired not to be omitted, I will mention an odd farcaſm which is handed down by tradition, and is in the mouths of the poor of the pariſh ;

Lord have mercy upon us miſerable finners,
Thomas Doleman has built a new houſe, and has turn'd
away all his ſpinners !

The groteſque humour, the bluntneſs, and the rough ſound of this diſtich, plead ſtrongly in favour of its antiquity ; and indeed what confirms me in this opinion is, that there are to be found about the old houſe ſeveral ſentences in Latin and in Greek, which plainly evince what ſneers the builder expected to draw upon himſelf by the large edifice which he erected. Theſe inſcriptions I ſhall hereafter mention, and ſhall here take notice of the intolerable and inexcusable blunders of Aſhmole, who has made nonſenſe of words, the meaning of which is as clear as the light of the ſun.

I cannot at preſent diſcover or recollect any ſingular cuſtoms, tenures, or privileges appertaining to either of the manors.

N. B. Since writing the above, I find that the Dennington people have a right to carry their goods toll-free to Newbury market.

4. The moſt remarkable building in the pariſh is the celebrated Donnington-caſtle, which was (for the latter part of his life) the dwelling-place of that father of Engliſh poetry, Chaucer. I have often heard and read of that oak under which he is ſaid to have compoſed ſome of his poems, but on the ſtricteſt ſearch, and the moſt careful enquiry of the oldeſt people, I cannot find the leaſt remains of it ; though I think Camden ſays that in his time it was ſtanding.

The

The abovementioned castle is rendered famous by its having been the receptacle of the artillery of king Charles after the battle of Newbury. It was very briskly attacked in the year 1644 by a detachment of the parliament's forces, commanded by colonel Dalbier; from whom a large field near the castle, where he encamped, takes its name. The castle was not then taken, but was almost battered down, only the gateway now remaining. Hence, however, we may judge in some degree of the grandeur of the edifice when in its splendor. The country people have a foolish notion that Dalbier was invulnerable, and that cannon-balls were seen to bound from his body. Great numbers of cannon-balls, from eighteen down to five pounders, have been dug and ploughed up around the castle; and within twenty years, as an old well was opened in order to be deepened, four brass cannon were found, six and four pounders. These however all burst the first time they were tried.

Near this castle stands an old, but ill-built, though delightfully situated house, belonging to the family of the Packers, who are lineally descended from the celebrated John Winchcomb, vulgarly called Jack of Newbury. They bear the name of Winchcomb before their own. The present owner's name is Winchcomb Hartley.

Shaw house is, next to the above-mentioned castle, the most remarkable edifice in the parish. It is a very large Gothic building. I mentioned before some circumstances relating to its founder. It is celebrated in Ludlow's Memoirs, vol. I. p. 129, as a strong stone house (which by the way is false, it being built of brick, though mixed with a considerable quantity of stone) belonging to Mr. Doleman. Ludlow mentions a bank of earth which was thrown up around the garden; this still remains, and still retains the name of the rampart. The two following circumstances, though not mentioned by Ludlow, are confirmed by

tradition. In the old oak wainscot of a bow window in the library of that house is a hole, about the height of a man's head. Tradition says, that when king Charles took up his quarters in Shaw house (which he did for some time) he was dressing himself in that window, and being observed by the parliament's service, a musquet was discharged at him; the bullet narrowly missed him, but entered the wainscot, and caused the above mentioned hole, which, it may be easily imagined, has been carefully preserved, though the bullet itself is lost. A similar monument of those critical times is still to be seen in the garden, viz. a hole near through a very thick brick wall. It is now formed into the shape of a small Gothic window; but was originally occasioned by a cannon-ball from the artillery belonging to the trained bands of London, who, as they were marching down a little hill near the garden, discharged their cannon, and a ball being unperceived in one of them, caused the above-mentioned accident.

The following inscriptions are to be seen about this house: first, directly over the porch in the front, in capitals,

ⲙⲉⲛ ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲙⲏⲁⲉⲓⲥ ⲉⲓⲥⲓⲧⲟ.
LXXX.

Over the window, just above the porch, we read, in capitals also,

Edentulus vescentium dentibus invidet,
Et oculos caprearum talpa contemnit.

These sentences prove what I before hinted at, viz. the apprehension of the builder, that his house would draw upon him the envy of his neighbours.

In the wall of the garden is engraved on a very hard brick,

I. A. 1592.

This trifling circumstance I only mention to shew that our ancestors were as great fools as ourselves in that ridiculous whim of writing their names on any place which promised duration.

At

At the door of a dog-kennel belonging to the house is a stone, by way of threshold, on which I formerly could make out the following letters,

ΑΓ ΘΕΟ . . . ΣΥ.

but for want of care they are now utterly defaced.

There is in the same parish a house, partly modern, partly antique, belonging to Thomas Cowflade, Esq; It is called the Priory. It has several circumstances about it which denote its antiquity, particularly in one part of the wall there is still to be seen a projection which was apparently intended as a support to the image of some saint, destroyed, most probably, during the civil wars. In a window in one of the out-houses is a pane of glass, painted in the true antique manner, with six lions rampant.

The river Lambourne, having passed beneath the hill whereon Dennington-caste is built, runs through the garden of Mr. Cowflade's house, and after several meanders it passes by an island called Seringo island, belonging to Shaw house, whereon is built a little pavilion; it then runs in a channel about a hundred yards from Shaw gardens, and after passing Shaw mill, pursues its course to the Kennet.

6. Neither fair nor market are kept up within the limits of the parish.

7. Neither trade nor manufacture are to be found in the parish.

8. The church very nearly resembles a barn with a pigeon-house at one end of it. Over the door is cut

There is a monument in it to the memory of the last of the Doleman family.

Also one to that of Lydia Catherine, dutchess of Chandos.

At Speen gravel-pits, very near the parish, some Protestants were martyred in queen Mary's reign.

The

The church of Shaw is curious in one respect; it is roofed with Roman antique tiles, and has on that account attracted the notice of many, whom otherwise its appearance would strike with no emotion but that of pity.

16. There is one handsome brick bridge over the Lambourn before Shaw house, another in the village of Shaw, and two or three wooden ones at Donnington. The great London road to Bristol is within half a mile. The road from Oxford to Chichester and Winchester crosses the parish, as does another considerable road to Wantage; not to mention the road to Lamborne, which skirts the parish.

17. I know of no particular game used by those of this parish. They have a good many aukward provincial words in common with this part of Berkshire, e. g. to *hoe for* (to *care for*); a *mim-mam* (a *bog*).

18. There is at the house near Donnington castle an original portrait of the celebrated Chaucer: the very same from which all those prints and drawings which we have of him are taken.

As to the remaining articles, I have not at present time to answer them so particularly as I could wish; but (as I suppose the only reason for the enquiry into the number of curious observers of nature in the neighbourhood is in order to enquire of them) I imagine that by directing a letter to Dr. Collet, in Merryhill-street, Newbury, a much better answer to several of these queries might be obtained, particularly to the nineteenth, than lies in my power to give, had I even time, which just at present I have not. The Rev. Mr. Blandy of Newbury can inform him better of those things, as he has several things found in the parish by him.

It being now twenty-four years since the above letter and the preceding particulars were written, a correspondent has favoured us with the following remarks, which we think ourselves bound to insert, to rectify some errors, and to note the changes which have taken place during that interval.

P. 74. l. 7.] The gate mentioned in Mr. Andrews's letter is not now standing.

P. 75. l. 15.] We are authorized to assert with regard to the Lambourne *stream* (for so it is termed) that it is a vulgar error to say it is fuller in summer than in winter; for the truth is, that it is not subject to floods in winter, nor is there a want of water in summer, owing to its very horizontal current and rapidity, without being subject to torrents pouring into it from any neighbouring hills.

Joseph Andrews, esq; mentioned l. 28, was made a baronet 1766. As to Shaw house, built by Mr. Doleman, our correspondent observes, that his descendants not being so thrifty, the estate was greatly lessened, and was at length sold, after the death of Sir Thomas Doleman, the last of the family, to the duke of Chandos, of whom it was purchased by the father of Sir Joseph Andrews.

Lydia Catharine Van Hatten, widow of Sir Thomas Davall, knt. third wife and relict of James, first duke of Chandos, died at Shaw-house, Nov. 13, 1750, in her 58th year, and was buried in Shaw church.

P. 76.] Donnington Castle was founded by Richard de Abberbury, temp. Richard II. This castle might have been splendid, but never could have been large, as appears by the ground inclosed within its walls. The situation is beautiful.

A North East view of this castle was engraved by Messrs. Buck, 1732.

Another from a drawing by T. Hearne, engraved by William Byrne, 1771.

Mr. Grose published a plan of this castle, with a front view of the gate, engraved by Adam Smith, from a very accurate plan and drawing made on purpose with much care and labour, and such as was wished for by the author of Chaucer's life prefixed to Urry's edition.

P. 77.] It is conceived that our informant is mistaken in saying that the name of Winchcombe has passed as an appurtenance to the estate from the time of Jack of Newbury; for the present proprietor H. W. Hartley, esq; member for the county, bears it as a Christian name (a matronymick, if it may be so called).

Shaw house cannot be called a Gothic structure, having been built in the reign of queen Elizabeth or king James I. and it is apprehended that what is called the *rampart* is in fact nothing more than terraces, agreeable to the style of those reigns.

P. 79.] The *priory* is now the property of John Cowflade, esq; one of the gentlemen ushers and daily waiters to the queen, and it is so termed in his title-deeds. Little of its monastic character now remains, having been so long private property; though the materials of some of the walls sufficiently denote its antiquity. As to the pane of glass which is found in one of the out-houses, in a small lozenge form, it proves nothing, seeming to have been brought thither by chance. Its true heraldic description is, "Or, six Lions rampant, 3. 2. 1. Sable:" which appear to have been the arms of *Leyborne*, of which family we know nothing.

The Lambourne stream is joined on its passage at Bagnor from the north west by a smaller brook called the Winterbourne stream, which rises in a short narrow valley where the village of Winterbourne stands. Having turned a paper-mill at Bagnor, and

formed a beautiful artificial lake under Donnington castle through the grounds belonging to the *Grove*, it turns another mill, and there taking its course close by Mr. Cowflade's house, it meanders through his meadows to the front of Shaw house, and in fact turns no less than six mills in the space of four miles before it joins the Kennet.

At the entrance into the village of Donnington there is an almshouse, called *God's House*, for a minister and twelve almshouses, founded likewise by Richard de Abberbury and endowed by him. It was probably re-built by queen Elizabeth, as it is of brick, with her arms in stone placed in a rude pediment over the porch.

Suringo island is a very small isle in the Lambourne stream; this fanciful modern name it has very lately obtained.

Though no manufacture was carried on in this parish in the year 1759; yet a linen manufacture, now in its infancy, and much favoured by the situation, is attempting to be established under the conduct of Mr. Frederick Cowflade.

The communication between Newbury and Donnington was in the memory of many persons now living very little more than bare necessity required; but since the turnpike road was made through the village several small houses, superior to cottages, have been erected in it, which have contributed to its improvement.

P. 80.] The portrait of Chaucer is now removed to Bucklebury, the seat of Henry Winchcombe Hartley, esq.

The *Grove* before mentioned is a handsome modern mansion, situated on the declivity of the hill below the castle, and was built (since the year 1759) by James Petitt Andrews, esq; with pleasure-grounds elegantly laid out, through which the Lambourne stream runs, forming a very fine lake interspersed with small islands. It has very lately been sold to William Brummell, esq; who is adding very largely to the offices, and has purchased land to a considerable amount of Sir Joseph Andrews.

Survey of SHAW Manor, temp' Edw. III.

Ashmole's Mus. N^o 1134.

MEMORAND. the xvjth daye of Octobr. A^o Edw. tertii xxxvij^o a certyfycat was made by Will. Wykham, and other commysfioners of a commiffion into the Exchequer of the extent of the mañ of Shaw in the county of Barks, which the faid King Edward had of the graunte and feofment of Mr. Wyll. Palmorna, which extent was appointed the faid daye and yere to be answered by the hands of the conestable of the Castell of Wyndesore for the tyme beyng, and the same extent was then returned in valour at fyve pounds xij ſ xj d q̄.

The sayde commiffioners at that tyme dyd lett to one Robert Garteley the fite of the faid manor with dyvers pcell of lande to the valour of foure pounds xvj ſ. vj d. q̄. to hold in fee-farme to him and to his heyres for ever.

And the refidew being rents of affise amounting to the some of xvj ſ. v d.

And for further declaracōn that the sayde manor of Shawe was pcell of the receipt of the Castell of Windefore, and answered by the conestables of the sayde Castell for the tyme being, it appereth by records hereafter following.

In p^{ti}culis compⁱ John' Stanley, mil' constabularij castri de Windefore tam de exit' & p^{ti}c' dⁱcⁱ castri' & dⁱniorum adiacen' q^um de soluc' &c. s^ct a secundo die Julij anno Hen. IV. xj^o usque secundum diem Julij extunc p^{er}x' sequent', s^ct p^{er} unum ann' integrum, inter alia continet' sic, viz.

Et de cxij ſ. xj d. q̄. per ip^sum recept' de reddit' & firmis terr' & ten' quæ quondam fuere mag^{ri} Will' Palmorna in Shawe juxta Windefore p^{er} id' temp' ad festa S^ci Michaelis archi & Pasche equaliter.

Item, in p^{ti}culis compⁱ John Walerton constabularij dⁱcⁱ castri continen' sic temp' Hen' quint'.

Et de cxij ſ. xj d. q̄. recept' de reddit' & firmis, &c. quæ quondam fuerunt dⁱcⁱ magistri Palmorna in Shawe juxta Windefore.

Further in the account of Edm. Beauford erle Dorset, conestable of the Castle of Windefore in the xvijth yere of Henry VI. it appereth that the sayde fite of the man' of Shawe with th'apptenances which was lett to Rob' Harteley in fee-farme in the xxxvijth yere of Ed. III. fell into the king's hands agayne by exchet for lack of heyres of the faid Rob' Hartley: and was at letting and setting by the conestable of the Castle of Windefore for tyme being, as it appeareth by Records.

Item, Tho. Windefore late conestable of the Castle of Windefore, in his accompts made from the xjth day of March, Anno 1 R. III. untill the xxjd day of August, Anno 1 H. VII. was in like manner comtable for the mañ of Shawe: as it appereth by record.

An act of parli made in the xiiijth yere of Henry VIII. for the erection and establishment of the Court of Survey, as appereth Ro^lo 77^o.

Whereunto

Whereunto there ys a fedule annexed of all fuche idships, tenours, lands, teñts, and other heredytañts and revenues, as shall be accompted before the sayde surveyors; and among other things is declared thus:

The constables or receyvors of all the king's revenues of his Castle of Wyndesore, with th'apptenanc'.

The farmer of Shawe of his farme.

By authoritie and vertue of which act of parlymt, Sir John Dauncy Kt. John Hales, one of the late barones of the exchequer, the king's majesty's generall surveyors, dyd demise and lett to ferme the mañ of Shawe to Nych' Good, for the rent of xxxiiij l. vj s. viij d. to be payde to the cofferer of the king's household, or to the tresaurer of the king's chamber for tyme being: as appereth by the sayde lease.

After the Courte of Survey and the Courte of Augmentation being united and made one courte, Sir Edw. North, Kt. chauncellor of th'Augmentation Courte, with th'advise of her generall surveyors, dyd demise and let to ferme the sayde mañ of Shawe to Rauf Goodyere, gent. who payde for the fyne of the sayde mañ one hundred markes, as may appeare by the acquittances of the same payde to the king's use. The which lease William Harvey, als Norroy king at armes, hath bought of the wief of the sayde Rauf Goodyere, as may appeare by the conveyance.

Now whereas one Englythe hath by synyster meanes obteyned a lease of the sayde mañ, whereby the sayde Norroye ys molested contrary to all equitie and justice, most humbly requesteth that he may quietly enioye his lease, during his terme yet to come, as he and others hath done for the space of vij yeares past, without any trouble or molestation, and that the sayde Englythe's lease may be adnichilated.

Rex oib' ad quos, &c. saltm.

Cum nos p lras nras patentes quar' dat' est octavo die Martii anno regni nri 12mo, de advisamento & assensu dilecti nobis Joñis Daunce, mil' unius consiliarior' nror' & Robti Blagge nuper unius baronũ de Scto nro, ac p manucapcoem Thomæ Martyni de Okyngham in com' Berk' & Edvardi Good de Shelford in com' Midd' yomen, dederimus & ad firmam dimiserimus dilecto nobis Nich' Good man' nrm de Shawe cũ oib' suis ptin', pfcuis & comoditatib' eid' manerio qualitercunq; ptinent' sive spectant', jacen' & existen' in Veteri Wyndesore & nova Wyndesore in com' Berk' seu alibi, in tam amplis modo & forma put aliq' alius firmarius sive occupator man' pñci cũ suis ptin' nuper habens & occupans mañ pñcũ tenuit, occupavit, & gavisus fuit, tenend' & occupand' mañ pñcũ cũ suis ptin' pñato Nicho Good & assign' suis a festo S. Mich' archi quod tunc esset in ann' Dom' 1522 usq; ad finem termini viginti unius annor' extunc px' sequent' & plenar' complend', reddend' inde annuatim nobis & heredib' nris ad manus thes' hospicii nri sive ad manus thesaurarii cameræ nræ p temp' existen' vel alibi ad plitum nrum viginti quatuor libras prout nobis respons' est & sex solidos & octo denarios ultra de m . . . p ann' ad festu Pasche & Scti Mich' archi p equales portiones, put in eisd' lrs patentib' plenius continet', pñcis lrs nris non obstantib; nos postea ex assensu & consensu pñci Nichi suscepimus in manus nras sex acras træ & quinque acras pñi pcell' mañ pñci, & eas inter alia infra parcum nrum de Wyndesore vocat' The Little Parke, cum palis claus' fore fecimus

fecimus idq; Nich' h'as n'as patentes p'dcas nobis in cancellar' n'ram restituit cancelland' ea latencione quod nos man' n'rum p'dcum & cætera p'missa cum p'tin' exceptis sex acris terræ & quinq; acris p'ti p' minore reddit' Nicho concedere dignaremur. Sciatis igitur quod de gra n'ra spali ac ex certa scientia & mero motu nostris, necnon de advisamento & assensu p'dcti Johis Daunce mil' & Johis Hales unius baronum nror' de s'co h'ro p'dco gen'alium supervit' t'rar' n'rar', ac p' manucap'coem Edmundi Powell de Nova Windesore gen'osi & Jacobi Prynne de ead' pelliparij, dedim', concessim' & ad firmam dimisimus p'tato Nicho Good p'dcum ma' n'rum de Shawe, ac o'ia & singula p'missa cū p'tin', exceptis p'dcis sex acris t'rae & quinque acris p'ti, habend' & tenend' p'dcum man' ac cætera p'missa cū p'tin', exceptis preexceptis, p'tato Nicho Good & assign' suis a festo S. Mich' p'x' ante dat' p'sentium usq; ad finem t'mini viginti unius annor' extunc p'x' sequent' & plenar' complend', reddend' inde nobis & hedib' n'ris p' primo ann' ejusd' t'mini viginti libras legalis monetæ Angliæ ad festa Pasche & S. Michi equis por'co'nib' solvend', & extunc reddend' & solvend' annuatim nob' & hedib' n'ris ad manus coferarii hospicii n'ri sive ad manus thesaurarii cameræ n'rae p' tempe existent' viginti & tres libras, sex solidos, & octo denarios ad p'dca festa Pasche & S. Michi archi equis por'co'nib' annuatim solvend'; & si contingat p'dcum annualem redditum a retro t're in p'te vel in toto post aliq' festū festor' p'dcor' quo ut p'fertur solvi debeat p' octo septimanas insolut', quod tunc bene liceat & licebit nob' & hedib' n'ris in man' p'dict' cum p'tin' (exceptis p'except') reint'rare & cum in manus n'ras resumere & habere, presentib' l'ris n'ris patentib' in aliq' non obstant'. Et p'dcus Nich' Good concedit p' se, executorib' & assign' suis, reparare, sustentare, & manutenere oēs domos & ædificia d'cto man' p'tin', ac oēs repar' eid' man' concernent' facere & supportare, sumptib' suis p'priis & ex

DONNINGTON HOSPITAL.

MSS. Tanner, N^o 304, fol. 99. A copy of statutes, constitutions, and ordinances made by CHARLES earl of NOTTINGHAM, lord high admiral of England, patron of the hospital of queen Elizabeth in DONNINGTON, long ago founded and begun by Richard Abberbury, knt. and perfected and consummated by the said Charles Howard, earl of Nottingham, and by Richard James, gent. master of the same hospital, with the consent of the most rev. father in God George lord archbishop of Canterbury, for the order and government of the said hospital, and of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments thereunto belonging, dated the 4th day of March, in the 16th year of the reign of our sovereign lord James, by the grace of God king of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. and of Scotland.

The election of the Master, and number of the Almsmen of the hospital.

First, it is ordained, that there shall be for ever a master of the said hospital and twelve almsmen, and that the earl of Nottingham, his heirs and assigns (whensoever and as often as the place of the said master, or any the rooms of the said almsmen shall become void by death or otherwise), shall, within the space of three months next following, nominate and appoint a discreet person in the place of the said master, and such almsmen in the room of the said almsmen so happening to become void, as the said earl, his heirs or assigns, in his and their discretion shall think meet; otherwise that, in default of such nomination and election by the said earl, his heirs or assigns, our sovereign lord king James, his heirs and successors, shall and may, at his and their will and pleasure, nominate and elect one master, or one or more almsmen, to succeed in the places of such masters and almsmen as so shall be void as is aforesaid.

For Lodging in the Hospital.

Item, It is ordained that none of the said almsmen shall lodge or lie out of the said hospital without the licence of the said master; and every of the said almsmen, for every night wherein he shall lodge out of the said hospital without such licence, shall forfeit one penny, and for every week wherein he shall lie out of the said hospital, he shall forfeit six-pence; the said penalties to be deducted and abated in the payment of the portion of money due unto him at the next quarter following, and the same penalty to be bestowed amongst the rest of the almsmen, at the discretion of the master for the time being. And every almsman as shall lodge or lie out of the said hospital without the licence of the said master 28 nights together, or at divers times within the space of one quarter of a year, shall for every such offence forfeit the whole sum of money due unto him for that quarter, the same to be bestowed by the discretion of the said master in repairing the said hospital, or in such other manner for the benefit of the said hospital, as to him shall seem meet, and for the same to give his account.

No Stranger to lodge in the Hospital.

Item, No manner of person, man nor woman, shall be suffered to lodge or harbour in the said hospital for the time being; and he or they of the almsmen that shall at any time bring in any man or woman to lodge or harbour within the said hospital, without especial leave from the master of the hospital, shall lose his place *ipso facto*.

For the Civil Government of the Almsmen.

Item, It is ordained that if any of the almsmen shall be a drunkard, a common swearer, a gamester, a haunter of taverns or alehouses, a brawler or fighter, or a contentious person, or any other notorious offender, and being thereof three several times warned or admonished by the master of the said hospital for the time being, and no reformation or amendment, that then upon information thereof to the said earl of Nottingham, his heirs or assigns, by the master of the said hospital, and duly proved, such almsmen so offending to be quite expelled the hospital, and other to be placed in their rooms by the said earl of Nottingham, his heirs or assigns.

The Porter's Office.

Item, It is ordained, that the master of the said hospital for the time being shall, at the beginning of every quarter of a year, nominate and appoint one of the almsmen to be porter of the said hospital for one quarter of a year following, which porter during the said quarter shall keep the keys of the gates of the said hospital, and shall open and shut the gates thereof at the times hereafter limited; that is to say, from the feast of the Anunciation of our Lady, untill the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, to open the gates about six or seven of the clock in the morning, and to shut them about eight of the clock at night; and from the said feast of St. Michael, untill the feast of the Anunciation, to open the gates about seven or eight of the clock in the morning, and to shut them about five of the clock at night; and shall every night give warning to the almsmen to have care of their fire and candle light for endangering the hospital.

For going to the Church.

Item, All the almsmen, saving the porter (there being no reasonable cause to the contrary), on the Sundays and festival days, and on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, as often as there shall be publick prayers at the parish church of Donnington, shall in seemly manner go together to the same church, there to pray devoutly with the rest of the congregation, and namely, for the preservation of the king's majesty, the queen, the prince, and all his highness's royal issue, and also for the preservation of all his majesty's realms and dominions, and to give God thanks for their founders, benefactors, and all other benefactors, and to hear the word of God, and twice every year at the least to receive the holy sacrament of the Lord's supper.

The Revenues of the Hospital by whom to be received and disbursed.

Item, It is ordained, that the master of the said hospital shall collect and receive, or cause to be collected and received, all the rents, revenues, and profits whatsoever, belonging to the said hospital; and the said rents, revenues, and profits shall be distributed and disbursed according to the statutes and ordinances by the master of the said hospital, or by their deputy or appointment.

The yearly Proportions of Allowance for the Master of the Hospital, and all the Almsmen.

Item, The master of the said hospital shall take yearly three quarters and four bushels of wheat, or the price thereof, according to the rate of six shillings and eight-pence a quarter, at the terms of the year heretofore accustomed for the payment thereof, and shall for every day perceive and take four-pence out of the issues and profits of the manor of Isley; and that every of the almsmen of the said hospital shall have and receive yearly out of the rent of wheat belonging to the said hospital, one quarter and seven bushels of wheat, or the price thereof, at the rate of six shillings and eight-pence for every quarter; and shall also have and receive for every day two-pence, to be paid out of the issues and profits of the said manor; the said allowance of wheat, or the price thereof after the rate of six shillings and eight-pence the quarter, to be paid unto them at such terms and feasts as hath heretofore been accustomed; and that the allowance of two pence by the day shall be weekly paid by the master of the hospital, or his deputy, or by his appointment, unto every of the said almsmen, in the hall of the hospital house in Donnington, and at no other place, being the just rates of, and proportions of allowance, given or allowed to every of the said almsmen. Provided that it shall be lawful for the master of the said hospital at any time, if hereafter in his discretion it shall be thought fit to alter the weekly payment of two-pence by the day to any quarterly payment according to the rate, unto so many of them as the master of the said hospital at any time in his discretion shall think fit.

And if it shall please God the rent and yearly revenues of the said hospital shall hereafter be encreated, or by any means grow to a greater value, then the allowance of the master and of every the alms-men to be encreased according to the rate and proportion aforesaid.

For taking the Accounts yearly.

Item, It is ordained, that the earl of Nottingham and his heirs shall from time to time appoint one discreet person to take the account of the master of the said hospital every year, once, between the feast of St. Michael and the birth of our Lord God; which account shall be made at the said hospital-house, and in the presence of the said almsmen; and the master of the said hospital shall give notice to the almsmen of the time appointed for the taking of his accounts; at which time the said master shall give and render a full and just account of all profits belonging to the said hospital, and shall have allowance of all necessities and convenient charges disbursed and laid out for or in the behalf of the said hospital.

For demising of the Lands, and under what Covenants.

Item, It is ordained, that no lease or other grant shall be made of any lands, tenements or hereditaments belonging to the said hospital, unless the master of the said hospital for the time being, and the greater part of the aldermen, shall yield their consent thereunto; nor unless the accustomed yearly rents thereof, or more, be thereupon reserved, payable every half year.

Of casual Profits.

Item, It is ordained, that the fines of leases, woodfalls, and all other casual and uncertain profits belonging to the said hospital, shall be received by the master of the hospital, and shall be kept as a stock for the said hospital until it amount to the sum of twenty pounds; which stock shall be preserved for reparations of the said hospital, and for extraordinary occasions, and not to be diminished or any way employed without consent of the master and the greater part of the almsmen; and if it happen upon any occasion the said stock to be diminished, that then the same shall be replenished and made up again by casual profits which shall then next happen or become due to the said hospital; and the residue of the said casual profits which shall then next happen or become due to the said hospital, and the residue of the said casual profits, as the same shall be received, shall be divided and distributed by the master in such proportion as is before limited for the payment of the annual rents and profits belonging to the said hospital.

For the common Chests.

Item, It is ordained, that there shall be two chests, which shall be placed in some convenient room within the said hospital, by the appointment of the said master; one of which chests shall have three locks and keys of several wards, one of which keys shall be kept by the said master, another by the most ancient almsman, and the third by such of the almsmen as shall be appointed by the master and the greatest part of the almsmen; and in that chest shall be kept the common seal of the said hospital, the charter of foundation of the said hospital, all deeds, evidences, counterparts of leases belonging to the said hospital; and these ordinances, and the treasure and stock of money belonging to the said hospital; and in the same chest there shall be one paper book; and whenever any deed or writing shall be taken forth of the said chest it shall be entered in the said paper book, the time when the same was taken forth, to whom it was delivered, and a time appointed for the re-delivery thereof, and likewise make an entry of the re-delivery thereof when it shall be re-delivered. The other chest to have two locks and keys of several wards, wherein shall be kept three ledger books, in one of which books shall be entered from time to time the names of the master and almsmen, the times of their admission, and the times of their deaths or removing. In another of the said books shall be entered the copies of all counterparts of the leases, and of all grants now in being made by the said hospital, or which hereafter shall be made; and in the third book shall be

be entered the inventory of all moveables belonging to the said hospital, the gifts of all benefactors and their names, the accounts of the said master, and all other things of any moment which shall happen from time to time as the same shall happen..

For providing Chests and Books.

Item, the master of the said hospital shall provide out of the casual profits, or shall cause to be provided and maintained, the chests, chest-locks and keys and the ledger-books appointed by these ordinances; he shall write down, or cause to be written and entered in the said ledger-book all such matters as by these ordinances is appointed to be entered or written therein; he shall appoint to be kept the keys of the said lodgings in the said hospital, and deliver, or cause to be delivered, to such almsmen as shall be next admitted thereunto, at which admittance or entrance of his patent he shall pay 2s. 6d. to be employed as casual profits to the benefit of the house, for which the master shall also account; he shall also exact and require of the almsmen the observation of these ordinances and statutes, to reprove them of all vices and misdemeanours, and if need be to inform the patron thereof, that order may be taken as well for the punishment as for the reformation of the offender.

For reparation of the Hospital.

Item, it is ordained that if any glass windows be broken, or other decay by wilfulness or negligence in any private room of the said hospital by any almsman be done, the same, upon warning given by the master of the hospital, shall be amended within one month by him and at his charge whose the room is, upon pain to lose 2d. for every week till the same be amended, to be abated out of his next quarter's receipt, and to be employed as the casual profits, and to be accounted for; and the glass of any publick room which shall happen to be broken, and not known by whose default, together with all reparations, to be repaired again at the charges of the hospital, by the master appointed; and further, that there shall be one of the almsmen yearly appointed by the master, whom he shall think fit, to be overseer of the works and reparations of the hospital, to continue for one year ensuing, whose office shall be diligently to give notice to the master of the defaults, that order may be taken for the speedy repairs and amendment thereof.

Against begging.

Item, It is ordained, that none of the said almsmen shall beg or crave alms of any person or persons whatsoever; but if any person or persons shall voluntarily give any alms or benevolence to the hospital, or to the almsmen in general, it shall be lawful to receive the same, and it shall be bestowed and employed according to the intent and meaning of the giver thereof, or of the patron and master of the said hospital, if the intent of the giver be not known; provided that if any thing be given to any of the said almsmen particularly for any particular respect, that shall wholly remain to whom it was so given.

What

What worldly business the Almsmen may exercise.

Item, It shall be lawful for any of the almsmen, having skill in any manual trade, to work at the same within the hospital or without, thereby to get some part of their living, or for any of the almsmen in body to exercise themselves in any handy work of the body abroad, yet so as without especial leave of the master of the said hospital they do not for any respect lodge any one night out of the said hospital; and provided always that none of the almsmen keep any alehouses or victualling houses, or such like, within the hospital or without, without the licence of the master of the said hospital, upon pain of losing his place *ipso facto*.

For the Sick and Impotent.

Item, If any of the said almsmen shall happen to be sick or impotent, all and every the said almsmen shall yield unto him such brotherly aid and comfort as they would expect in the like case; and if any shall happen to need any extraordinary help or attendance, then the master of the said hospital shall appoint one of the said almsmen especially to attend his sick brother, and for his pains shall pay unto him a penny for his attendance out of the casual profits of the hospital.

For quieting all Differences to happen in the Hospital.

Item, It is ordained, that all differences whatsoever arising in the said hospital betwixt any of the almsmen, concerning any matter or thing of the said hospital, the same shall be wholly referred to the hearing and determining of the earl of Nottingham, and his heirs, with the master of the hospital (and to none other), who shall end and determine the same, as in their discretions shall seem fit. And that none of the said almsmen shall at any time hereafter, for any matter concerning the said hospital, complain to any other person or persons whatsoever, other than to the said earl and his heirs; and he or they that shall do otherwise, or shall take any other course of complaint than here is set down, or shall not stand to and obey such order as the said earl, his heirs or assigns, and the master of the said hospital shall, upon hearing of any such differences set down, shall be for ever quite expelled the house, and other placed in their rooms by the said earl of Nottingham and his heirs.

For Explanation of the Ordinances.

Item, It is ordained, that the said earl of Nottingham and his heirs, with the master of the said hospital for the time being, shall interpret any doubt or question whatsoever that at any time shall arise or grow touching or concerning these ordinances, or any of them, or any matter or thing in them, or any of them, contained for the ordering and well governing of the said hospital.

G. CANT'.

NOTTINGHAM.
RICHARD JAMES.

E A S T G A R S T O N.

SIR,

Ley Farm, near Lambourne,
Sept. 3, 1759.

The vicar of East Garston being prevented from answering your letter in his own person, at his request I have transmitted to you the following detail of particulars relative to this parish, hoping they may serve as lights to direct your course in the ocean of general enquiry.

The true name of this parish, East Garston, is now in the popular pronunciation altered into *Argaston*, or rather *Argason*. Such a considerable deviation from the genuine name I apprehend to result from that precipitancy of pronunciation so prevalent in England. This humour, whether it operates in curtailing the syllable (as in the ordinary method of pronouncing *Cirencester*), or in giving a greater rapidity to the pronunciation (as in the present case), is truly characteristic of that national genius which originally blemished our language with a multiplicity of unharmonious monosyllables.

The relative term prefixed to the appropriate name seems evidently to point out to us some other town in the neighbourhood of the same appropriate name, and situated to the Westward of this; but as I can find no vestiges of such a name, I am inclined to imagine that, the same popular mode of pronunciation having greatly altered it, the corruption has been so long adopted in writing, that the original name is entirely lost.

The real import of the word *Garston* I will not pretend to ascertain, for want of a competent skill in the Saxon; yet it might hazard an obvious conjecture, the name may have been

L

assigned

assigned it from its situation, *Gars* I think signifying furze, and the adjacent country being a century or two ago probably covered with furze, as some parts of it are yet.

The village of East Garston lies about two miles to the Eastward of Lambourne, which is the hundred town, and the nearest market, stretching from East to West along the narrow level of a dale, for it cannot be denominated a valley, being here only a furlong in breadth, and is watered by a bourne, brook, or streamlet, which is generally represented as anonymous, but which, as I am informed, is denominated the *Lame*. This brook rises at Lambourne, communicating, I suppose, its name to the town, and has been often celebrated (and particularly, if I remember right, by Sylvester the fantastical rhymers, who appears to have been a native of Lambourne) for a property peculiar perhaps to itself. This little stream, which is of infinite importance to a country consisting chiefly of dry stony downs covered with large flocks of sheep, rises in the bottom of Mr. Hippisley's paddock, and possesses the singular quality of ceasing to flow in the winter, and of flowing briskly in the summer. In a visit I paid to Mr. Hippisley about three weeks ago, he informed me, that according to custom it had then begun to flow more languidly than in any part of this summer.

This phenomenon I have heard some naturalists endeavour to explain, by supposing, that in the winter season the falling snows drain through the fissures of the earth, and collecting in the hollow caverns of the neighbouring downs, are there concealed by the cold, till the summer's rays, unlocking the pores of the earth, and darting into those deep recesses, restore fluidity to the congealed mass, and cause it to flow out in this little stream. But waving a variety of objections which might be adduced against this hypothesis, the physical cause assigned by it is evidently inadequate to the ordinary and obvious effects produced;
for

for the falling of snows is so precarious an incident, that the flow of this streamlet must necessarily be very irregular; whereas experience shews it is generally the reverse. And what is *instar omnium argumentorum*, the winter of 175 $\frac{8}{9}$ was remarkably open and mild, and the quantity of snow that fell was particularly inconsiderable; and yet I am assured that this rivulet has seldom flowed with so brisk a current as during the present summer. But whatever may be the physical causes of this extraordinary property, it is certainly a great instance of providential superintendancy, which raises the water-cane amid the burning heats of the Tropicks, and lends the genial warmth of the fur to the frozen inhabitants of the Polar regions.

2. The parish of East Garston, which extends from north to south about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and from east to west about 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is terminated to the west and south by the parish of Lambourne, to the east by that of Great Shefford, and to the north by that of Upper Letcombe. It has no hamlets in it. The number of houses may be pretty accurately estimated at 100, and that of its inhabitants at 430.

3. The parish consists of one manor only, formerly in the possession of a family which long flourished here, but is now become extinct; the family of the Gastrells. The royalty is now the property of — Jones, Esq; of Ramsbury, Wilts. I cannot find that there are any peculiar customs, tenures, or privileges incident to this manor.

4. There are no castles or other remarkable buildings or ruins in the parish. The ancient mansion-house of the Gastrells is converted into a farm-house. The armorial bearing of the family appears on the gravestone of one of it in the northern aisle, which still retains the name of Gastrell's aisle.

5. There are no gentlemen's seats in this parish.

6. As this is a village, there are consequently no fairs or markets.

7. The trade of this parish is the same with that carried on at Great Shefford, with which the Rev. Mr. Forster has acquainted you*.

8. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a small edifice, in excellent repair, built in the form of a cross, and leaded all over; and the tower is filled with six tunable bells.

This church is supposed to have been erected some little time before the year 1554, as the parochial register commences with that year. There are very few monumental inscriptions of any moment: two of the most considerable, Sir, are ready transcribed for your service, when you shall be pleased to make your personal visit.

9. The parochial register exhibits nothing remarkable, but that the account from 1562 to 1669 has been cut out.

10. The benefice is a vicarage, about 100*l.* in value, in the patronage of Christ-church, Oxford; and the rectorial tithes, formerly appropriated to the monastery of Ambresbury in Wiltshire, at the general dissolution of monasteries were bestowed by Henry VIII. upon his own college.

11. I cannot find that any of the incumbents were ever very eminent in the literary world.

12. The only public charity or benefaction within this parish is an allocation of a house, a garden, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, to the special purposes of beautifying the church. This benefaction, however, for more than 40 years, was sacrilegiously diverted to the ordinary uses of the parish; during which period it was, in all probability, that the original deed of gift was either wilfully destroyed or negligently lost. But a traditionary account of its

* See before, p. 51.

real designation being still preserved, it was lately recovered by the present vicar, and applied agreeably to the original intention of the unknown donor.

13. Here are no chapels of ease.

14. There is a parochial feast held here on every Monday in Trinity week.

15. No school or almshouse.

16. No bridges or ancient monuments, only in the churchyard remains the shattered fragment of a cross; a monument, I suppose, of the Presbyterian moderation in the last century.

17, 18, 19, 20. I have nothing, Sir, to transmit to you under any of these heads.

Thus, Sir, I have endeavoured to furnish you with some detached hints; and if they shall prove of any service to you, and expedite the topographical description of this county, it will be a real pleasure to, SIR,

your most obedient

and most humble servant,

J. WHITAKER.



Y A T T E N D O N.

1. YATTENDON* is the true modern name. The town is situate upon an eminence, opening to the west with an easy descent of a mile of open corn-fields to the brook at Everington, four miles from Fair Cross, six from East Elsey, seven from Newbury, and twelve from Reading. There is one brook, which rises in Hampstead Norreys Field and goes towards Frilsham, which lies south-east.

2. The extent of the parish is two miles and a half. It is bounded by Alhamstead to the east; Bradfield, Stanford, and Frilsham to the south; and Bucklebury and Hampstead Norreys to the west and north.

Everington is a hamlet to Yattendon. It belongs to Mr. Norreys Bertie. The number of houses therein 32; the number of inhabitants 200.

3. There is one manor in the parish, belonging to Norreys Bertie, esq; whose seat is in the parish, and whose arms are three Battering Rams.

* *Ethandune* mentioned in king Alfred's will. See Carte's Hist. vol. I. p. 300.

6. I have heard Mr. Bertie say that we have a charter for a market on Thursdays; but it is refused.

8. The church is a Gothic building; the body within is a double cube, and the dimensions of Noah's ark.

On the north side of the chancel is a monument of marble framed with Portland stone, with this inscription:

In memory of Sir John Norreys, knight, the second son to Henry the first lord Norreys, of Ricot, who in the 14th of Elizabeth being sent ambassador into France, and managing his business with prudence and honor, was by reason thereof, and his father's suffering for her mother's sake, advanced to the dignity of a peer of this realme. This Sir John Norreys, that valiant and expert foldier, so famous in his time for his valor and military knowledge, was first trained up in those exercises in the civil wars of France under admiral Coligni; next in Ireland, under Walter earl of Essex; then served in the Netherlands, under Mathias arch-duke of Austria; after that under John duke of Loreine; next under count William of Nassau; and in the 27th of Elizabeth, 12th August, was by the queen constituted colonel-general of all the horse and foot then to pass out of England for the relief of Antwerp, then besieged by the Spaniards; before the end of which month he had another commission from count Maurice of Nassau; and the same year was empowered to treat with the States General of the United Provinces, for the entertaining such bands of the English foot as by the queen's instructions were appointed to serve in those parts. Several commissions he likewise had from Robert earl of Leicester after he was constituted general of the English auxiliaries in those provinces, viz. two in 28 Elizabeth, and one in 29 Elizabeth. In 30 Elizabeth, being then president of the council in the province of Munster in Ireland, he had a commission, bearing date 11th October, giving him authority to constitute such principal officers, as well by sea as land, as he should think fit for the withstanding all hostile attempts, and for the protection of that realm. In 33 Elizabeth he was constituted captain-general of those English auxiliaries which were sent in aid of king Henry the Fourth of France, against his rebellious subjects in Brittany; and having deported himself with great prudence and courage in all those eminent employments, to the no little honour of the English nation as well as his own name, he departed this life at his house in Yatenden, July the 3d, 1597, and in the 68th year of his age.

Memoriæ gratia monumentum
Restauravit Norreys Bertie armiger.

His helmet hangs over the monument.

On the north side of the chancel, a very elegant one, to the memory of John Harris, rector ; with this inscription :

Near this place lie the remains of John Harris, Batchelor of Laws, and some time fellow of New College in Oxford. He was son of Roger Harris, Esq; of the city of Winchester, and Jane, daughter to Sir Edward Norreys, of Weston on the Green, in the county of Oxford, knight. He was rector of Dogmersfield in the county of Hants, and also of this parish, when he died, aged 38 years, and died Feb. 28, 1743. This monument was erected by his elder brother Henry Harris, Esq; of Silkstead, Hants. Memento.

N.B. Mr. Harris is buried on the outside of the chancel to the north. His grave is covered with a stone ; it is railed round with iron, which is fixed into the wall of the chancel.

On a piece of black marble on the ground in the chancel without the rails,

Here lieth Mary the wife
of William Puller, rector of this parish,
who died May 11th, 1732,
aged 44 years.

Whatever virtues best can recommend
The character of mother, wife or friend,
A patience, that could many years sustain
Severely lengthened by the sharpest pain ;
A piety that could give death the power
To please in blooming life's serenest hour ;
Were hers, who has within this silent bed
Her cares, and sickness, pains, and passions laid.
And tho' weak human fondness can't forbear
On this cold stone to drop a tender tear,
Yet angels here their Maker's love adore,
Rejoice, and hail the person we deplore.

Within

Within the rails there are three inscriptions upon black marble.

1. Sub hoc marmore
 Requiescunt cineres
 JANÆ SAYER,
 quam unicam et bene dotatam filiam
 Philippus Osborn, de Egham,
 in com̃ Surriæ,
 Una cum manerio de Potnall in parochia præd.
 FRANCISCO SAYER, hujus ecclesiæ rectori,
 lætum fatis & felix
 in matrimonium dedit.
 Vix octo et triginta annos nata
 mortem obiit vicesimo tertio die Februarii,
 Ann. eræ }
 Christianæ } 1676.

2. M. S.
 ANNÆ
 Nuper EDVARDI WISE
 (de Etonâ in com' Bucks gen.)
 blandissimæ conjugis,
 necnon
 filiæ natu-minimæ
 Francisci Sayer, cler. juxta positi;
 quæ mortem obiit
 vicesimo sexto die Decembris,
 Anno { Dom. 1711.
 { Etat. 37.
 Incipe mirari quod non proluxior ætas;
 Define; longa fuit, mista dolore gravi.
 Sors mihi dura pati, sed (spes est) læta resurgam;
 Clarior effulgens quo magis ista fui.

3. Hic infra jacet sepultus
 FRANCISCUS SAYER, M. A.
 et hujus ecclesiæ
 rector.
 Obiit vicesimo secundo die
 Aprilis, anno Domini 1711,
 et ætatis suæ 78.

There has been a rood loft formerly; the stair case remains.

Entry in the Register.

“ The Rev. THOMAS CARTE*, editor of Thuanus’s History of
 “ his own Times, and author of a Life of the Great Duke of
 “ Ormond, and a general History of England, by which, and
 “ other pieces, he approved himself one of the best writers of
 “ his time, died at Caldecot, near Abingdon, on Tuesday April
 “ 2, and was buried at Yattendon, in a vault on the North side
 “ of the chancel, the 11th, 1754, by me GEORGE BELLAS.”

The living is a rectory.

Mr. Lancelot Hill, of Crackingthorp, Westmorland, the present patron †.

RECTORS.

Thomas Southwick, buried Feb. 5, 1559.

John Humlock, buried April 5, 1581.

Mr. Wolfe resigned 1590.

Israel Pownal, buried Jan. 9, 1616.

Samuel Watkins resigned 1620.

Francis Sayer, sen. buried October 1648.

Joseph Sayer succeeded him, and made the living void by cession, October 1663.

Francis Sayer, jun. buried April 26, 1711, having been rector 48 years.

William Pennington, buried in April 1724.

* Of whom see some memoirs in the “ Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer,” p. 191. The following letter from Mr. Carte’s father to Mr. Wanley is now first printed from Dr. Birch’s MSS. in the British Museum, N^o 4163, b. 10.

“ Leicester, Sept. 12, 1712.

“ My son Thomas is going to travel with my lord ——— into Holland, France, Italy, &c. &c. I suppose he will be in London about ten days or a fortnight hence, when he will wait upon you to desire some instructions in relation to MSS. and other books, and which I hope you will give him, to render his travels the more useful to him.
 SAM. CARTE.”

† James Norris, esq. was patron 1719.

William Puller, buried June 4, 1735.

Thomas Swallow resigned 1738.

John Harris, buried 1743, L. B.

John Bertie resigned March 1747.

William Preston, D. D. buried October 1748.

Benjamin Hill, B. D. resigned March 1758.

George Bellas, M. A. inducted April 7, 1758.

} M. A. Oxon.

14. A revel on St. Peter and Paul, the name of the church.

18. Some drawings I have.

19. Some urns dug up in the park.

20. We have in this neighbourhood a Danish camp, of which I have got a survey.

I will endeavour to collect some materials against Mr. Mores comes.

Mr. Deane rector of Woolhampton is the most curious observer.

Mr. Mores must excuse the roughness of these papers; and if he will make the parsonage at Yattendon his home during his visitation of these parts, he will be very welcome.

G. BELLAS.

R E A D I N G.

SIR,

Reading, July 14,
1759.

I received the favour of your printed letter on Wednesday last, and shall think myself happy if I can be instrumental in assisting you to compleat the useful work you are engaged in. As I am a native of Reading, and at present settled here as master of the school, I want neither inclination nor opportunity to give you the fullest information in any particulars concerning the present state of the town, that you desire to be acquainted with. I shall continue here to the 3d of August, when our long vacation begins, and shall not return till the first week in September. If pleasure or business should lead you hither, your company would be very acceptable to your most obedient servant,

JOHN SPICER.

SIR,

SIR,

Reading, Sept. 4.
1759.

A very worthy neighbour of mine (whose name I am not at liberty to mention) has communicated the inclosed anecdotes to me for your perusal, and is ready to join with me in assisting you, as far as lies within the reach of our observation. I was lately at Cambridge, and had the sight of what bishop Nicolson, in the Preface to his Historical Library, calls a Collection by Mr. Norden, for the History of Berks; but upon examination found it nothing more than a Survey of the Manors of Blewberry and Shipton. It is a manuscript of bishop Moore's collection, and is remarkably fair and particular in describing the several parcels of lands lying in each manor, and the value of them.

Some years ago an alderman of this place set about writing an History of Reading; his papers are supposed to be in the hands of his executor, now living in London. I shall be there at Christmas, and endeavour to obtain a sight of them; not that I imagine his observations are very curious, but I should be glad to find an account of all the charities in the disposal of the corporation, which he had the opportunity of being perfectly acquainted with, and of which an authentic and correct copy might be of great advantage to the publick. I am, with my best wishes for your success in the useful work you have undertaken, your most obedient servant,

JOHN SPICER.

Learned

Learned Religious, belonging to Reading.

Hugh, the Abbat. *Vide* Tanneri Biblioth. p. 419.

John Holyman, a monk, died bishop of Bristol in 1558.

Friar John Lathbury. Tanner. p. 469. Ames's Typogr. Antiq. p. 439, 440.

Friar William Boteler. Tanner. p. 114.

Persons of Note, Natives of Reading.

Robert Mafon, LL.D. archdeacon of Northumberland, &c. v. Br. Willis's Survey of Lincoln Cathedral, p. 85.

William Laud and Thomas Turner were at the same time archbishop and dean of Canterbury. Concerning the latter see Fasti Oxon. I. 259.

William Creed, D.D. regius professor of divinity in Oxford, &c. Athen. Oxon. II. 325.

Charles Blake, D.D. archdeacon of York, &c. Ath. Ox. II. 1087. Br. Willis's Survey of York and Chester Cathedrals, p. 90. 94. 349.

Sir Constantine Phipps, lord chancellor of Ireland. His epitaph is in the church of White Waltham, Berks.

Sir John Barnard, lord mayor of London; and before him, viz. in 1692, Sir Thomas Stampe, draper, son of Richard Stampe, of Reading, in Berks, was lord mayor. v. Stowe's Survey, by Strype, book v. p. 151.

Incumbents in the three churches in Reading, that occur in
Ant. Wood.

St. Laurence's.

John Smith. See among the Schoolmasters.

Thomas Gilbert. Ath. Ox. II. 916.

Simon Ford. Ib. II. 916.

St. Mary's.

John Denison. See among the Schoolmasters.

Thomas Bunbury. Fast. Ox. II. 45.

Christopher Fowler. Ath. Ox. 578.

Peter Mews, who died bishop of Winchester. Ib. II. 1179.

William Lloyd, who died bishop of Worcester. Ib. II. 1088.

St. Giles's.

John Moor. See among the Schoolmasters, but not mentioned
by Wood.

George Wilde, who died bishop of Derry. Ath. Ox. I. 367.

William Jemmat, a native of Reading. Ib. II. 607.

John Jemmat, son of the former. Ibid.

William Richards. Fast. Ox. II. 165. where he occurs as arch-
deacon of Berks only.

Masters of the Free-school in Reading.

Leonard Cox. v. Tanneri Biblioth. p. 205.

Leonard Bilson. v. Fast. Oxon. I. 33, 70.

——— Hampton. v. J. Fox's Martyrol. II. 1937. a. edit.
1583. Strype's Ecclesiast. Memorials, III. 356, and Appendix,
p. 199.

John

John Moor. v. Strype, ib. p. 358.

Julius Palmer. v. J. Fox, ut supra, p. 1934—2141. Fast. Ox. I. 71. Strype, ut sup. p. 356, and Append. p. 198. His Christian-name is in some books misspelt *Julius*.

Thomas Thackham. v. J. Fox, p. 1937. 2141. Strype, p. 336, and Appen. p. 198.

John Smith. v. Athen. Ox. I. 286.

Andrew Bird; who is mentioned, though not as schoolmaster, in Fast. Ox. I. 210.

John Denison. v. Athen. Ox. I. 524—II. 332.

William Page. v. Ath. Ox. II. 332.

Robert Jennings; who was afterwards many years master of Abingdon school, and is mentioned as such in Fast. Ox. II. 60.

Thomas Garret, or Gerard. v. Calamy's Abridgement of Baxter's Life, II. 841.

—— Singledon.

—— Thackham.

Thomas Ireland. v. Calamy, ut supra, p. 99.

William Gostwyke. v. Ath. Ox. 961.

No doubt this list has some chasms in it. However, Moor was the immediate predecessor of Palmer; for surely so much may be collected from Strype, III. 358. Thomas Thackham was schoolmaster twice; the second time he immediately succeeded Palmer. Denison was the immediate predecessor of Page, as Ireland was of Gostwyke, and so on to the end.

I N K E N.

S I R,

Inkpen, Aug. 27,
1759.

MY whole time at present is so taken up by a particularly urgent business, that it is absolutely impossible for me to answer your queries in any tolerable manner; I must therefore beg leave to defer it till I can have the pleasure of seeing you here. As you intend a personal visitation to each parish, the conveniences of my house, such as they are, will, I assure you, be much at your service on that occasion.

By some accident your letter did not reach me till long after the date of it.

I am, SIR,

your very obedient humble servant,

R. BRICKENDEN.

N

BIN-

B I N F I E L D.

S I R,

Binfield, Sept. 5,
1759.

I received a printed letter from you about three months ago, with enquiries about antiquities, &c. of my parish. I had the same with many other enquiries brought me a few years ago by my neighbour Mr. Theobald, of White Waltham, lately deceased, to whom I gave such answers as were needful, having, indeed, nothing very particular in my parish that deserves the attention of an antiquarian. Mr. Theobald came and took a draught of my church, and wrote down two or three inscriptions I have there; as indeed he did by several of the neighbouring churches. In short, he collected a great many materials, and made a good progress in the history and antiquities of the parishes hereabout. The gentlemen that have communicated materials to Mr. Theobald will not choose to repeat their trouble; because, when you come into this country there is, I think, no doubt but the present Mr. Theobald, who is lord of the White Waltham, will readily give you a sight of his father's papers.

I am your humble servant,

JOHN BIRCH.

END OF THE ANSWERS TO MR. MORES' QUERIES.

The

The mention of *White Wallham* in the last letter suggested to the Editor a thought of throwing together into one view a few scattered materials that might be collected about that town and *Shottisbrooke*, from Mr. Hearne's letter to a friend, containing an account of some antiquities between Windsor and Oxford, first published in the "Monthly Miscellany, or Memoirs for the Curious, for November and December 1708, and for January 1709," 4to, vol. II. p. 335; afterwards by itself, 1735, 8vo, and with alterations and enlargements, in his edition of Leland's Itinerary, vol. V. p. 127. The epitaphs are exhibited also in Ashmole's Berkshire, II. 484. 495.

"THE first place you told me you stopped at, after you left Windsor, was a little village situated about six miles from it, called *Shottesbrooke*, or, as I find it written in the old Valor Beneficiorum, *Sottesbrooke* *; which Valor was made about the 17th year† of king Edward the First's reign, and we have an excellent copy of it in the Bodleian library, which was written much about that time, and formerly belonged to Sir Henry Spelman. In this place you informed me you saw nothing hardly worth remarking, but some remains of a small religious house, concerning which however you said you had not found any thing of note, either in printed or written books, but that its valuation before the dissolution, according to the tables of Mr. William Burton the Leicestershire antiquary (printed in Mr. Speed's History of England) and Sir William Dugdale, or rather Mr. Roger Dodsworth (printed in the first volume of the *Monasticon Anglicanum*) was 33*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* and that the learned Dr. Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, p. 7, 8, tells us, that the original writings relating to this place were then (an. 1694) in the hands of William Cherry, Esq; lord of the manor of Shottesbrooke.

* *Sotesbroc* in Domesday book; but *Shotesbroke* in the evidences I shall mention by and by.

† See Ranulph. Cestrenf. sub an. Dom. 1289, 17 Edw. I.

Now as to what Dr. Tanner has said concerning these writings, upon inquiry about nine years since, I found it to be a mistake *, most of them being then in the hands of Mr. Stephen Edwards of White Waltham, who procured them by his near relation to the Weldons (to whom the lands of the college of Shottesbrooke once belonged), and he was afterwards pleased to communicate several of them to me, which are since (by Mr. Edwards's leave and permission) come into the hands of Francis Cherry, Esq; son to the said Mr. William Cherry. I have got a transcript of most of them by me, and they will be of use hereafter to such persons as have courage and resolution (and are withal qualified with learning, judgment and industry) to undertake the publication of another volume of the Monasticon.

From these writings it appears that Sir William Trussell of Cubledon in Staffordshire, knight (cousin-german to Sir William Trussell, knight, who pronounced the sentence of deposition against king Edward II.†) in the year 1337, being the 11th year of the reign of king Edward III. founded here a college and chanterie for one warden, five priests or chaplains ‡, and two clerks, appropriating thereto the church of Shottesbrooke by virtue of apostolical letters. This college, with the church and chanterie, was dedicated to St. John Baptist, and Sir William took care to have it sufficiently endowed; but having continued for some years, it was at length reduced to such a deplorable condition by fire and other accidents, that the priests and clerks quite relinquished it, none remaining but Mr. John Bradford the warden. Upon which the said king Edward, towards the latter end of his reign, taking these disasters into his royal consideration,

* This mistake was corrected in the second edition of the Notitia, p. 20. EDIT.

† If the rents would bear it, there were five more to be added; but they were not to exceed that number.

‡ See Knighton's Hist. de Eventibus Angliæ, col. 2550. Also Grafton's Chronicle, Stowe's Annals, &c.

gave licence for the impropriation of the church at Battlesden in Berks to it, which accordingly was done in the year 1380, soon after the king's death. Other benefactions were afterwards made to it, and and king Richard II. in the 16th year of his reign, granted licence to the warden and college to purchase new lands and tenements.

When I formerly looked over one of Mr. Ashmole's papers in his museum at Oxford, I found that he had noted that this church with the college was founded by Sir John Truffell, knt. (elder brother to Sir William) and Maud his wife, daughter to Sir William Butler, lord of Wemme, and that they were both buried here. I suppose this mistake arose from want of inspection into the chartularies, whence it plainly appears, that Sir William himself was sole founder, without mention of his wife as jointly concerned in it, he being at that time, I believe, unmarried. And it is not Sir John and his lady, but Sir William and his lady (sister to Edward Butler, brother to the abovesaid Sir William), that lye buried here, their monument erected against the north wall of the north cross of the church being now to be seen. He lyes wrapt up in lead, and she in leather at his feet, as appears from a defect in the wall. They had issue one son, named John, who died *sine prole*, and one daughter, named Margaret, wife to Sir Fouk Pembrug, knt. She died in the third year of the reign of Henry IV. (A. D. 1401,) and likewise lies buried here in the north cross. For on the verge of a fair marble grave-stone (having the figure of a lady in the habit of those times cut in brass) is the following epitaph to her memory :

*Here lieth dame Margaret, qui fust le femme monsieur F... Pennbrigg....
chevalier, priez pur lui a dieu quil de salme eit pitie, et mercy. Amen.*

Now though the church, as well as the college of Shottesbrooke, was founded by Sir William Truffell (as may likewise in some

some measure be gathered from the figure of the church, which is made in form of a cross, by way of allusion to Sir William's arms, which I have seen in several manuscripts of heraldry, and were formerly painted over his sepulchral monument, but have been since defaced; I say notwithstanding Sir William built both the church and college) yet here had been a church, though far less decent and beautiful, long before, and therefore he is by no means to be reckoned the original founder. This is clear, not only from the old *Valor Beneficiorum* *, but even from *Domesday-book* itself. But I could never yet learn when, nor by whom, it was first founded. In all probability (at least it is my opinion at present) this little parish was taken out of the next parish called *White*, or rather *Abbot's, Waltham*, lying on the east side of it. In the most early times parishes were of a large extent. Afterwards other churches were taken out of them by the lords of manors, and so the number of parishes increased as the lords of manors were willing to erect new churches; which liberty was so far indulged and allowed, as the lord took care to have a parochial minister settled, who should look after the souls of the people within such a precinct as by this new foundation obtained the name of a parish. When lords of manors undertook such works of piety, all the lands, houses and tenements belonging to such a particular manor were allotted to the new church, and made a distinct parish from the old one. I take *Shottesbrooke* to have had its rise from such an occasion. The king having granted it to one of his favourites (it being part of

* By which I also find that the church of *Abbot's-Waltham*, or *White-Waltham*, itself in the time of the Conqueror, when the survey was made, was very small, much less, I believe, than it is now, agreeably to the methods of building the most early churches, which were nothing near so magnificent and large as afterwards, as may partly appear from the first church that was built in this isle at *Glastenbury*.

his demesnes *, and held of the crown by a certain knight's service †:) in process of time a church was erected, and all the lands appertaining to the manor were annexed to it, and made a different parish from the parish of White Waltham to which they belonged before ‡. Hence it is that several pieces of ground, as part of the Nokes, part of Merlin Pitts, and some lands in Bred-

* That the reader himself may make his own remarks, I shall add the passages that concern not only Shottesbrooke, but Laurence-Waltham and White-Waltham, as I find them inserted in my Collections from Domesday-book.

ALWARD Aurifab ten de rege *SOTESBROC. IN BENES HD.*

Pat ej tenuit de regina Eddid. Tē 7 m̄ p. vii. hid. Tra. ē

viii. car. In dñio sunt. ii. car. 7 xxiiii. uilli 7 ii. col

cū. x. car. Ibi. æcc̄la 7 ii. serui. vii. ac p̄ti.

Valuit. vii. lib. Modo. vi. lib.

Rex ten in dñio *WALTHA.* Eddid regina tenuit.

Tē p. viii. hid. modo p nichilo. Tra. ē. xvi. car. In dñio sunt. ii.

7 xxxii. uilli 7 iii. col cū. xv. car. Ibi. iii. serui. Silua de c. l.

porc. T. R. E. 7 post. ualb. xii. lib. Modo. x. lib. tam redd. xv. lib. ad pensū.

TERRA EPI DVNELMENSIS. IN BENES HUND.

EPI DVNELM̄SIS ten de rege *WALTHA* in elemosina.

^{canon. 9} **Wuuin** tenuit de Heraldo. 7 æcc̄læ de Waltha p̄tenuit.

Tē 7 m̄ p. iii. hid. Tra. ē. vi. car. In dñio sunt. ii. 7 viii.

uilli 7 iii. col cū. iii. car. Ibi. iii. serui. 7 iii. ac p̄ti.

Silua de vi. porc. T. R. E. ualb. lx. fol. 7 post. lxx. fol.

Modo. c. solid.

TERRA ÆCCLÆ DE CERTESYGE. IN BENERS HUND.

ABBATIA de CERTESYG ten *WALTHAM.* de dñico uistu mo

nachoꝝ. T. R. E. tenuit. Tē 7 mo se defd p. x. hid. Tra. ē. xii. car.

In dñio sunt. ii. car. 7 xviii. uilli cū. x. car. Ibi. i. seru. 7 æcc̄ola.

7 ix. ac p̄ti. Silua de. v. porc. / cū. ii. col.

De ead tra ten Turol. i. hid 7 unā v̄ de ab̄le. 7 ibi hē. ii. car.

Tot. T. R. E. ualb. viii. lib. Modo pars ab̄bis. vi. lib. Turol. x. fol.

† See the Appendix to these Collections.

‡ For some light in this affair see a Collection of Discourses by eminent Antiquaries, p. 50, published by Mr. Hearne, 8vo, 1720.

croft:

croft and other fields, lye in the midst of White-Waltham parish, and are surrounded by lands that are acknowledged and confessed to be of the parish of White-Waltham, and yet are always reckoned to be part of the parish of Shottesbrooke. These small parcels of land being known at that time when the grant was first made from the crown, to be part of the manor of Shottesbrooke, when the lord of the manor came to found and erect a church the whole manor was (as usual) made a parish, and so all these scattered lands have been ever since accounted as part of it.

After king Richard II. had given leave to the college to purchase new lands and tenements, I find nothing more of moment about it in the chartularies that I have seen and consulted; only I gather that it continued in a flourishing state till the time of the dissolution of religious houses, and I believe the last warden * was

* But since the writing of this I find that he was not the last warden. For I gather from a MS. that relates to the provision that was made for divers religious persons that were great sufferers upon the Dissolution, that Robert Vere was warden after him (a), though it does not appear whether he was his immediate successor or not. This MS. is in the hands of the learned Mr. Francis Cherry, and is of my own handwriting, having been transcribed by me at my first coming to Oxford (though at the drawing up of this letter I had forgot that this particular was in it) for Mr. Cherry's use out of another transcript that had been taken from a MS. in the hands of my learned and candid friend, Peter Le Neve, Esq; Norroy King of Arms, as appears from this note at the beginning, viz. "E Cod MS. penes Petrum le Neve, armig. cui titulus, "Feuda, annuitates, corrodia, & pensiones diversis personis pro termino vite vel annorum, vel quousque &c. concessa per clerum in posterum solvenda & exoneranda, viz. in festo S. Mich. A. D. 1555, vigore cujusdam actus parlamenti in ea parte editi, & prout in quibusdam indenturis factis inter regiam majestatem & rev. in Christo Patrem Dominum Reginaldum Pole, cardinalem, particulariter apparet."—It would be of good service to our Antiquaries to have this book published intire; but I shall only extract that passage that relates to Shottesbrooke. It is as follows:

Com. Berk.

Shottesbrooke	{	Pensio Roberti Vere, nuper Guardiani Coll. S. Joh. Bapt. ibidem
		xv ^{lb} . x ^s .
		Pensio Thomæ Barraby, unius Sociorum Coll. c ^s .
		Pensio Wilhelmi Standysh, unius Ministrorum Coll. ibid. xxxii ^s . iv ^d .

(a) So that the college of Shottesbrooke was not one of the lesser houses that were dissolved in the 27th year of Henry VIII. but one of those that were dissolved in the 37th year of his reign.



E. Ashmole del.

Cook sculp.

*Bratres on a very large marble slab in middle of chancel in
Shottisbrook church.*

(C. 12. p. 289. 2^d Index in Colleg. Armor.)

Dr. William Throcmorton*, who lies buried in the church of Shottesbrooke. For some time since, when I viewed and writ down the epitaphs here, I took notice of a little raised monument against the north wall of the chancel, on the top of which lies the figure in alabaster of a priest in his habit, and in the middle this epitaph:

Here lyeth Wylliam Throcmorton, priest, Doctor of Lawe, late warden of thys church, which decessed the 12th day of Januarie Anno Domini † 1535, on w^{ch}is soule Jhu have mercy. Amen.

E terra in vilem resoluta corpore terram,
 Sanctam exspecto Dei misericordis opem.
 Exspecto & nitidum reditivæ carnis amictum,
 Et tandem excelsi regna beata poli.

Besides the two epitaphs that I have transcribed above, there are some other monuments and inscriptions in this church, that will very well deserve the serious consideration of a Christian, an antiquary, and a scholar; but I shall take notice of two only at present, the one of a venerable and holy old man, the other of a most religious and virtuous lady. The name of the former was Thomas Noke, esq; who lies buried in the north cross, and over him is laid a marble grave-stone, whereon is represented in brasse plates the figure of an old man in a gown. On his right-hand is the effigies of his first wife, and on his left of his second and third wife, under whose feet is this epitaph:

Here lyeth buried Thomas Noke, who for his greate age and vertuous lyfe was revered of all men, and commonly called father Noke, created esquire by king Henry the eight. He was of stature high and comly, and for his excellency in artillery made yeoman of the crowne of England. Which had in his lyfe three wives, and by every of them some fruite and offspring; and decessed the 21 day of August 1567, in the yeare of his age 87, leaving behinde him Julyan his laste wife, two of his b^rethren, one sister, one only son, and two daughters, living.

* This Throcmorton took his degree of Dr. of Laws beyond the seas, but was afterwards incorporated with us. Vid. Athen. Oxon. vol. I. col. 668.

† 27 Hen. VIII. the very time in which the lesser abbies were dissolved, I mean those that had not 200 pounds per annum.

O

Under

Under this epitaph are the figures, first, of three daughters and one son, next of three sons and two daughters, and lastly of one daughter. His exemplary course of life, managed with all the gravity and sanctity that is required by the strictest virtue, and yet with all the prudence, discretion, and good humour of a gentleman, gained him great honour, esteem, and reputation, and his name is often mentioned with the highest respect amongst the inhabitants of these parts to this day. He was in earnest with religion, did all the good he was able with his wealth, maintained an unblemished conscience, lived peaceably with his neighbours, and was a true friend to persons of all conditions. This made him always chearful, and mightily conduced to prolong his life. His death was very much lamented, and as there was a good number of people that shewed their respect to him in a distinguishing manner upon that occasion, so we ought to take particular notice of that signal mark of honour paid him by the lady Elizabeth Hoby, who composed the ensuing epitaph upon him, which is engraved on a brass plate set near the lower end of Mr. Nokes's grave-stone.

Epitaphium dominæ Elizabethæ Hobiæ in mortem Thomæ Noke.

O multum dilecte senex, pater atque vocatus,
 Vel quia grandævus, vel quia probus eras.
 Annos vixisti novies decem, atque satelles
 Fidus eras regum, fidus erasque tuis.
 Jam satis functus valeas, sed tu Deus alme,
 Sic mihi concedas vivere, sicque mori.

The following verses, made by this lady Elizabeth Hoby in memory of her husband Sir Thomas Hoby, are here inserted agreeably to Mr. Hearne's intentions * :

* See his copy of Leland, &c. in Bodl. Libr. vol. V. p. 108.

In Bisham church, in Berks, near Great Marlow :

Elizabetha Hobæa conjunx ad Thomam Hobæum equitem maritum.

O dulcis conjunx animæ pars maximæ nostræ,
 Cujus erat vitæ vita medulla meæ :
 Cur ita conjunctos divellunt invida fata,
 Cur ego sum viduo sola relicta thoro ?
 Anglia fœlices, fœlices Gallia vidit,
 Per mare, per terras noster abivit amor.
 Par fortunatum fuimus, dum viximus una :
 Corpus erat duplex, spiritus unus erat.
 Sed nihil in terris durat, charissime conjunx,
 Tu mihi tu testis flebilis esse potes.
 Dum patriæ servis, dum publica commoda trahas,
 Occidis ignota triste cadaver humo.
 Et miseri nati flammis febrilibus ardent :
 Quid facerem tantis heu mihi merita malis ?
 Infœlix conjunx, infœlix mater oberro,
 Te vir adempte fleo, vos mea membra fleo.
 Exeo funestis terris, hinc rapto cadaver
 Conjugis, hinc prolis languida membra traho.
 Sic uterum gestans redeo terraque marique
 In patriam, luctu perdita, mortis amans.
 Chare mihi conjunx et præstantissime Thoma,
 Cujus erat rectum, & nobile quicquid erat,
 Elizabetha tibi quondam gratissima sponfa
 Hæc lachrymis refert verba referta piis.
 Non potui prohibere mori, sed mortua membra
 Quo potero faciam semper honore coli.
 Tu Deus aut similem Thomæ mihi redde maritum,
 Aut reddant Thomæ me mea fata viro *.

The other monument that I spoke of is one of marble, erected in the west wall of the said north cross to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan, a lady as eminent for piety, sanctity, virtue, and all noble and laudable accomplishments, as most of her sex. This will appear from the following inscription (that is put on the monument); the author of which, declaring himself against all flattery, has described her qualities neatly and elegantly, every

* See Hearn. Coll. MSS. vol. XXXI. p. 66.

way agreeable to the plainness, sincerity, and innocence of her life:

Hæc tabula sacra esto
memoriæ

Ornatissimæ feminae dominæ ELIZABETHÆ MORGAN, filiæ GVLI-
ELMI MORGAN è comitatu Monmouth militis; quæ per sex annos
sacro connubii fœdere sociata fuit GVLIELMO MORGAN è comitatu
Brecon armigero; & mortalitatis suæ exuvias deposuit 28 Junii 1638.

Haud mentiar poëta vanus, rigido
Nec fas erit marmori adulari; hic jacet
Sexus sui speculum, pietatis &
Modestiae exemplar, decus conjugii,
Solamen ægri, & pauperis sacra anchora:
Quam fecit ortus nobilem, & mores bonam.
Ethicis bene imbuta & œconomicis,
Gnara domi imperare & parere simul:
Mori non merita, meruisset nisi
Cœlum, & sedem animas quæ manet
Tam pias.

But before I pass out of this church I must not forget to visit the grave which contains the sacred ashes of one of the greatest and yet one of the humblest men that the last age hath bred, I mean the celebrated Mr. Henry Dodwell; a name that will be always mentioned with respect as long as there is any due regard for religion, virtue, and learning. This great man died in the threescore and tenth* year of his age, on Thursday June the 7th, 1711, a little after four of the clock in the morning †, and was buried on Saturday (June the 9th) immediately following, in the chancel of this church, just over against the monument of
Dr.

* He was born the latter end of October 1641, but on what day he himself could never learn.

† Soon after I had written this account of Mr. Dodwell, there was laid over him a stone of black marble, on which is engraved the following English inscription:

Here

Dr. Throcmorton abovementioned*, and about a yard distant from

Here lieth
the learned and pious
HENRY DODWELL, M. A.
sometime fellow
of Trinity College near Dublin,
Camden Professor of History in Oxon.
born at Dublin Oct. MDCXLI.
Dyed at Shottesbrooke
the VII of June, MDCCXI,
anno æt. LXXº.

In this short, plain, modest, and unaffected inscription, we see there is no other character given of this excellent person than that which he had universally established of being a pious and learned man, and it comprehends all the other virtues that were so very conspicuous in him. However, some of his friends having thought that it would be also convenient to have a Latin inscription put over him, his widow resolved to have a monument of white marble fixed in the north wall of the chancel near to his grave, and the ensuing inscription was judged by some to be proper for the occasion:

Memoriæ S.
HENRICI DODWELLI, A. M.
Collegii SS. & Individuæ Trinitatis
prope Dubliniam quondam socii,
deinde in academia Oxoniensi
Historices Prælectoris Camdeniani :
viri (si quis alius) pii, sancti, modesti,
integri, docti.
Plura si velis, libros, quos reliquit, immortales consule :
In quibus ecclesiæ & regiæ majestatis,
contra pontificios, fanaticos, ac perduelles,
jura strenue asseruit,
miraque ingenii judicii que subtilitate
antiquitatis & rei chronologicæ nodos
difficillimos expediit.
Ob. Jun. 7, A. D. 1711, æt. 70.
Conjugi optimo ANNA DODWELLA
M. P.

But then, others judging this inscription to be too short, a much longer one was drawn up, and agreed upon by them as most proper; and accordingly it was put upon the monument before mentioned (that is erected in the chancel), and is as follows :

* See p. 104.

Accede

from it. His universal knowledge and profound judgment in all sciences and books had rendered him famous amongst all the learned

men

Accede hospes, quicunque literarum studia
vel humanarum vel divinarum sapis :
disce marmor hoc quem signet virum.

Hic ille sua condi ossa voluit,
cui inter vivos frustra quæsieris parem,

HENRICUS DODWELLUS :

in quo conjuncta erant
cum memoria rerum prope infinita,
et inventionis fecunditas,
et judicii acumen ;

cum mirifico quodam pudore,
animi firmitas inconcussa ;
cum aliqua in disputando vehementia,
candor eximius.

Quod, difficillimis in re chronologica nodis
feliciter expeditis,

novam antiquæ historiæ lucem affuderit,
eam illi laudem ultro omnes
quasi suam & propriam tribuunt.

Sed & hanc etiam cum paucis communem habuit,
quod toties in arena critica

sine fastu & maledicentia certaverit :
omnemque, quaqua patet, eruditionis ambitum
capaci mente comprehenderit,

istius interim,
quam aucupari solent eruditorum coryphæi,
gloriolæ contemptor.

Ad majora scilicet intentus,
primævæ in ecclesia disciplinæ vindex
audire maluit,

quam republicæ literariæ lumen.
Vetera itaque patrum Christianorum monumenta
indefessus perlustravit ;

et quorum scripta animo accurate infixerat,
eorum severitatem & sanctimoniam
in vita accuratius expressit.

E collegio

* Hujus epitaphii auctor fuit cl. Robertus Freindius. Vid. Hearn. Præf. p. xxiii. ad Historiam Vitæ & Regni Ricardi II.

See Ashmole, II. 492 ; and Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 586. EDIT.

men of France, Italy [and Germany], and the great sanctity and severity of his life had gained him a veneration very peculiar and distinguishing among all sorts of people. He made it his greatest study to assert the honour and interest of religion and the clergy; and his writings in defence of the church of England against Papists and Presbyterians have been esteemed perfect pieces in their kind*. His exactness in history, as well sacred as profane, and his exquisite skill and judgment in the most intricate parts of chronology made his assistance so necessary, that his help and direction was desired and courted by the most learned men of the age. This was the occasion that the judicious and learned Dr. William Lloyd, now lord bishop of Worcester, kept him for several years very near to himself, that he might not be deprived of the benefit of conversing and advising with a person of so extraordinary abilities in compiling and digesting that most elaborate work of Universal Chronology, in which his lordship hath

E collegio SS. Trinitatis †, prope Dubliniam,
doctorum suffragiis accersitus,
Oxonium migravit;
ubi prælectoris Camdeniani ‡ munus
multa cum laude, quoad potuit, sustinuit.
Inde cum recessisset,
in ædibus Shottesbrochianis,
amicissimi viri hospitio usus,
inter libros delituit, consenuit, obiit,
juris regii & episcopalis
ad extremum usque spiritum propugnator.
Animam eruditam, simplicem, piam
Deo reddit, Jun. 7, A.D. 1711, ætat. 70.
Conjugi optimo ANNA DODWELLA
M. P.

* See Athen. Oxon. vol. II. col. 902.

† E secessu suo Asaphensi doctorum, &c. malint alii. Nam collegio SS. Trinitatis antea annos aliquam-
multos decesserat valedixeratque, & in Wallia degebat quo tempore in Historices Prælectorem Camdenianum
electus fuit.

‡ Potius, ut legi voluit amicus ejus integerrimus, "ubi prælectoris Camdeniani multa cum laude, quoad salvâ
conscientiâ licuit, munus sustinuit."

been.

been engaged so many years. He always affected a retired and private life, and was ambitious of no sort of preferment, his modesty being so great, that though perhaps none were better qualified, yet he could not entertain such high thoughts as to think himself fit for discharging the office of any place. His friends would have been glad of any opportunity of promoting and advancing him, if he would have complied with their good and kind intentions; but no persuasions could prevail with a man of so humble and meek a spirit. So that now some methods were to be contrived by which he might be preferred without his knowledge and privity; and accordingly at last it very luckily happened that though he was bred up at Trinity college, near Dublin (where he had had the benefit of a fellowship, which he soon quitted, that he might avoid entering into holy orders*); yet the university of Oxford (upon the death of Dr. John Lamphire), in the year 1688, most generously elected him to be Camden's Professor of History, he being then absent, and altogether a stranger to the design. This was a very signal mark of respect; and though he could not but be astonished and concerned at the news, yet he looked upon it not only as an honour from the university (who pitched upon him, without any previous interest whatsoever, purely out of regard to his merit), but as an act of Providence, and therefore he most gratefully accepted of the place, which he was soon after admitted to, and read his first lecture on May 25, 1688, at which time was a vast concourse of auditors. But the university had not the happiness of enjoying him for their professor long; for the Revolution coming on, and he being one of those conscientious good men that could not comply with the government, but kept close † and adhered to the oath of allegiance

* The reason was because he thought he could do more true and real service to the church as a lay-man than if he was a clergyman.

† Athen. Oxon. vol. II. col. 902.

which they had taken to king James II; for that reason his place was pronounced void by the vice-chancellor in the presence of some of the heads of houses at two of the clock on November 14, 1691. He read only sixteen* lectures, the last of which was on November 6th the same year he was deprived. All these, being afterwards revised by him in his little cell in the north suburb of Oxford, were printed at the Theatre in a thick octavo, to which he added three other lectures that he had prepared, and an appendix containing some fragments of the *libri lintei* or diurnal acts of the city of Rome, to which are subjoined divers notes and chronological tables. The edition (humbly inscribed to the university of Oxford) came out in 1692; and had the worthy author done nothing else, it is a noble specimen of his great skill and judgement in the most abstruse points of historical and chronological learning. The book was received with applause by the best judges. By this performance he hath done immortal honour to the name and memory of Mr. Camden, and it is thought that never any professor discharged his office more for the credit of the university, or with stricter regard to conscience. Mr. Dodwell, having continued for some time in a most private and obscure condition in his cell before mentioned, at last retired to a pleasant village called Cookham (a place he had been at several times before) near Maidenhead in Berks, where he became acquainted with my best friend and patron, the pious and learned Francis Cherry, of Shottesbrooke, in the same county, esq.

This acquaintance being diligently cultivated, and at last firmly settled, much to the content and satisfaction of each other, Mr. Dodwell in a short time settled himself at an old manor-house call Smewins, situated in the parish of White-Waltham, something above a quarter of a mile south-south-east from Mr. Cherry's habitation. After some time spent here, he married a

* L. 23.

young but very discreet and virtuous woman from the town of Cookham, by whom he hath had several children. Upon this marriage, he had a house fitted up for him by Mr. Cherry close to Shottesbrooke church, and in the place where part of the college of Shottesbrooke stood. Here and in a house placed something below this more eastwardly he lived to his dying day. Being now settled according to his wish and desire, and enjoying the daily assistance and conversation of his great and good friend Mr. Cherry, he applied himself with his usual industry to his studies, and afterwards writ and published divers admirable books, amongst which must not be forgot that elaborate one in quarto, *de veteribus Græcorum & Romanorum Cyclis*. This book was dedicated by him to Mr. Cherry, who had a joint share in the work, as the author has gratefully acknowledged. It is one of the greatest and one of the exactest performances that ever was printed of its kind, and all were struck with admiration how Mr. Dodwell should find leisure in those times of public disorder and confusion to compile a book of such a bulk, that required so much meditation and closeness of thought. But this was the effect of his happy retirement and of his own even temper of mind; to which we are also to attribute the other learned writings with which he afterwards obliged the world. No sufferings whatever could make him withdraw his affection to religion and learning; but he went on in a constant regular course of exercising the most heroic acts of virtue and piety, and of consulting the honour and fame of the nation, by such works as will last to all future ages. He was a most strict follower of all the rules and orders of the church of England, and was a religious observer of all her fasts and festivals. He died with the same exemplary piety with which he had always lived, and during his last sickness he received
the

the blessed sacrament publickly* in the parish church of Shottesbrooke from the hands of the minister of that place, the schism (which had commenced by virtue of the lay-deprivation of the bishops soon after the Revolution) being according to his principles (which may best be learned from his writings) closed by the death of the truly venerable Dr. William Lloyd, bishop of Norwich, which happened on January 1, 1709-10, in the 73d year of his age, leaving the character behind him of a very wise man, and of a godly primitive bishop. As to Mr. Dodwell's person, he was of a small but well-proportioned stature; of a sanguine complexion; of a grave, serious, but comely, pleasant and ingenious countenance; of a piercing eye; of a solid judgement and ready apprehension. He was a faithful and sincere friend, very charitable to the poor (notwithstanding the narrowness of his fortune) free and open in his discourse and conversation (which he always managed without the least personal reflection) courteous and affable to all people, chearful in the highest afflictions and calamities, facetious upon all proper occasions, ever ready to give his counsel and advice, and extremely communicative of his great knowledge. His motion was quick, nimble and lively, and his constitution so strong and vigorous, that excepting three or four fits of the ague and colic, he enjoyed, till a little before he died, an uninterrupted course of health, free from those many pains which generally accompany old age, and are often the effects of an intemperate life. So that if he had but taken an ordinary care of himself, by making use of some proper and seasonable diversions (as some of his best friends would often advise him) and by less abstinence from the comforts and refreshments of nature, he might in all probability have reached to ninety or an hundred

* From Mr. Staples; though the last time he received it from Mr. Staples was at his own house; Mr. Staples carrying to him part of the consecrated elements from the church.

years. But he was so eager in the pursuit of his studies, and so desirous of improving himself in the depths of learning, that whereas he always used to walk on foot in his journies, he seldom or never went without a book in his hands. This severe method of living quite destroyed and wore out his spirits, which were not able to keep pace with his active mind. Yet for all this till the last year of his life he made no complaint of any other distemper than a small failing in his eyes, which he mentions thus in a letter he writ in August 1708 to the learned Perizonius: “*Quod sis de mea valetudine sollicitus, gratum habeo. Ea fruor prospera, & per maximam vitæ partem usus sum. Nec senectutis hoc anno ætatis 68, incommodum majus sentio quam deficientium paulatim oculorum.*” Continual labour, without any intermission, brought him into a consumption, that ended in an intermitting fever which could never be stopped. He enjoyed the use of his reason to the last, and sent up several pious ejaculations immediately before his death, which is an unspeakable loss to religion and learning.

And now leaving this great man, I shall step out at the south-door into the church-yard, where just under the spire lieth an* old stone raised upon bricks above the surface of the ground, which I remember you told me you took particular notice of, especially for this reason, because it is a common report amongst the inhabitants of the parish and others thereabouts, that it is the very stone that was laid over the architect's grave that built the church and spire in the time of king Edward III. They say (and it hath been a constant tradition) that this person, having either laid

* The form of this stone is agreeable to the fashion used in the time of Edward III. and the stone is made in the shape of a coffin, just like several that I have seen. On the upper part there are two oval figures, which I look upon as nothing but part of the form of a cross the northern part of it being plain to be seen, though the southern part is worn out. See my Coll. MSS. vol. XXXII. p. 11. See also Preface to the Hist. and Antiq. of Glastonbury, p. 67.

the last stone of the spire, or else fixed the weather-cock, called for some wine or ale on purpose to drink the king's health; which being brought up to him, he had no sooner drunk it but he accidentally fell down, was dashed in pieces, and afterwards buried under the spire with this rough stone over his grave. I have oftentimes viewed it; and I have been informed that some years ago it lay flat upon the ground (the bricks that sustained it being sunk down after such a number of years), and that Mr. Richard Clear rector of the parish (I mean the first of them, for there have been two rectors of Shottesbrooke of this name) often said and declared to his friends in his life-time, that whenever he died he would be buried under this stone, which accordingly he was. As the grave was opening, they found several bones: but it did not appear, either from memory or tradition, that ever any person but the before-mentioned architect had been buried here. It is a plain free-stone, without any inscription, or the least memorial to signify to posterity either who was buried under it, or the misfortune that had befallen the person over whom it was placed. So remarkable and uncommon an accident, one would think, might have claimed some mournful verses, or at least some other inscription from his surviving friends. But in those times they were not so forward and ready to write encomiums upon the dead. They thought flattery a very great crime (as without doubt it is); and that, the plainer sepulchral monuments are, so much the more sincere tokens of real sorrow they carry with them. The Greeks and Romans had * the same sentiments; and where there is any fulsome character, or long, tedious harangue;

* Hence, to omit other instances, M. Porcius Cato had divers monuments erected to his memory on which his name only was written: as, M. PORTIVS. M. F. CATO, CENSORIVS. And M. PORCIVS. CATO. CENSORIVS. And M. PORCIVS. M. F. M. N. CATO. Which three inscriptions are cited by P. Servius in his Miscell. p. 77. of the II^d tome of "*Miscellanea Italica erudita*," published by Gaudentius Robertus, to which excellent collection I refer you.

it is looked upon by the best judges as a good reason why such monuments should be suspected as modern. The Danes often erected great stones without any letters upon them; and when they put up inscriptions, they were plain and unaffected, without flourish, barely intimating the titles of the respective person, without running out into panegyrick. The architect we are speaking of was an ingenious man, of great plainness and simplicity, and wanted none of those studied praises which are often given by us to our dead friends and relations. It was thought that the manner of his death could not but be remembered and delivered down to future ages without any written evidence, and that the simplicity and innocence of his life were best expressed by a plain stone, without any flourishes, which serve to amuse the reader, rather than make him a better man. It is therefore no small fault in many of our modern inscriptions, that the authors give themselves a loose, and run out into trifling, whiffling, and extravagant strains of bombast oratory, without any true conduct or judgement, for want of which faculty scholars cannot (any more than other men of whatever quality or denomination) pretend to any tolerable share of wisdom and prudence, notwithstanding their claim and pretension to elegance and fineness of expression. It would be far more decent and praise-worthy (unless I am very much mistaken) to imitate the ancients (as the reverend and learned Dr. Aldrich did in his excellent inscription upon the monument of Dr. Wallis*); and, even where the highest

* The inscription under the bust of Dr. Wallis that is fixed to a pillar on the North East side of the pulpit of St. Mary's church, Oxon.

JOHANNES WALLIS, S.T.D.

Geometriæ Professor Savilianus,

&

Custos Archivorum Oxon.

Hic dormit.

Opera reliquit immortalia.

Ob. Oct. 28 A. D. 1703. Æt. 87.

Filius & Heres ejus

JOHANNES WALLIS

De Soundefs in Com. Oxon.

Armiger

P.

merits

merits are conspicuous, only to give a compendious, short narrative, with a plain but comprehensive character and elogium of the several great and illustrious personages to whom the monuments are erected ; and to take care to have all this done in an historical style, without any vain, idle flourishes of wit and fancy.

Just at the time when you were surveying the church and antiquities of Shottesbrooke, there happened to be an unhappy difference and contest between the parishes of Bray and White-Waltham (out of the latter of which, as I have before observed, the parish of Shottesbrooke had been taken), concerning the bounds of each parish, the inhabitants of Bray being charged with incroachments upon the lands that belong to White-Waltham. This difference, however trivial it might seem, was carried so high as to produce divers bad consequences ; all which might have been avoided, had not the late Dr. Francis Carswell vicar of Bray (a man of much the same principles with his famous predecessor that occasioned the remarkable proverb of this county) been the principal promoter and encourager of these violent and unwarrantable proceedings ; the injustice of which I cannot better represent than by an exact account of the bounds of White-Waltham parish, as they are marked out and settled in their yearly perambulations ; which I have therefore made some enquiry about, and my information as it came from a person that knows these things perfectly well, so I can rely upon his probity and integrity in keeping strictly to truth in each particular, and for that reason I have transmitted it to you, that it may be preserved amongst your other observations, and by that means be a satisfaction to posterity if ever the dispute should happen to be revived.

After a good number of parishioners have been called together by the tolling of the biggest bell (which was also the ancient custom of gathering the parishioners together in all parts of Eng-

land upon such solemn occasions) they begin their perambulation in White-Waltham-street, at the end of the smith's shop, where there is a ditch that is dug between Shottesbrooke and White-Waltham. Being directed by this ditch they pass on, and taking in part of a large field called Waltham-field, they enter into a close commonly known by the name of Terresh, which belonged formerly to the college of Shottesbrooke. Having taken in part of the said close, they make a cross hard by Terresh-garden, where were once great buildings, as appeared by large quantities of ruins and rubbish (that seemed to be very ancient) when it was first ploughed up, which was done within the memory of man. Thence they go into a common field called Watash, and take in most part of that from Shottesbrooke. Afterwards they go into another common field called Westlowe, and, leaving the greatest part to Shottesbrooke, they pass on by the ditch side, and take in all the several closes of land which belonged lately to Richard Grove of the Lane. Then they go into a close belonging to the farm called Pidgeon-holes, where there is a room (at least it is reported to be) in the parish of White-Waltham. After that they take in a close of about twenty acres on the other side of the lane, where some years ago there were houses, and is known by the name of Eyllbudds. Then passing up the lane to a cross (in the ground) between Hurley and White-Waltham, they go on thence through several grounds between Hurley and White-Waltham, and take in a small village called Littlewick, where they cut a cross on one side of a large beech-tree, on the other side of which tree the parishioners of Hurley cut another cross. Thence they go through an old chalk-pit to another great beech-tree, where they likewise made a cross close to the high road that leads to Reading. Then they go along by the highway side, taking in part of it, to Woolley-Green, where they make a cross (in the ground) between Bilham, Cookham, and White-Waltham.

Thence

Thence they go, turning to the right-hand, to a chalk-pit, by which they make another cross (in the ground) between Cookham, Bray, and White-Waltham, and so they pass through an entry belonging to an ancient house called the White-house, which now belongs to Richard Bassett, and some years ago was part of the possessions of the old family of the Westcotts. Leaving one end of the said house to Bray, after they have taken a refreshment here (as the parishioners of Bray likewise use to do), they go thence along to the ditch side through several grounds between Bray and White-Waltham till they come to the Lane-house, where they take another refreshment. Then they pass on to a close belonging to Lantoon's farm. At this farm they stop and take another refreshment, and so going thwart Low-Brook-lane they enter one of Heywood grounds called Walnut-tree plot. Being entered that close, they pass on southwards all along the grounds belonging to Heywood till they come to the mote by Heywood house, at which house they put in, and use to have a noble treat. Then going through the other grounds belonging to the said house between Bray and White-Waltham, they pass into a wood or coppice called White-Paddock, and so keep on southward near Payley-street, where at a house called Triggs they have a refreshment. Then they return, and keep on southward till they come into the common highway leading to Windsor, and there upon an elm-tree they make a cross between Bray and White-Waltham. Thence they turn westward down the said highway till they come to Shipcott-lane. Here they steer southward and pass up the said lane, leaving Waltham hills on the left-hand in Bray parish, till they come to a cross which is cut in the ground at the said lane's end, and divides Bray from White-Waltham. Then they turn eastward, and taking in a small cottage with an orchard they pass on to Tutchin-lane end, where they make a cross on an elm-tree, which tree was planted by Sir

Edmund Sawyer, knt. about threescore years ago, before which time there stood in the same place a prodigious great hollow oak called Fair-oak. Then they turn southward and pass on by Bravwood side till they come near the great pond, where is a very large stone (that is fixed deep in the ground) called Red-stone. Leaving this stone, which is a bound or mark between Bray and White-Waltham, they turn westward, and taking in a small cottage and backside, they carry on their journey by the hedge side till they come quite to the bottom of Jealous-hill, where they make a cross (in the ground) between Bray and White-Waltham. Then they ascend the said hill, and passing on it south-east till they are got about half way, they make another cross (in the ground) between Warfield and White-Waltham. Then they turn westward by a crooked gutter side near Hazell-wood, and go on till they come near Westlowe-mills. Here they turn northward, and travel on to the corner of a wood where there formerly stood a maple-tree. At this place they make a cross (in the ground) between Binfield and White-Waltham. Keeping on northward by the ditch side near Cock-shott bridge, they pass through a wood called Halwicke's-wood till they come near Brick-bridge. Then they turn westward, and taking in a small wood or coppice, that was taken out of the common, they pass on till they come into Beenham's heath, where they go near an old ditch, or rather a bulwark, and do not stop till they come near Beenham's, where there was formerly a church, as it appears from the old Valor Beneficiorum, though it has been destroyed several years. Here they make a great cross in the ground as a boundary between them and Laurence-Waltham. Thence they turn northward through the midst of a wood, and coming near Pundall's farm, they turn eastward into Smewin's* ground, and take a refreshment at Smewin's house, a place that is noted

* See before, p. 113.

round, and was formerly (as it is reported) one of the country houses of prince Arthur, king Henry the Seventh's eldest son. Here without the gate is a cross (in the common) between White-Waltham and Shottesbrooke. Then they turn again, and taking in most of Smevin's grounds, they carry on their journey till they come into Shottesbrooke marsh, where they end their perambulation.

Although during the time Dr. Carswell was vicar of Bray, the encroachments upon the parish of White-Waltham were more considerable and grievous than they had ever been before, yet the differences between each parish, upon account of the true bounds, had been carried very high in former times, particularly in the reign of king Edward I. when the matter was strictly examined by proper persons delegated and sworn for that purpose, and the issue of the inquiry was recorded, and is now extant among other old evidences in the Tower of London*. It appears from thence that this controversy was decided in the year 1340, being the 14th year of that king's reign: and that one cause of the enquiry was the king's sequestration of some of the tithes that belonged to the parish of Bray. One of the persons impanelled upon the jury was Edmund de Littlefend, which perhaps should be Edmund de Littlefield, *fend* for *field* being often used in old records. There is a place called Littlefield, a green in which are some houses, situated near a mile southwards from the church of White-Waltham, from which it is not unlikely the family might be denominated. The jury gave in evidence, that the parish of Bray began at a place called Bodelespole, which is the same that is now named Ruddlespole. From thence it extended itself to the house of Walter de la Hawe, in the parish of Windsor, and from thence to a place called in the instrument by the name of Elyster; which was the farthest limit southwards. From thence it stretched it-

* See it in the Appendix.

self to Hethrewe, which was the bound westward. Then it went to a place (near Bradenbrugg) where in old time stood a certain oak. This was one of the limits or bounds, and on it they used to cut a cross. Thence it extended itself to Crukesfend, one of the king's vacheryes; from Crukesfend to Fayrhok, from Fayrhok to Wolvelye, and from Wolvelye to Maydenhith or Maidenhead. In this paper there is nothing that relates to the bounds of White-Waltham, but Crukesfend, Fairhok, and Wolvelye. The first I take to be the house where Mr. Hercy now dwelleth at Hawthorne, some distance southward from Red-stone pond: in confirmation of which opinion, Mr. Hercy told a certain friend of mine that it was formerly, as appeared by his writings, one of the king's dairy-houses. From this old inquisition there is some room to conjecture that the parishioners of White-Waltham ought to go in their perambulations as far as this house, and perhaps they had formerly a refreshment at it. Fayrhok is nothing but the great oak I have mentioned in the former section; and Wolveley is what we now call Wooley. The Saxons called the last place *Fulperleaz*, i. e. *a place of wolves*. It is not at all improbable that it was formerly much infested with wolves, especially if it be considered that the woods were here, as well as in all those chiltern parts, farthicker and larger than they are at present, and were a refuge for robbers (as well as for wild beasts); which was the reason that the manor of Flamstede was given by Leofstan, abbot of St. Alban's, to a certain soldier of great valour and courage called Thurnoth, with this condition, that he should in lieu of it take effectual methods to have most of the woods cut down, and the robbers dispersed, which accordingly he carefully and punctually performed. This is related in the Appendix * to Dr. Watts's accurate edition of Matthew Paris; but I do

* P. 45, in vita Leofstani.

not remember to have met with it in any other published author. Now as Crukesfend was a bound to Bray, so it is likely that it derived its name from the large cross that was here cut formerly to distinguish and mark out the limits of the parish.

Of late years the parishioners have strangely intruded upon White-Waltham in the common, and have taken in a great part of Heywood lordship, quite contrary to the determination in the paper I have produced, and altogether against custom. I remember that some years ago I had the curiosity to walk round the parish of White-Waltham myself in one of the yearly circuits, at which time I could not but take particular notice of the influence of the parishioners of Bray in transgressing their bounds when they came to Crukesfend. Dr. Carlwell headed and directed them, and they passed in great triumph through the common, taking in all Red-stone pond and considerably farther more west; whereas they ought to have left the pond on the west, and to have kept close by the wood side. I take the red stone to have been placed at that time the controversy first began. We meet with some stones in England that were fixed * purely to notify the exact bounds of counties, and this stone we are speaking of was looked upon as a more standing and sure mark for distinction than a cross on a tree or in the ground, and less subject to alteration, and the adjoining pond taking its name from it would also serve as a direction to posterity in settling the disputes that might arise upon this occasion.

This difference having obliged me to say so much about the parish of WHITE-WALTHAM, it will be expected by you that I should likewise send you some account of the monuments in that church. I have had an opportunity of viewing them very frequently; but I do not find any erected to persons of note for learning, except a

* See Leland's Itin. vol. V. p. 116.

the marble one on the west wall in a chapel on the south side of the chancel; which I shall therefore transcribe at large :

Gulielmus Neile, Pauli Neile equitis aurati natu max. filius, Richardi Neile archiepiscopi Ebor. nepos, academix Oxon. alumnus, societatis philosophorum regix socius, serenissimo Carolo II. à camera privata. Suavitate morum & temperantia plurquam juvenili spectabilis, geometrix studiisque philosophici totus incubuit, & perspicacissimi ingenii varia dedit specimina, donec ingentibus cœptis amicisque ingentibus imatura morte valedixit, præreptus VIII. calend. Octob. a^o MDCLXX. Piissimo filio pater mœrens p.

Underneath, on a black marble on the floor :

Here lyeth interr'd the body of William Neile, esq; eldest sonne of Sir Paule Neile, knt. and grand-child to Richard Neile, late lord archbp. of Yorke. He was borne at Bishop Thorpe, in the countv of Yorke, the 7th day of December, 1637, and dyed in this parish of White-Waltham the 24th day of August, 1670.

This religious and learned young man (who had been gentleman-commoner of Wadham college) died in the 33d year of his age, in his father's house, situated on the hill at a small distance southwards from the church. This house, which is commonly called the Hill House, and was rebuilt, at least the greatest part of it, by one Roger Gardiner, gent. and citizen of London, in or about the year 1634, belonged anciently to the noble family of the Windsors, and was then known by the name of Waltham-place. The situation of it is pleasant, and the prospect very agreeable. Upon the top of the house is an observatory, which Mr. Neile made great use of in carrying on his mathematical studies, which he prosecuted with uncommon industry and application. He was a virtuous, sober, pious man, and had such a powerful genius to mathematical learning, that had he not been cut off in the prime of his years, in all probability he would have equalled, if not exceeded, the most celebrated men of that profession. That which hastened

Hastened his death was a deep melancholy, that was unfortunately contracted by his being in love with one of the maids of honour, whom he would fain have married, but he could not gain the consent of his father Sir Paul Neile.

When I was last in the church of White-Waltham I could not forbear taking notice of one of the registers of the parish, by which it appears that one Mr. John Blower was vicar there 67 years together, namely, from the year 1578 till the time of his death, which fell out in the year 1644. That which renders it more remarkable is this, that he had been minister at another place for some years before he came thither. So that I believe he was at least an hundred years old when he died. It is reported that he was a Welchman, and that he was looked upon as a very good scholar. He was blind for some years (but not many), which obliged him to hire and keep a curate. It is said he never preached but one sermon in his life, which was before queen Elizabeth; and that as he was going about to caress the queen, he first said my *royal* queen, and a little after my *noble* queen. Upon which says the queen, "What, am I ten groats worse than "I was?" At which words being baulked (for he was a man of modesty) he could not be prevailed with to preach any more, but he said he would always read the Homilies for the future; which accordingly he did. He was a diligent and punctual man, very careful of the affairs of his parish, and a great lover of old customs, which was the reason, perhaps, that he put down with his own hand the figure of the key of the west door of the church in the register, which is a thing (I believe) that had been also frequently practised by the ancients at the delivery of the church keys to the *Offiarii*, on purpose that they might hinder them from being altered. Those officers were formerly created with a great deal of ceremony, the bishops themselves delivering the keys, and the deacons the doors of the respective churches. Afterwards
when

when churches came to be more numerous and parishes of less extent, the ministers of each parish did that business without putting the bishop to trouble; and they observed the same caution in taking a note of the form of the keys either by picture or by writing; and it is likely Mr. Blower might have respect to this custom in inserting the shape of one of the keys of this church in the register, which it may be he did when it was delivered by him to his clerk.

Leaving Shottesbrooke, about half a mile on this side you stopped at a village called Laurence-Waltham, that formerly belonged to the abbey of Hurley. Here you told me you were shewed several coins of the Lower Emperors, found in an adjacent field; which you took the more notice of, because Mr. Camden tells us that in that field was a Roman fort, as he gathered from the coins frequently found by the husbandmen. I have been shewed divers of those coins, and I was once of opinion that it was built about the time of Constantius the Younger; but I have since changed that opinion, and I now believe it was founded a great many years before. I have amongst other coins seen one dug up here of Claudius Gothicus, which hath on the face side,

DIVO CLAVDIO. Claudii Gothici caput radiatum.

And on the reverse,

CONSECRATIO. Aquila.

Which coin, though not rare (for abundance of them were struck upon the death of this excellent emperor) yet it shews that this Roman castle was in a flourishing condition after the year 270, and perhaps it might continue so till very near the invasion of the Saxons.

It is not unlikely but that it had a great dependence upon Silchester in Hampshire, which is at no great distance from it, and had

had a very considerable command over this part of the island, being a very large place, as appears not only from the ruins of the walls, which are in circuit * at least two miles, but also from the name itself, *Sel-carſen*, or *Sil-carſen*, ſignifying nothing elſe † but a great city, unleſs we will rather ſuppoſe that it has reference to the Saxon word *ſele*, which ſignifies *hall* or *palace*, and that ſome Roman commander of more than ordinary power had here his place of reſidence. But omitting this, which is nothing more than conjecture, it is certain from the vaſt number of old bricks and other ruins, that this fort in the pariſh of Laurence-Waltham was of conſiderable extent, and of no ſmall ſtrength. The field in which it ſtood is now called *Weycock*, which though in the firſt draught of this letter ‡ I thought it to be nothing but a corruption of the Saxon word *ſic-ſtop*, i. e. *a place of encamping*, or *a fort*, yet I have ſince that time altered my opinion, as I have noted in my Preface § to the firſt volume of Mr. Leland's Itinerary.

The moſt conſiderable coin that I have dug up in Weycock is a ſilver one of Amyntas, grand-father to Alexander the Great, which I mention the rather becauſe I do not remember to have ſeen it in any author that I have conſulted. It is true de Wilde || has four of them, but then they are all braſs, and of leſs value than this I am mentioning, which is now with ſeveral others in

* See Camden in Hampſhire, and Mr. Leland's Itinerary, vol. VI. p. 55.

† Camden ibid. Somner, in his Saxon Gloſſary, voc. *Sil-carſen*; and Dr. Gibſon's rules for interpreting names at the end of his edition of the Saxon Chronicle, ſub *ſel*.

Mr. Hearne afterwards altering his opinion concerning the etymology of this place tells us, that it is derived à *ſilicibus*, è *quibus iſta civitas conſtructa fuit*. See Aluredi Beverlac. Annales, p. 154. Pref. to Rob. of Glouceſter, p. 55, and Chron. de Dunſtaple, p. 387.

‡ Printed in the Memoirs for the Curious for the month of Nov. 1708.

§ P. xii. (and ſee Leiceſter, p. 133.) where the name is derived from *ſæg*, a *way*, a *road*, and *coppe*, the Saxon word for a *hill*, and the place ſuppoſed an intermediate ſtation between *Pontes* [Colebrooke] and *Calleva* [Henley].

|| Numiſm. antiq. ex muſeo Jac. de Wilde, Amſt. 1592, at the beginning.

the possession of the pious and learned Francis Cherry, esq. It has the head of Amyntas covered with a lion's skin (according to the custom of the ancient heroes), and on the reverse Amynta, with an eagle treading on a serpent, denoting, perhaps, the conquest of Thessaly by Amyntas, in which country, as divers of the ancient authors have thought fit to inform us, are a vast number of serpents. But you will be better able to judge of this coin, and to make proper remarks upon it, from the following draught *, which when you have considered I humbly entreat that you would let me know your thoughts and sentiments of it by the first opportunity. I am obliged for this draught to Mr. Thomas Cherry †, M. A. of Edmund-hall, who if he had lived longer would have communicated to me divers other antiquities and curiosities of this nature, by the help of which it is possible I might have set the antiquities of Shottesbrooke, and some other places, in a much better light than I am now capable of doing from my own single observations. But we were deprived of this advantage by his untimely death, which happened at London about 3 o'clock in the afternoon on Sunday November 17th, 1706, and he was buried on Wednesday immediately following (being November 20th), at St. Andrew's church in Holborn, in a vault that runs under the church, though the entrance be in the church-yard.

About fifteen or sixteen years since, as they were ploughing in a field near the manor-house of Feens (in Berkshire) situate and being in the parish of White-Waltham or Abbot's-Waltham (that formerly belonged to the most ancient Benedictine abbey of Chertsey in Surrey) they grated upon the ruins of an old building; upon which persons were employed several days to dig, it being thought (as usual upon such occasions) that some large and

* This draught is not so exact as I could have wished, and therefore I have published a more true one of it, taken immediately by the engraver from the coin, which was put into my hands for that end by my great and good friend the owner of it. [See plate I. fig. 3.]

† Of whom, and of Mr. Francis Cherry, see some further particulars, in the History of Uinckley, p. 173.

valuable treasures might be found; but when nothing else but stones, some of which were vastly large, and very artificially laid, appeared, except a few brass pieces, they gave over the project, and since the place has been almost if not quite covered again with earth. Before I came to the university I viewed the place myself; but being not then in any capacity of framing a judgment either of this or any other antiquities, and having not, since that time, had a proper opportunity of viewing it anew, I cannot from my own observations pretend to determine whether or no it be really the remains of a Roman monument. What therefore I have to say upon this occasion depends upon the information of another person, whom I do and ought always to honour. Discouraging with him upon this subject, he was pleased to assure me that the stones I have mentioned agree with such artificial stones as he finds from his reading were certainly made by the Romans, and the broken tiles scattered up and down the ground in no small quantity, he says, are like those in Weycock (in the parish of Laurence-Waltham) about a mile westward from this place, and others that appear in good plenty also in a close called Berry-Grove, at a little distance from White-Waltham church. These must be allowed to be good tokens of antiquity; yet they are not sufficient proofs to shew either this near Feens or that in Berry-Grove to have been a Roman work. That of Weycock was without dispute such a work (and perhaps was once in Antoninus), there having been (as there are now continually) great numbers of coins ploughed up by the husbandmen to confirm it; and it was from this evidence that Mr. Camden has said* that it was a Roman fort. Such evidence I likewise required with respect to this building. Upon which I was informed from the same friend that there had been divers Roman coins of brass taken up in Feens ground; but that the workmen, thinking them to be of

* Brit. p. 207. Ed. opt.

no moment, either threw them away, or else dispersed them in obscure hands; so that he has not, after the strictest enquiry, been able to obtain a sight of one of them. For which reason we cannot proceed with so much security in laying down opinions about the antiquity of the place, as we might, were it certain and without doubt that there have been such coins discovered. Such evidence would manifestly prove that the bricks lying up and down are Roman, as likewise it would if the like evidence could be produced for Berry-Grove and some other places. It would be of no small weight too if any of these fragments had any inscription upon them, such as sometimes have been found upon tiles, as well as leaden pipes, instances of which occur in Reinesius*. But suppose (for I will not as yet lay aside the information which came from the workmen themselves) that several coins of this nature have been dug up at this building, then we may justly allow that it is not only of very great antiquity, but that it was erected by the Romans themselves during their residence in the isle. It might withal have been a small fort, though of less note than that at Weycock, and been likewise inserted in Antoninus. Being of less account, we ought not to expect such a number of coins to be dug up at it. For the Romans, upon deserting the isle, hid a vast quantity of their treasure under ground, and it is to that accident we are partly to attribute the large numbers that are sometimes found together in pots and other vessels. Of this we have express authority from the Saxon Chronicle under the year 418.

Hep Romane gepomnodon eal þæt goldhord þe on Brýtene þæron. þume on eorðan ahyddon. þæt hy nænig mon findan findan ne meahste. þume mid hem on Gallia læddon:.

This was always looked upon as the best remedy in such calamities, especially if there was any prospect of a new revolution;

* Syntagm. Inscript. pp. 281. 303.

and the bigger the towns were, the treasure was so much the larger, and they were more solicitous about securing it, and consequently more coins are discovered in and about such towns as were of more considerable note. By goldhopð in this passage we are probably to understand their gold, silver, and brass money; notwithstanding it is commonly restrained to the first. Now Vindomis or Silchester, and Calleva or Henly, being both noted towns and of great sway, and situated at no large distance, it is no wonder they had other lesser towns and fortifications depending upon them, which might in time of necessity contribute very much to their defence. That at Feens lay in the road between Calleva and Pontes, and it is likely was one of the resting places for the foldiers in their travels between both. Pontes is the same that is now called Colebrooke, and it received its name from the four branches of the river Cole. They also stopped sometimes at Weycock, the road also running by it, and in all likelihood the first syllable was occasioned by it, *Wæg* signifying a *way* or *journey* amongst the Saxons. The latter syllable is nothing but the Saxon *coppe*, that denotes the *top* of any thing, and will well enough answer to the hill in this place. This I take to be a more natural derivation than *Wicetop*, which I pitched upon formerly*. Now if the road went by these places in this indirect manner, and not as it lies at this day, we shall then be able to account with ease for the distance of miles between Calleva and Pontes, as represented in Antoninus. He reckons them to be 22, whereas there are only 18, according to the present road; but if the way lay indirect (as the other ways amongst the Romans did) and the foldiers stopped at these lesser places, the addition of miles will be so considerable as to rise to the full number in Antoninus, especially if they likewise called either at the town in Berry-Grove (if there really were

* In the letter containing an account of some antiquities between Windsor and Oxford. See above, p. 99.

any such town there, as the name * seems to import) or some other like places. But I shall not insist any longer upon this; nor had I dwelt on it so long, were it not to shew by an instance or two what improvements we might have expected from Mr. Leland, had it pleased God to continue his health till such time as he had compleated those excellent works he had begun; and I thought that such instances might serve a little to evince that Antoninus is very imperfect and full of defects, as may also appear from the MS. that was formerly in possession of the famous Isaac Vossius †.

* Býri, or Býmz, is the same with Bupge, or Bupz, i. e. *urbs, civitas, a fort, fortress, &c.* and thence *bery*, an *habitation*.

† Leland's Itin. I. Pref. ix—xii.

WALTHAM ST. LAURENCE*.

THERE was a considerable Roman fort in the neighbourhood of this place. It stood in a field called *Weycock Higbrood*. This is a very spacious common field, appearing to contain about 150 acres. It is entirely open and free from trees. The fortress was built on the highest part of it, where there is a pretty large piece of very level ground, and a very delightful spot, commanding a distant view of Windsor Castle, and a large extent of country towards the east, south, and south-west. The site of the fortress goes at this day by the name of *Castle-acre*. I was told by several of the labourers, that every year when they plough this spot it is usual to turn up several pieces of old coin, chiefly copper, and of that mixed metal known by the name of Corinthian brass. Some pieces of gold have likewise been found. One of these honest countrymen told me that some pieces had a great deal of reading upon them. It is probable, therefore, that medals were deposited here as well as coin. A gold chain was likewise found, which the discoverer sold to a blacksmith of Reading. Many of the coins were collected for the present Mr. Vanfittart's father, and for another gentleman, a lover of virtù, whose name I have forgot.

These ploughmen generally give them to their children for play-things. They report that the highway to London formerly lay across this field; whence probably the name of *Higbrood* †

* For the first part of this article we are indebted to the ingenious Author of the "History of Jamaica;" of whom see the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 456.

† Ashmole makes *Weycock* signify the *Higbrood*, II. 431.

or High-road. This road, entering the village of Waltham, passed under the large arched gateway of an inn*. This appears to be a very ancient building, and part of it is still continued as a public house, the arch of the gateway composed of large oak timbers. The church too is very ancient, and contains one tolerably handsome monument in memory of Sir Henry Neville, knt. who figured in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward IV. and queen Elizabeth, and January 13, 1593, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir John Gresham, knt. November 6, 1573. There is room for a congregation of 3 or 400 persons; and although this village consists at present only of a few straggling houses and cottages, yet there are the ruins visible of many more. Some of the buildings wear the appearance of having flourished in better times. The inhabitants say, they were formerly very numerous, and extended on each side the road for a considerable way. The family of the Nevilles were the chief proprietors in this district, and their descendant, Richard Neville Neville, esq; lives on a part of this ancient family estate at Billingbeare, not far from it.

Feen's House, belonging to Mr. Loveday, is situate just beyond the 29th mile stone on the road from London to Reading. The field is about three miles East from Laurence Waltham. Abundance of Roman tiles and broken earthen ware extending several hundred feet. Every appearance of a Roman town or station.

The manor of *Fienes*, or *Feens*, in White-Waltham, belonged to a family of that name. It was anciently called *Wolley* or *Wolveley*, q. d. *Wolf-place*. As no mention of it occurred in Dugdale or

* In like manner the old high-road passed under the gateway of Englefield house in this county.

any other author that Mr. Hearne had seen, he printed in the Appendix to his edition of Otterbourne and Whethamstede's Chronicles, Oxford, 1732, N° XV. the two following inquiries relating to it, 25 and 34 Edward III. communicated to him by his friend Mr. Loveday, who added these observations thereon.

“ In other writings of lower date there is mention of a free chapel, by name *Wolvefynes*, alias *Wolleyfelde*, or *Wolleyfynes*, in *Waltham Abbots*. The estate is also called *Fynes*, alias *Fenys*, alias *Wooley Fenys*, alias *Wollefynes*. There is also mention made of the bailiwick of *Twytychers*, alias *Dine's* bailiwick.

“ In others the estate is called *Woolnefeins*, and the chapel *Wolney Fennes*, and said to belong to the abbot and convent of *Chertesbeye*, or Chertsey.

“ The family of the *Nevills* at *Billingbere* were once in possession of the estate.”

Mr. Hearne was born in a little cottage at *Little Field Green* in this parish, and when a boy, had a curiosity about Feene's chapel, which he used to hear the parishioners talk of, though he never could find any written evidences about it*.

* Notes to his edition of the *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, p. 664, 665.

Inquisitiones binæ vetustæ ad Manerium de Feenes, in Parochia de White Waltham in provincia Bercheriensi situm, spectantes. Ex Inquisitionibus MSS. penes Joannem Lovedaium. Accedunt (è Coll. MS. penes Jacobum Westum) Prefatiæ Philippæ Regine è maneriis de Braye & de Cookham. An. 32 & 33 Edwardi III.

Ex Bundello Escaetorum de anno vicefimo quinto regni Regis Edwardi tercii.

Berk. { INQUISITIO facta apud Maydenluthie, coram Johanne Lauedules escaetore domini regis in comitatu Berks, quindecimo die Novembris, anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum Angliæ vicefimo quinto et Franciæ duodecimo, juxta tenorem brevis domini regis huic inquisitioni confuti, per sacramentum Rogeri atte Thorne, Johannis de Wyleby, Andreæ le Rede, Thomæ Beneyt, Henrici Beneyt, Stephani Aylward, Willelmi atte Hacche, Johannis atte More, Richardi de Abyndon, Johannis Maytler, Willelmi Budde, et Reginaldi le Whyte. Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum, quod Johannes de Fienles tenuit de domino rege in capite, die qui obiit, in dominico suo, ut de feodo, Ballivam (1) Fortitariæ de le Twychene in comitatu Berke, per servitium decem solidorum per annum, ad castrum ipsius domini regis de Wyndesore solvend'. Et dicunt, quod prædicta balliva nichil valet per annum ultra per reprisam et redditum prædictum. Et dicunt, quod prædictus Johannes de Fienles tenuit dicto die quo obiit in dominico suo, ut de feodo, triginta quatuor acras, unam rodam terræ arabilis, octodecim acras prati, et sex solidatas, et decem denarratas (2), et unum obolatum redditus cum pertinentiis in Cokham in comitatu prædicto, de Philippa Regina Angliæ, per cartam domini regis, et per servitium quinque solidorum sex denariorum redditus per annum, et de dicta terra medietas potest seminari per annum, et valet inde acra, si seminetur, per annum quatuor denarios, et si non seminetur, nichil valet, quia jacet in communi. Et dicunt, quod prædictum pratum valet per annum duodecim solidos, pretium acræ octo denarii, et prædictus redditus debet solvi annuatim ad festa Annunciacionis beatæ Mariæ et Sancti Michaëlis per æquales porciones. Et dicunt, quod prædictus Joannes de Fienles tenuit dicto die quo obiit in dominico suo, ut de feodo, manerium de Wolvele, cum advocacione cujusdam cappellæ in eodem manerio cum pertinentiis in Whytewaltham, de Ricardo de Wyndesore, per servitium quartæ partis unius feodi militis. Et dicunt, quod in eodem manerio est unum capitale mesuagium cum (3) gardin' et claus' adjacent', quæ nichil valet ultra sustentacionem domorum. Et sunt ibidem quater viginti acræ terræ arabilis, et valent per annum duas marcas, precium acræ quatuor denarii. Et est ibidem quidam boscus, cujus subboscus est nullus, et pastura ejus nichil valet, quia est communis. Et est ibidem de redditu liberorum tenencium per annum septem solidi duo denarii, solvendi ad terminos prædictos per æquales porciones.

(1) Præposituræ seu Balivæ. (2) Potius, denariatas. (3) Gardino et clauso adjacente in inquisitione proxime sequenti, ut posteriora in clausis. (quod aliqui clausis signabit) deletur.

Et dicunt, quod idem Johannes de Fienles tenuit dicto die quo obiit in dominico suo, ut de feodo, centum acras terræ arrabilis cum pertinentiis in Whyte Waltham. Et ^{xxx.}_{iii.} de prædictis centum acris valent per annum triginta solidos, precium acræ quatuor denarii. Et de decem acris de eisdem centum acris, medietas potest seminari per annum, et valet inde acra per annum, si seminetur, tres denarios. Et si non seminetur, nichil valet, quia jacet in communi. Quæ quidem centum acræ terræ tenentur de Abbate de Chertefeye per servicium viginti quinque solidorum per annum. Et sic dicunt, quod prædictæ centum acræ terræ valent per annum ultra servicium prædictum quinque solidos. Et dicunt, quod placita et perquisita curiæ nichil valent per annum. Et dicunt, quod prædictus Johannes de Fienles non tenuit aliqua alia terras vel tenementa in comitatu prædicto. Et dicunt, quod idem Johannes de Fienles obiit quinto die Aprilis ultimo præterito. Et quod Willelmus de Fienles, filius ipsius Johannis de Fienles, est ejus heres propinquior, et est ætatis decem et novem annorum et amplius. In cujus rei testimonium prædicti juratores huic inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt die et anno supradicto.

Convenit cum recordo.

2 pars. M. Heneage.

1596.

Thus indorsed:

Inquisition 25^o Ed. II. apud Maydenhutha, 15^o Nov. Johannes Fyenles, ballivus de Twichen obiit 5^o Ap. præterito, & Willelmus Fyenles, ejus filius, 19 annorum, et ejus propinquior heres, domini manerii de Wolvele aliàs Woley in Alba Waltham.

Ex Bundello Escaet. de anno tricesimo quarto Regni Regis { N^o 77.
Edwardi tercii

Beerk. { INQUISITIO facta apud Redyng vicesimo octavo Maii, anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum Angliæ tricesimo quarto, coram Johanne de Estbury escaetore domini regis in comitatu Berk', virtute ejusdem brevis dicti domini regis eidem Johanni directi et huic inquisitioni confari: per (1) sacm̄ Henrici de Elanton, Johannis atte Chambre, Thomæ atte Forde, Johannis atte Nassh, Hugonis The Coynee, Rogeri atte Thorne, Johannis Dymars, Radulphi Roger, Willelmi atte Hacche, Ricardi Frank, Willelmi Burgey, Johannis Burgeys. Qui dicunt, quod Willelmus de Feynles tenuit in dominico suo, ut de feodo, die quo obiit, ballivam forestariæ de la Twychene infra forestam de Wyndesore in comitatu Berk', de domino rege in capite, per servicium militare, videlicet per homagium et fidelitatem, et decem solidos annuatim solvendos ad castrum ipsius domini regis de Wyndesore, quæ quidem balliva valet per annum ultra reprimas viginti solidos. Et dicunt, quod idem Willelmus tenuit dicto die quo obiit conjunctim feoffatus cum (2) Joine uxore sua adhuc superflite, manerium de Wolvele, cum advocacione liberæ capellæ, ejusdem, cum omnibus suis

(1) Hoc est, sacramentum (ut inquisitione superiori) nisi sacramenta malis. (2) Id est, Johanne. Sed Johanna reponend.

pertinentiis in Whyte Waltham, ex dono et feoffamento Ricardi de Chuderle clerici, habend' et tenend' eisdem Willelmo et Johanna, et heredibus ipsius Willelmi, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum, quod quidem manerium tenetur de Ricardo le Wyndesore per servitium quartæ partis unius feodi militis. In quo quidem manerio est unum capitale messuagium cum gardino et clauso adjacente, quæ nichil valent per annum ultra sustentacionem domorum. Item sunt ibidem quater viginti acræ terræ arabilis quæ valent per annum viginti sex solidos octo denarios, precium acræ quatuor denarii. Est ibidem quidam boscus, qui nichil valet per annum, quia nullus subboscus, et pastura ejusdem jacet in communi. Item est ibidem de redditu liberorum tenencium per annum septem solidi duos (1) denar' solvend' ad festa Annunciacionis beatæ Mariæ et Sancti Michaelis æquis porcionibus. Et dicunt, quod prædictus Willelmus simul cum Johanna uxore sua tenuit, die quo obiit, centum acras terræ arabilis cum pertinentiis in White Waltham, ex dono et feoffamento prædicti Ricardi habend' et tenend' eisdem Willelmo et Johanna, et heredibus ipsius Willelmi, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius, per servicia quæ ad illas pertinent imperpetuum, quæ tenentur de Abbate et conventu de Cherteshve per servitium viginti quinque solidorum per annum. Et dicunt, quod quater viginti decem acræ terræ de illis centum acris valent per annum triginta solidos, precium acræ quatuor denarii, et decem acræ de eisdem centum acris, unde medietas potest seminari per annum, et valet acra, si seminetur, per annum tres denarios, et si non seminetur, nihil, quia jacet in communi; quæ quidem centum acræ valent per annum, ultra reprisas et redditus prædictos, quinque solidos. Et dicunt, quod placita et perquisita curiæ ibidem nichil valent per annum. Et dicunt, quod prædictus Willelmus simul cum prædicta Johanna uxore sua adhuc superstitē, tenuit dicto die, quo obiit, triginta quatuor acras et unam rodā terræ arabilis, octodecim acr' prati, sex solidatas et decem denaratas, et obolatum redditus cum pertinentiis in Cokham, in comitatu prædicto, de domino rege in capite, per cartam domini regis, reddendo inde Philippæ Reginae Angliæ ad manerium suum de Cokham per annum quinque solidos, sex denarios. Et dicunt, quod medietas prædictarum triginta quatuor acrarum unius rodæ terræ potest seminari per annum, et valet acra, si seminetur, per annum quatuor denarios, et si non seminetur nichil valet per annum, quia jacet in communi, et quod pratum prædictum valet per annum duodecim solidos, precium acræ octo denarii. Et dicunt, quod prædictus Willelmus non tenuit aliqua alia terras seu tenementa in dominico suo, ut de feodo, de domino rege, nec de aliis, dicto die quo obiit in comitatu prædicto. Et dicunt, quod idem Willelmus obiit in partibus transmarinis secundo die Decembris ultimo præterito, et quod Johannes de Feynles, filius prædicti Willelmi, ætatis quatuor annorum et amplius, est ejus heres propinquior. In cujus rei testimonium prædicti juratores huic inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt, dat' die, loco et anno supradicto.

Convenit cum recordo.

2 pars. M. Heneage.

(1) L. duo denarii solvendi.

Indorsed thus :

Inq. apud Reding, 28 Maii 34^o Ed. III. Will. Feynles et Johannæ ux' dom' manerii de Wolvele aliàs Wolley, balliv' de Twichen, obiit 2^o Dec. in partibus transmarinis, et Johis (1) Feynles filius ejus et propinquior hæres.

Rich' de Chaderle, vit. (2) 34 Ed. III.

In a different hand,

Fines Bayliwick, found after the death of Will^m Fienles.

Hucusque inquisitiones, è quibus intelligere est, prædia aliquot in Cookham in comitatu Bercheriensi ad Philippam spectasse reginam, ad quam et manerium itidem de Braye in eodem comitatu pertinebat. Nimirum de honore erant reginæ, ad quem honorem et alia perplura, maneria et prædia in aliis similibus comitatibus spectabant. Nec est cur mireris, honorem vocabulum nos usurpare, quum apud Anglos nostros Corvellos indicaverit id vocabulum significare feudum vel manerium aliquot nobilius, quod regalibus exornatur, et multa inferiora sibi servitutem debentia habet. Atque hæc in mentem revocant codicem quendam MS. penes Jacobum Westum, amicum egregium, in quo proficua omnia Philippæ reginæ per annum unum integrum obvenientia disertim litteris consignantur. At ex illis proficuis ea duntaxat in præsentia nobis animadvertenda esse duxi quæ è maneriis de Braye et Cookham exorta fuisse prodidit codex illa MS. Itaque hic subsequuntur: eo scilicet pacto, quo in adversariis nostris (3) inseruimus MSS. Sed ne de anno dubites, ex argumento codicis hisce verbis pagina tertia concepto facile colligendum esse puto :

Recepta domini Ricardi Baston, thesaurarii dominæ Philippæ reginæ Angl' illustris, de exitibus terrarum, reddituum, feodorum, libertatum, regalium, (4) Ambragiorum in Wallia, et aliorum quorumcunque proficuum, pro hospicio ejusdem reginæ assignatorum, à XXIII^o die Julii, anno regni regis Edvardi tercij post conquestum XXXII^{do}, usque XXII^m diem ejusdem mensis, anno regni ejusdem domini nostri regis XXX^o, utroque computato, videlicet per unum annum integrum.

Satis de argumento. Verba de Braye et de Cookham nunc demum ponam in medio; quæ omnia ad quæstionem de antiquitatibus Bercheriensibus referenda esse lubens, ut videtur, fateberis. Utinam in vivis esset senex ille, quem, quum in partes illas Bercherienses amici cujusdam rogatu accersituque venissem, offendi in scammo sedentem, et cum juvenibus adolescentibusque aliquot de rebus antiquis Cookhamianis atque Brayensibus vehementer disputantem.

De Willelmo Budd, nuper præposito manerii dominæ reginæ de Braye, de arreragiis ultimi compoti sui de manerio prædicto, per acquietanciam dicti thesaurarii datam apud Westmonasterium X^o die Octobris anno XXXII^o,

XL 5.

De Johanne Brid et Rogero de Colyngborne, firmariis manerii dominæ reginæ de Braye de firma sua de termino Paschæ ultimo præterito, per acquietanciam dicti thesaurarii, data apud Maydenhich XII^o die Octobris anno supradicti,

xvi f.

(1) Sic. L. Johannes.

(2) Videlicet.

(3) Vol. 135. p. 129.

(4) AMOBER, or Am-wobr, Amnobragium, in the Bishop's Extent-Book, was a mulst payable on certain Treys and Gavels. It was generally Ten Shillings, and on some places but Five, Pro amminorum scortatione, for women's incontinency: and there are some who affirm, that it was anciently a fine paid to the prince or lord of the fee, at the marriage of a vassal's daughter. See Dr. Davies's quotation on that word. Hen. Rowland's Mona Antiqua Restaurata, p. 129.

Braye.

De Willelmo Palmere, nuper præposito manerii dominæ reginæ de Braye, in partem solucionis arreragiorum computi sui de manerio prædicto, per acquietanciam dicti thesaurarii, datam apud Reading, XIII^o die Octobris anno supradicto, 5 l. xiii s. 4 d.

De Ricardo Prat, nuper præposito manerii dominæ reginæ de Braye, in partem solucionis arreragiorum computi sui de eodem manerio, per acquietanciam prefati thesaurarii, datam apud Reading XIII^o die Octobris anno supradicto, lx s.

De Johanne Brid et Rogero de Colyngborne, firmariis manerii dominæ reginæ de Braye, de firma sua de termino Sancti Michaelis ultimo præterito, per acquietanciam dicti thesaurarii, datam apud Redyng VI^o die Novembris anno supradicto, xx l.

De Willelmo Budd, nuper præposito manerii dominæ reginæ de Braye, de arreragiis ultimi computi sui de manerio prædicto, per acquietanciam dicti thesaurarii, datam apud Redyng XIII^o die Junii anno XXXIII^o, xl s.

De Johanne Brid et Rogero de Colyngborne, firmariis manerii dominæ reginæ de Braye, de firma sua manerii prædicti, per acquietanciam dicti thesaurarii, datam apud Reading XIII^o die Junii anno XXXIII^o, xxx l.

De Johanne Bridd et Rogero de Colyngborne, firmariis manerii dominæ reginæ de Braye, de exitibus manerii prædicti, per acquietanciam dicti thesaurarii, datam apud Reading IX^o die Julii anno XXXIII^o, x l.

Cokham.

De Rogero Osebarn, nuper præposito manerii dominæ reginæ de Cokham, in partem solucionis arreragiorum computi sui de eodem manerio, per acquietanciam præfati thesaurarii, datam apud Maydenhich XII^o die Octobris anno XXXII^o, xx s.

De Alexandro Babham et Simone de Shorstoñ, firmariis manerii dominæ reginæ de Cokham pro firma sua manerii sui prædicti, per acquietanciam thesaurarii, datam apud Redyng XI^o die Novembris anno supradicto, xx l.

De Thoma Billiter, ballivo libertatis dominæ reginæ de Cokham et Braye, de exitibus ballivæ suæ per consimilem acquietanciam dicti thesaurarii, datam apud Redyng XXII^o die Decembris anno supradicto, c s.

De Alexandro de Babham et Simone de Shorstoñ, firmariis manerii dominæ reginæ de Cokham, in partem solucionis firmæ eorundem per consimilem acquietanciam dicti thesaurarii, datam apud Redyng quinto die Januarii anno supradicto, xl l.

De Alexandro de Babham et Simone de Shorstoñ, firmariis manerii dominæ reginæ de Cokham, de exitibus manerii prædicti, per acquietanciam dicti thesaurarii, datam apud Redyng XXII^o die anno anno XXXIII^o, xxxiii l.

A D-

ADDITIONS TO SHOTTESBROKE.

“ There was at Shottesbroke a brave old orchard, which belonged to the college of Benedictine monks, every one of which had his part, and the trees were in form of crosses; but now this orchard is much decayed, as are also many of the buildings of that college, now the farm house. On the South side of the church, some years ago, there was a passage from the farm house overthwart the church way, and so down a pair of stairs by a door into the South chancel or South cross of the church. This passage was commonly called the Dortor, being the dormitory where the monks slept together. I know not for what reason it was pulled down, except to make the church look more uniform; but it was destroyed so lately, that I remember to have heard people frequently talk of it when I was a school-boy, and to relate that it conducted into the church, and that those of the college house and farm used commonly to come into the church that way. There are some now living that well remember that in the house was a long spacious old hall, with a chimney, that they think was pulled down at the same time with the Dortor. There was also another old hall, which is still standing, with a large chimney, and a great parlour and a little one adjoining, which I think are remaining still, with upper chambers over them, and another long house with a chimney, which is altered into another. And it was in a house built in the place where that of the college had stood that the famous Mr. Dodwell lived, though he died in one placed something below this more Eastwardly, which is now likewise pulled down. Besides all which there was another old house that is well remembered by these relators, with a chamber and lodgings, part whereof still remain, with a plot that they still call a vineyard, as other houses had likewise their vineyards.”

Hearne's Glossary to Robert of Gloucester, p. 638, 639, 1724, 8vo.
 Out

Out of Mr. Dodsworth's MS. Coll. vol. cxxx. f. 58. a.

Communia de anno 18 E. II. termino Paschæ. Suffex Ro. 9. ex parte Australi.

Robertus de Shotefbrooke, tempore Hen. III. —

Jcannes —

Guilielmus Vizdelou. = Roefia filia & heres.

'Man' de Shotefbroke tenetur de Domino Rege in capite per servitium inveniendi carbonem ad fabricandam coronam Dni Regis, & suum regale, percipiendo lx̄s. x̄d. per annum pro prædicto carbone inveniend. De quibus Reginaldus de Pavelay perquisivit dictum man'. Quod man' tenetur per serjantiam, per servitium inveniendi carbonem ad aurifabricam Dni Regis, & sicut* & sicut ad coronam suam & regale suum, & percipiendo lx̄s. x̄d. per annum pro prædicto carbone inveniend'. Fo. 16.

Out of Mr. Dodsworth's MS. Coll. Vol. LXIV. f. 34. a. Escaet' 45 H. III. num. 15.

Berk' ff. Hæc est Inquisicio facta per sacramentum Nigelli Stodard, &c. quantum terræ Robertus de Scotefbroc tenuit de Domino Rege in capite, & quantum de aliis &c. Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum, quod dictus Robertus tenuit die quo obiit de Domino Rege in capite unam carucat' terræ & dimid' in Scotefbroc per servitium militare, & reddendo inde per annum ad wardam castri Windefore xx̄s. & debet servitium Domino Regi in exercitu suo per quadraginta dies ad cultum suum proprium. Et tenuit duas acras terræ de Johanne de Benetfeld pro sex denariis per annum, & quatuor acras prati de Willelmo de la Tarstone pro vīd. per annum. Et dicunt quod Johannes filius ejusdem Roberti est ejus hæres propinquior ætatis trium annorum &c. In cujus rei testimonium.

Ibid. fol. 40. b.

Escaet. anno incerto H. III. num. 103.

Berk' ff. Robertus de Sotefbroc tenuit in capite de Domino Rege in Sotefbroc in comitatu Berk' duas carucatas terræ cum serviciis liberorum hominum & villenag', pratis, boscis, & aliis libertatibus ad dictam terram pertinentibus valoris per annum xviii li. faciend' eidem Domino Regi servitium unius militis, & custodiæ castri de Wyndelsoure per annum xx̄s. Et est Robertus filius suus proximus ejus hæres, & est hac die Purificacionis beatæ Mariæ anno regni regis Henrici xxxi°, de ætate xvi annorum. Jurator' Ada de Nigell, &c.

Claus. 14 E. I. m. 5. De quadam Inquisitione capta de bundis parochiæ de Braye, & decimis & oblacionibus, &c.

Inquisitio capta coram R. Fulcon. assignato apud Elyngton juxta Braye die Veneris in festo Sanctæ Margaretæ Virginis, anno regni regis Edwardi terciodecimo, per sacramentum Bartholomei de Erle, Roberti de Hulle, Roberti de Wautham, Gilberti Maddok, Johannis de Henefend, Godefridi de Henefend, Johannis de Sun-

* Sic.

nyngeshull,

nyngeshull, Rogeri le Crus, Rogeri del Wich, Rogeri Beneyt, Robert de la Chaumbre, & Edmundi de Littlefend, ad hoc* juratos, & de consensu parcium electos. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod parochia de Braye incipit apud Bodelespole, & sic se extendit usque ad domum Walteri de la Hawe, qui est de parochia de Wyndes'; & a domo ejusdem Walteri, usque ad Elystr, quæ est bunda versus austrum; & ab illo loco usque Hethtrewe, quæ est bunda versus occidentem; & sic usque ad quendam locum in quo stetit † quoddam quercus quæ fuit bunda juxta Bradenbrugg; & sic ab illo loco usque Crukesfend, quæ vocabatur Vacherye Regum Angliæ, & nesciunt si sit de parochia prædicta, vel non, set semper de antiqua cultura solverunt ecclesiæ de Braye decimas, de nova cultura solverunt decimas suas de aliqua parte ad eandem ecclesiā, & de alia parte solverunt decimas aliquo tempore ecclesiæ Sarr' de novo; & de quadam parte Dominus Rex sequestravit decimas. Præterea dicunt, quod de Crukesfend extendit parochia prædicta usque la Fayrhok, quæ est bunda parochiæ prædictæ; & de la Fayrhok usque Wolvelye, quæ est de parochia de Wautham Abbatis; & sic de Wolvelye usque ad Maydenhith. Et quæsi si abbates Cyrencestr' qui pro tempore fuerunt ceperunt aliquas decimas extra bundas prædictas, dicunt, quod non, nisi tantummodo sicut supradictum est. Et quia nondum fuit plene declaratum utrum Cruchefend esset bunda parochiæ de Braye, necne; dictum fuit eisdem juratoribus, quod se plenius inde cerciorarent, ita quod ad certum diem eis præfigendum ipsum Robertum cerciorarent, ita quod omnes juratores venerint coram eodem Roberto apud Cruchefend die Lunæ proxima post festum exaltationis Sanctæ Crucis, præter Robertum de Wautham qui mortuus est, & Robertum Beneyt qui infirmabatur; ita quod partes in dictum eorum consenserunt. Et dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod Cruchefend fuit quondam vaccaria Domini Regis, & est in le Fryth; & quod homines de Cruchefend fecerunt ecclesiæ de Braye, & adhuc faciunt, exceptis duabus culturis, omnes decimas & oblationes inde provenientes, set intelligunt si Cruchefend nunc primo redigeretur in culturam quod ecclesia de Braye nihil inde caperet. Quæsi qua ratione, dicunt, quod Cruchefend est in le Frith, & le Frith nichil pertinet ad Braye; dicunt etiam, quod per ducentos annos & amplius perceperunt rectores ecclesiæ de Braye oblationes & omnimodas decimas inde provenientes. Præterea dicunt, quod omnes terræ contentæ in cedula præsentibus interclusa redactæ fuerunt in culturam citra quadraginta annos nunc proximo elapsos.

Et memorandum, quod ista Inquisicio, quam cito irrotulata fuit, liberata fuit per manum J. de Langeton die Martis in vigilia Apostolorum Philippi & Jacobi, anno &c. 14. Magistro H. de Braunceston tunc Decano Sarr' & Henr' de Esie Canonico ejusdem ecclesiæ cum brevi originali.

* L. Juratorum, & mox electorum

† F. quondam, vel quædam.

A L D W O R T H.

* * * The following Account of this Parish is transcribed from the Gentleman's Magazine, 1760, vol. XXX. p. 458.

“ALDWORTH, or, as it is corruptly called, *Alder*, is a little village, about four miles south east of Market Ilfley, pleasantly situated on a hill, and has several old beech trees that grow on the top of a warren. But there is in the church-yard the largest yew-tree I ever saw. I measured it a few days ago, and found its trunk or stem 9 yards round at about 4 or 5 feet height from the ground, where its circumference is the greatest: and from whence it runs tapering, and rises, as well as I could guess, about 20 or 25 feet high: and the branches spread about 7 or 8 yards from the trunk on every side. How old this yew-tree is, I could not learn.

“In the church there are nine ancient monuments, with the figures of the persons that are buried there cut out in stone, and lying upon them; about five of which are Knights Templars, as appears from their being dressed in armour, and lying with one leg across the other. These figures are larger than the human size, and therefore they are looked upon by the common people to have been giants; but some of them are so mutilated and broken, that I could not determine exactly how many of them were Knights Templars. There is also in the church-yard, close to the church, another monument, but it is sunk so low in the ground that I could not tell whether it belonged to one of that order or not.

“As it is very uncommon to see so many of these knights buried in so retired a country village, I made a particular enquiry about them, and was told that formerly the family of *De la Beche*

Beche had a mansion-house on a neighbouring hill, and it is supposed that these monuments were of that family, and there is a farm here still called *Beche Farm* from them.

“Now these knights must have been buried here before Edward the Second’s reign; for, in the beginning of his reign, he caused all that were of that order in England to be seized in one day, viz. January 7, 1307, and to be stripped of all their possessions; and in 1312, the whole order of the Knights Templars (which was first instituted in 1118) was suppressed throughout the whole Christian world for their pride and wickedness; and at their dissolution they were grown so rich as to be possessed of no less than sixteen thousand lordships, besides other lands.

“Against this supposition concerning the *Beche* family as Knights Templars it should however be observed, that Sir William Dugdale, in his “Antient Usage in bearing of Arms,” p. 43, has these words:

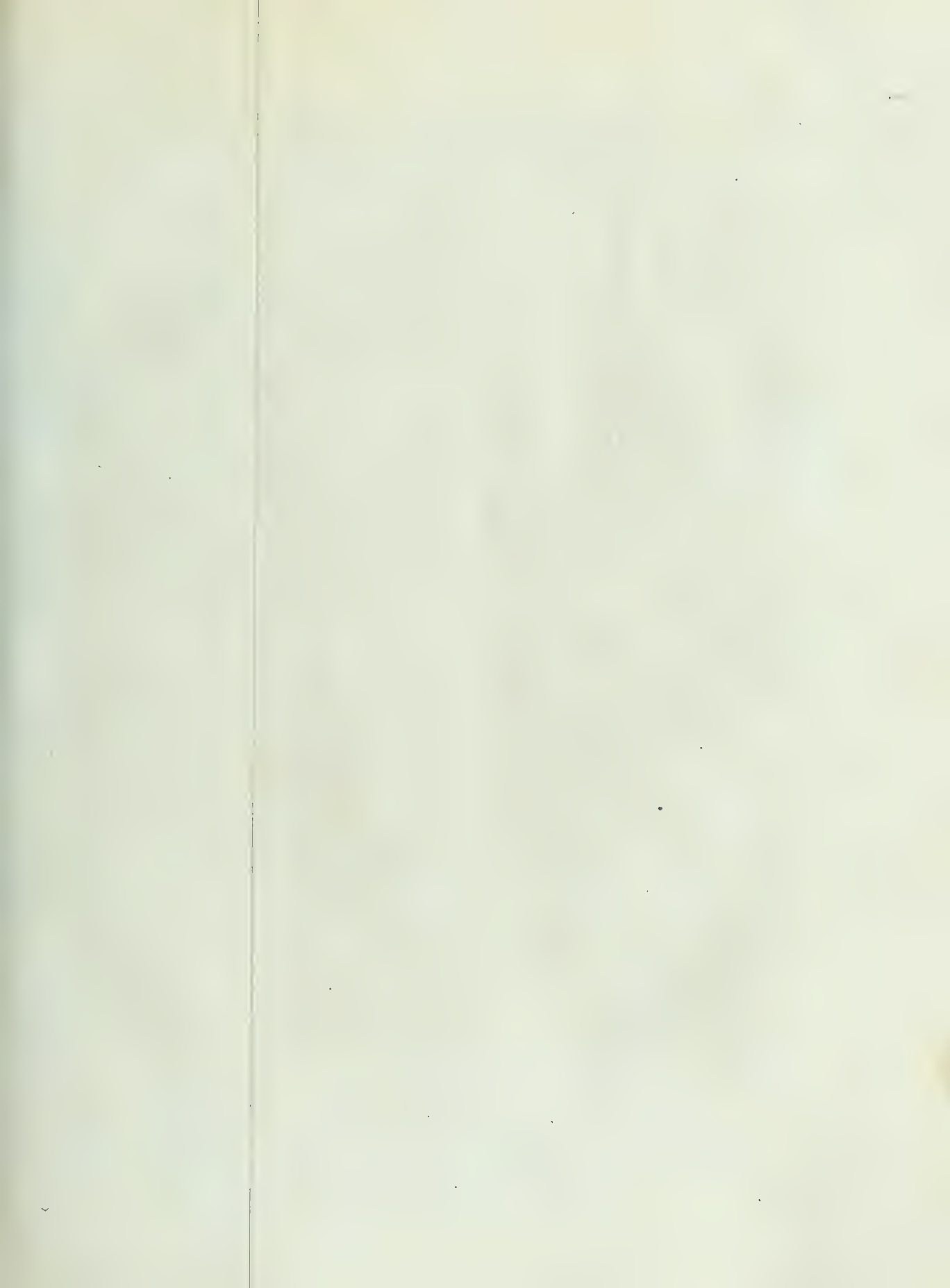
“Such as lie cross-legged are those who were in the wars of the Holy Land, or vowed to go and were prevented by death. In the collegiate church of Houden in Yorkshire lyeth a fair cross-legged figure of a man in armour in mail, on whose shield are the arms of Metham of Metham, a worshipful family in those parts; as also another of his wife lying close by him, with her legs also across; by which it may seem that she accompanied him in one of these expeditions.”

A small public road passes through Aldworth to considerable towns, and formerly a branch of the Ikenild way passed through it, coming from Goring by a bridge over the water to Streetly, so called from this way, and thence to Aldworth, as Mr. Hearne discovered by two milliaries fixed many yards in the ground, now to be seen between Stretely and Aldworth, one of which lyes a mile from Stretely, and by the country-people supposed to be placed by the giants, as they call them, in Aldworth church. Now Ald-

worth having been a town of note in the time of the Romans (though by what name it was called we cannot learn from Antoninus or other early writers), it occasioned the Saxons to give it the name by which it is known even now, *old* being nothing else but *old*, and *worth* the Saxon *ƿearðig*. They looked upon it as a place of antiquity, and for that reason distinguished it by this term, just as they did the Roman antiquity in Oxfordshire by the name of Aldchurch or Ealdcheſter. Perhaps therefore the caſtle that was Beeche farm, that is about half a mile ſouth from the church, might have been firſt built by the Romans, who might make uſe of it for a gariſon, though it was not ſo conſiderable for bigneſs or ſtrength as Silcheſter or Wallingford, or any others that are ſo much celebrated in our hiſtory. I muſt confeſs indeed, continues Mr. Hearne, that I have not heard of any coins that have been found at Aldworth; whence it is very probable that ſome will argue that this could never have been a place of any note in the time of the Romans. But coins are not always found in ſuch places as muſt be allowed to have been Roman. We have an inſtance of this at Stunsfield and Stretely. We are to expect coins at ſuch places as were of great note in the year 418, when the Romans on leaving the iſland hid their treaſures, as I have already noted in my preface to vol. I. of Leland's Itinerary, § 5 *. Perhaps Aldworth was not at that time ſo much looked upon, whatever it had been before, and therefore it will not come into the reckoning of thoſe towns where gariſons were kept in that year of deſertion. Indeed I am apt to think that, excepting the caſtle (provided here was a caſtle then), the town itſelf was but indifferent, and that therefore the poorer ſort of ſoldiers and travellers only were entertained here, ſuch as could not afford to ſpend much; in the ſame manner as Polybius † tells

* See before, p. 132.

† Lib. II. p. 144. Ed. Gronovii.



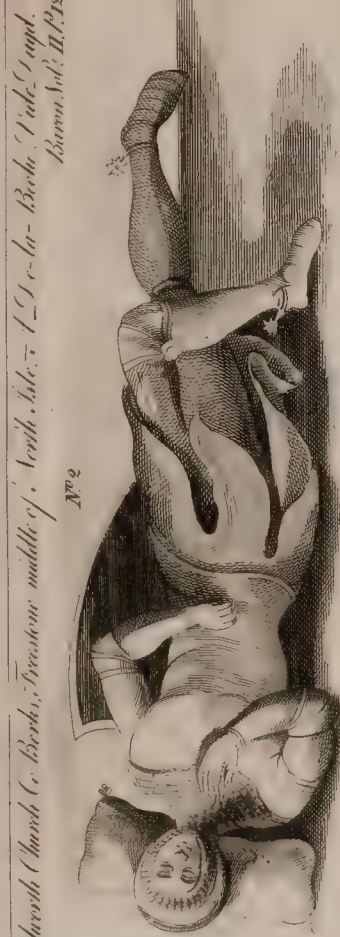
Alldworth Church Co. Berks., Freestone, east end of the north. Side 7. *See la-Beche. Vol. I. pagd. Barren. Vol. II. p. 127.*

N^o 1



Alldworth Church Co. Berks., Freestone, middle of. North. Side 7. *See la-Beche. Vol. I. pagd. Barren. Vol. II. p. 127.*

N^o 2



Alldworth Church Co. Berks., Freestone west end of the north. Side 7. *See la-Beche. Vol. I. pagd. Barren. Vol. II. p. 127.*

N^o 3



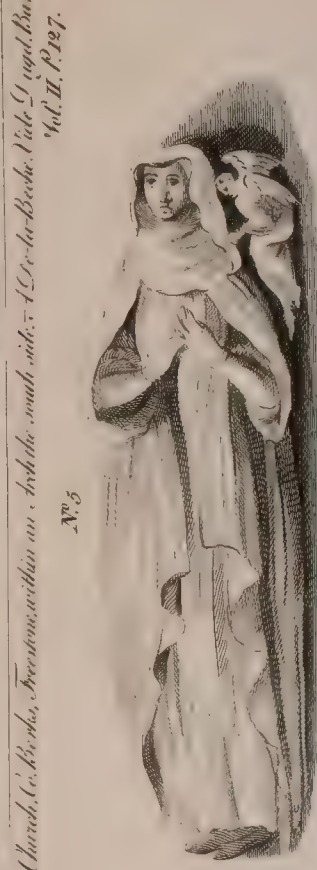
Alldworth Church Co. Berks., Freestone, within an arch, south side the Church. *See la-Beche. Vol. I. pagd. Barren. Vol. II. p. 127.*

N^o 4



Alldworth Church Co. Berks., Freestone, within an arch the south side. *See la-Beche. Vol. I. pagd. Barren. Vol. II. p. 127.*

N^o 5



us of travellers in Gaul that could have all necessaries for a *ῥημι-τεσταριον*, which was about as much as $\frac{1}{4}$ of a farthing; and from thence we may in some measure learn how far the old Roman brass money would reach for purchasing provisions, which may be the more easily ascertained from the Greek *ασσαριον*, of which I have seen several, and there is now a triple one of it in the Bodleian Library. But though the town itself was so inconsiderable in other respects, the castle was of much better account, and fit for holding out against an enemy (which might be reasonably enough expected, since there are so many wide and spacious downs about this place), and for that reason coins and other treasures might be left here at the time of the desertion, as well as in other places. I will allow this; but at the same time I will observe, that whatever it might have been before, it might not have been of so much consequence when the Romans left us; at least, if it were so, the coins that they left behind them might have been all taken up many years ago, especially if they were placed in vessels, as I suppose they were." Thus far Mr. Hearne*.

Mr. Ashmole† says, Aldworth is a vicarage, in the deanery of Newbury, and patronage of St. John's college, Cambridge, formerly remarkable for being the lordship of the ancient family of *De la Beche*, who had a castle here, and whose heirs male were extinguished in the reign of Edward III. and are supposed to be interred under the monuments underneath mentioned. One of this family was high sheriff of this county 1713. The heiress of this family was afterwards married into the name of *Whitelock*.

In the wall at the East end of the North aisle is a statue of one in armour in freestone, lying on one side, and one arm broke off (Plate II. N° 1.)

* Occasional remarks at the end of his edition of Roper's Life of More, p. 248—251.

† Antiq. of Berks. I. 33, 34.

In the middle lies another statue, cross-legged, armed (N° 2.)

At the West end another statue like the former (N° 3.)

Within an arch, on the South side of the church, another like the former (N° 4.)

Within another arch next the last mentioned, lies the statue of a woman holding up her hands in a praying posture (N° 5).

All these statues are of a very large size.

We have engraved them from drawings by Mr. Ashmole in his Berkshire notes in the Heralds college, but do not vouch for their fidelity.

“Of this family, whose chief seat was at Aldworth, JOHN is the first of whom I find any considerable mention 9 Edward II. He had charter for free-warren in all his demesne lands at Bafil-den, Ashampstede, and Aldwicke*, and 11 Edward II. another for the like†, in his lordships of Yatingden, Everington, Hamsted, Woden Hamsted, and Cumnpton, all in the same county. 12 Edward II. he obtained license for a market every week on Tuesday at Yatingden, and a fair yearly on the eve, day, and morrow of the apostles Peter and Paul‡.”

Contemporary with this John was NICHOLAS de la Beche, who in the same year had a charter for free warren in his lordships of Chetingley, Walderne, Erlington, Claverham, Wretelings, Oldcourt, Meresham, and Ideirne, in the county of Suffolk||; and 15 Edward II. was constituted governor of Montgomery castle in the marshes of Wales§; as also of the castle of Plecy, in the county of Essex**. 9 Edward III. he was made constable of the Tower of London††; and 11 Edward III. obtained a grant in fee from the king of the manor of Whitechurch‡‡; also of two parts of the manor of Pidington, in the county of Oxford, which

* Cart. 9 Edward II. n. 10.

† Cart. 12 Edward II. n. 61.

§ Rot. Fin. 15 Edward II. m. 20.

†† Pat. 9 Edward III. p. 2. m. 18.

† Cart. 11 Edward II. n. 73.

|| Ib. n. 69.

** Ib. m. 19.

‡‡ Cart. Edward III. n. 17.

John de Handlo held for life, and of the third part thereof, which Henry de Pembruge held for life also. He had the like grant in fee of the manor of Watlington, in the county of Oxford, and Harwell, in the county of Berks *, and 12 Edward III. of the manor of Lekhampsted and Beaumys, in this county †. The same year he procured licence to make castles of his houses at De la Beche, Beaumys, and Watlington ‡. 13 Edward III. the king coming in great wrath out of Flanders (by reason he had been disappointed of those money on which he depended for carrying on the siege of Tournay) got to the Tower of London about midnight, where finding no more than his own children and three servants, this Nicholas being then constable thereof, he immediately sent to the mayor of London, and divers others of his great officers, and commanded them all to several prisons ||; but long he remained not under his displeasure, for 15 Edward III. he was employed in the wars of Bretagne §; and 17 Edward III. made seneschal of Gascoigne **. 18 Edward III. he was constituted one of the commissioners to treat with Alphonso king of Castile, or his deputies, touching a marriage between the eldest son of that king, and Joane daughter of Edward III ††. and having had summons to parliament 16 Edward III. but not after ‡‡, departed this life 20 or 21 Edward III. whereupon Margerie his widow became wife of Sir Thomas de Ardernek ||||.

Brother as I guess to this Nicholas, was PHILIP De la Beche, unto whom 9 Edward III. together with Nicholas aforesaid, was granted a charter for free warren in all their demesne lands at De

* Cart. 11 Edward III. n. 64.

† Cart. 12 Edward III. n. 45.

‡ Pat. 12 Edward III. p. 1. m. 25.

|| T. Walsingham, 132. n. 40. Chron. Tho. de la Mare.

§ Rot. Alem, 15 Edward III. m. 6.

** Rot. Vasc. 17 Edward III. m. 12.

†† Rot. Franc. 18 Edward III. m. 2.

‡‡ Claus. de eodem in dorso.

|||| Pat. 21 Edward III. p. 3. m. 34.

la Beche, Aldwick, Colrugge, Ashampstede, Compton, Woden Hamstee, Bafilden, Yatingdon and Beaumys, in the county of Berks, but never had summons to parliament *. Dugd. Bar. II. 127.

* Cart. 9 Edward III. n. 8.

A P P E N D I X.

S A N D L E F O R D C H A P E L. See p. 32.

JACOBUS Dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ rex, fidei defensor, &c. omnibus ad quos pntes lre pervenerint salūm. Sciatis quod inspeximus quoddam record' habit' & annotat' in memorand' sc̄ci n̄ri de anno regni n̄ri duodecimo viz. int' record' termīo Sc̄e Trinitatis Roīlo Ex pte remmem'atoris n̄ri ibidm, cujus quidem record' tenor sequit' in hæc verba. BERKS. Comptum est alibi in libro ordinacōnum sive decretor' hujus sc̄ac̄ii de anno duodecimo d̄ni regis nunc Jacobi viz. int' h̄mōi ordinacōnes & decret' de termino Sc̄e Trinitatis fol Ex parte hujus rememoratoris in hæc verba; sc. Jovis, sc. 30 die Junij, sc. Berks, sc. In this cause depending by English bill in this court between his majesty's attorney-general p̄t' and Thomas Goldwell clerk defendant, concerning tenths and first-fruits due to his majesty for a perpetual pension of 8 l. payable to an incumbent in the church or chappell of Sandlesford, in the county of Berks, parcell of the possessions of his majesty free chappell of St. George the Martyr within his Castle of Windsor, for which pension there are arrearages insuper before his majesty's auditor of 16 s. a year for divers years past, which are retracted of late time by reason the defendant claimeth the said church or chappell and all the lands of Sandlesford, to lye within the parish of Newbury, and the tythes thereof to appertayn to that church of Newbury, whereof the defendant is incumbent, and the patronage in the crown, for that the dean and canons of the said free chappell of Windsor, and their farmers, being disturbed in the tythes cannot place an incumbent in the said church or chappell at Sandlesford, nor pay the pension of 8 l. but his majesty loseth both first-fruits and tenths thereof.

It appeareth, upon hearing of the cause, to this court, that the priory of Sandlesford was founded before time of memory, by Jeffery earl of Perch, earl marshal of England, and Mawd his wife, and the church at Sandlesford, being then the church of St. John Baptist, with the land of Sandlesford, was by them assigned and given to the perpetual service of God and the Blessed Virgin Mary, and All Saints, to hold in free almes, as by the deeds of the same foundation and gift, now shewed forth, appeareth, which gift was confirmed by King Henry III. in the 17th year of his reign by patent under the great seal of England; and it appeareth also by an ancient bull from Pope Gregory VI. anno d̄ni 1130, that the pryor and canons of Sandlesford had divers privileges granted unto them, and, amongst others, one was, that none should build a chapell or oratory within the limitt of their parrish, without the consent of them and the bishop of the diocese; and it appeared by depositions of fundry witnesses, that Sandlesford is now, and allways hath been known, divided, and distinguished by notorious bounds from

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New-

Newbury, and reputation hath allways gone, that Sandleford was a parrish of itself, untill of late years that the church or chapell have been let to decay by the fermers of the priory, and the inhabitants of the priory house have gone to Newbury for service to sacrament, and suffered the parson of Newbury to take tythes, rather than they would find an incumbent with eight pounds a year pension, being more than the tythes were worth ; for which cause this court is of opinion, and doth declare, that Sandleford is not within the parrish of Newbury, but a parrish of itself, and the tithes of the demesne lands in Sandleford were anciently due from the prior and canons who had the charge of the church or chappell there, and were bound by their orders to say divine service there : nevertheless, for that the church or chappell is decayed, and not fitt for service, the seats, bells, and other furniture, which were there within the time of memory, being all taken away ; and for that there is now but one house of habitation in Sandleford, which is the old-house adjoyning to the church or chappell, and now converted to a farm ; and for that Newbury is a parrish very populous, and the parsonage of small revenue, being of the king's patronage : this court doth think fitt, and so order and decree, that 8 l. yearly, which hath been employed in maintaining a priest to serve the cure of Sandleford, shall be for ever united and paid to the parson of Newbury and his successors, at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael the Archangel, by equal portions, the first payment thereof to begin at the said feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary next ensuing, by the dean and canons of the said free chappell and their successors and farmers of Sandleford for ever : for which eight pounds the said parsons of Newbury shall four times in every year, if they be required (and the church and chappell of Sandleford shall be put in reparations fitt for it), say divine service or preach in the said church or chappell ; and the inhabitants of the said priory-house shall and may, as often as they think meet, repair to Newbury church, to hear divine service, sermons, receive the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, and for burials, christenings, mariages, churchgoings, and the like, and shall have a seat assigned to them, according to the calling of the party that is and shall be chief inhabitant in the said priory-house, and so for his and their wives and servants ; but shall not stand charged with payment of any tythes in kind, or other payment, as pcell of or within the said parish of Newbury, but shall stand, be, and remain for ever exempt to all other purposes as a parrish of itself, according to the ancient rights and priviledges thereof ; and as for and concerning the said tenths, it appeared, that there never was an incumbent presented or instituted to the church or chappell of Sandleford ; but the prior and canons being parson in personall thereof, without any endowment of vicar, the said priory and all the possessions were united, annexed, and appropriated to the said dean and canons of the king's free chappell of Saint George within his castle of Windsor, the 7th year of the late King Edw. IV, as by the deeds of appropriation and union thereof, now shewed forth, appeared ; from which time of appropriation, and not before, the dean and canons did place a stipendarie priest to say divine service in the said church or chappell of Sandleford, and did allow unto him

him the wages of eight pounds a year; and by accounts and acquittances in the time of King Richard III. King Henry VII. and King Henry VIII. now shewed forth, appeareth; by reason whereof, the commissioners for valuation of ecclesiastical livings, in the 26th year of the said King Henry VIII. finding a priest there, with a stipend of eight pounds a year, certified the same to be an incumbencie of a free chapell, with the perpetual pension of eight pounds a year: whereupon the tenths thereof were rated at 16 s a year, th'arreages wherof do now stand insuper: but forasmuch as it evidently appeareth, that was never any incumbent, but only a stipendiary priest at will, serving for wages allowed to him from time to time, by the said dean and canons, and if there had been a chauntry or free chappell, with a perpetual incumbent, yet the said chauntry, being of the dean and canons possessions, there is a special provision in the statute of primo Edw. VI. of chauntries that exempt them from the general laws of being given to the crown, and also there is another provision in the statute of primo Eliz. whereby first-fruits and tenths are restored to the crown, that the said dean and canons shall pay no tenths or first-fruits for any of their possessions. It is therefore ordered and decreed, that the said arreages of the said tenths be discharged, and that there shall be no more tenths charged upon the said church or chappel of Sandleford, or upon the said dean and canons, or their farmers for the same, but that they and their successors shall be for ever freed and discharged thereof. Sicut ibm continet'. Que omnia singula ad instantiam & requisitionem dilector' & fidelium subdit' nror' decani & canon' libe capelle nre Sti Georgij infra castr' nr' de Windesor, sub sigillo dicti scaccarii nri duximus exemplificand' p presentes. In cujus rei testimonium has lras nras fieri fecimus patent'. Teste Laurencio Tanfeld milite apud Westm', 13 Julii, anno regni nri Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ 12mo, & Scotiæ 47, p. Roil' mem' de eodem anno regis hujus Trin' Record' Roil' & p Barones.

HE. FANSHAWE.

POGHLEY, or POGHELE.

MONASTERY OF REGULAR CANONS OF ST. AUGUSTINE IN

CHADDLESWORTH PARISH. See p. 65.

The two following evidences were lent to Mr. Hearne by his friend the Hon. Benedict Leonard Calvert. Esq. who had them of his brother-in-law John Hyde of Kingston Lisle, co. Berks, Esq. who married his sister the Hon. Mrs. Jane Calvert.

They are printed at the end of Hearne's History of Glastonbury, 1722, p. 326. and in Capt. Stevens's third supplementary volume to the Monasticon, p. 319. From a MS. penes John Warburton, Somerset Herald, 24 Aug. 1750.

A Charter of the Prior and Convent of Poghley, by which they granted a Tenement in S. Denchworth to Elias de Bagenore.

SCIANT p̄sent' & fut' quod ego W. prior de Poulhelegh & ejusd' loci conv' concessimus & dedimus & hac p̄sent' cart' n̄ra confirmavimus Eliæ de Bagenore pro homagio & terv' suo & p centum quadraginta marc' sterling' quas nobis dedit in ger-sumam totum tenementum quod habuimus in Suthdencheswrthe ex dono Amfridi de Feringes cum oībus ptin' suis, & oībus quæ nobis & successoribus inde accidere poterant sine aliquo retenemento, habendum & tenendum dictum tēntum cum omnibus pertin' suis ppetue, pacifice, libere, hereditarie & quiete de nobis & successoribus n̄ris dicto E. & heredib', vel assignatis suis duos solidos sterlingorum in die pasce, & regale servitium sc' scutagium quantum pertinet ad dim' feodum unius mil' de honore de Safforde in ead' villa p omni servitio ad nos vel successores n̄ros pertinente. Nos vero & successores n̄ri warantizabimus dictum tenementum cum omnibus pertin' suis p̄fato E. & heredibus vel assignatis suis contra omnes. Ut autem hæc n̄ra donatio firma & stabilis permaneat p̄sentm cartam sigillorum nostrorum impressionibus roboravimus. Hiis test', Simone de Leuek. * tunc vicecomite, Alano de Feruke, Rog' de Cusernge, Rob' de Anvers, Pet' de Petingdene, Hen' de Tubbeney, Rob' de Afferforde, Steph' Ignard, Joh' Beleth de Eneburne, Rob' de Chaldewrthe, Galfr' de Achange, Ada de Alfletone, Rad' de Alfletone, Tho' Busun, Steph' de Dencesworthe, Tho' fil' Adæ de Dencheswrthe, & multis aliis.

* Leukenore opinor.

Green wax appendant, and the impresson of the seal on it : on one side the seal of the abby, St. Margaret standing *, and some broken words round it. And on the other, being the back side, the prior's seal, with his figure, and round it,

✠ Sigil' Willmi Prioris de Poghele.

Mr. Calvert found a charter of Henry Tubbeny, here subjoined, witnessed by Elias de Bagenore, Stephen de Denchesworth, and Warren de Hida : and he met with Johannes Warren de Hida in a deed of 22 E. III. which John was son of Waren, and brother of Peter Waren de Hida. So that Waren de Hida and the rest of his cotemporaries seem to be of Edward the Second's time, or thereabouts. He finds no mention of any other Waren de Hida, and therefore rightly infers that that seems to be the latest time we can fix for his being alive.

OMnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, ego Henricus de Tubbeney salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra, me, pietatis intuitu & pro salute animæ meæ, & pro animabus patris mei Henrici de Tubbeney, & Johannæ matris meæ, & Isabellæ uxoris meæ, & omnium puerorum meorum, & pro animabus Adæ de Katmere, & Mariæ uxoris ejus, & omnium antecessorum meorum & successorum meorum, dedisse & concessisse, & hac præsentī carta meæ confirmasse Waltero, filio Thomæ præpositi, pro homagio & servicio suo, sex acras arabiles in villa de Denecheswrth, cum pastura unius animalis cum averiis meis in villa de Denchiswrth. Præterea concessi eidem Waltero quandam domum, quam Eva & Agnes aliquando de me tenuerunt in eadem villa, quarum una acra jacet West in Yeale into Lambroc ; una acra in ye Norhtlongelonde inter acram Reginaldi, quæ dicitur Havedacra, & duas acras Stephani ; una acra ad fontem in boreali parte ; una acra super Benhulle ad finem de Medacra, quæ extendit in stratam ; una acra sub crosto Stephani ; una acra versus Crouputte juxta acram fabri in parte boreali : tenendum & habendum predictas sex acras terræ cum predicta domo & pastura, de me & heredibus meis dicto Waltero & heredibus suis vel ejus assignatis excepto loco religionis, libere, quiete, plenarie & integre, reddendo inde annuatim michi & heredibus meis ipse & heredes sui vel assignati unam libram piperis ad festum beati Michaelis pro omnibus secularibus serviciis michi & heredibus meis pertinentibus. Et sciendum est quod predictus Walterus & heredes sui vel ejus assignati invenient cotidie in ecclesia beati Jacobi de Denchiswrth unam lampadem ardentem coram altari beatæ Mariæ ad omnes horas canonicas, & duos cereos duarum librarum ad majus altare ad festum beati Iacobi qui dominicis diebus & precipuis festis ardeant & duo cereos duarum librarum ad Annunciationem beatæ virginis ad altare ejusdem & in quolibet sabbato quando beatæ virginis fit servicium ardeant. Volo autem, ut per visum heredum meorum provideatur ut idem luminare in præfata ec-

* Bishop Kennet calls it a *religious* treading on a dragon. Paroch. Antiq. p. 234.

clesia ut prædictum est inveniatur. Pro hac autem donatione, concessione, & cartæ meæ confirmatione dedit michi dictus Walterus quadraginta solidos sterlingorum in gerfumam. Et ego dictus Henricus & heredes mei omnia prædicta dicto Waltero & heredibus suis vel ejus assignatis contra omnes mortales warantizabimus. Et ut hæc mea donacio, concessio, & cartæ meæ confirmacio rata & stabilis imperpetuum permaneat hanc presentem cartam impressione sigilli mei roboravi. Hiis testibus. Elia de Bagenore, Simone de Fakelare, Nicholao de Middiltone, Rogero de Widewer, Thoma de Draytone, Stephano de Denchiswrth, Ricardo de Mora, Willielmo de Cheveliswelle, Willielmo de Stiventone, Wareno de Hida, Willielmo de Mora, Johanne clerico de Wanetinge, & multis aliis.

An Indenture constituting John atte Hyde Steward of the Priory of Poghle, with an Inventory of the Goods committed to his trust.

IN festo annunciationis Sæ Mariæ, ann' reg' reg' Edv' III. post conquestum **x**l nono, convenit inter fr̃m Galfridum priorem de Poughele & ejusd' loci conv' ex pte una, & Joh' atte Hyde ex pte altera, viz. quod iidem prior & conv' constituerunt dictum Johem in seneschallum hospicii eorum ad inveniendum & sustinendum & regendum eorum hospiciium in victualibus sicut antea sustentari consuevit & hosbondriam quantum ptinet infra prioratum Poughele, & ad reparandum & sustentandum omnes domos & muros ejusd' prioratus præter ea que ad officium sacristæ ptinent, & ad omnia ista invenienda & sustinenda tradiderunt & concesserunt dicto Johi bona sua mobilia infra prioratum existentia ut patet p indenturam hujusmodi annexam, insuper concesserunt eid' Johi omnem pro†..... sine vasto faciendodicti prioratus & eccliæ de Chadelworthe cum tota hosbondria quæ evenire possit de dicto prioratu de Poughele. Item, omnes oblationes die S. Margaretæ. Item, totum proficuum maneriæ eorum de Pessmere & Bettone præter porcionem canonicorum & totum redditum de Westhendred & Hesthendred, Abyndone, Hesthenney, Faryndone, Wantynge, Ledekoumbe, Sperfalte, & Faulore. Item, ii boves p lardario apud Honoday & xii kebbes ovium post tonsuram p manus prioris. Item, totum pratum de Bemiam & Rouny & Mygham. Item, concesserunt idem prior' & conv' eid' Johi quod eligat unum fr̃m idoneum de conventu in socium ad ministrandum bona monasterii cum dco Johi quociens sibi necesse & expedire videret. Item, quod dcs Joh' concedit & obligat se, heredes & executores suos & omnia bona sua mobilia, & immobilia in quorumcunque manus devenient ad respondendum & comopotandum annuatim in festo annunciationis beatæ Mariæ vel infra octabas ejusd' festi de omnibus bonis & catallis sibi liberatis ut patet p p̃dcm indenturam, & omnia

† *Proficuum* ut puto.

illa

illa bona in adeo bono statu conservare sicut eas recepit vel meliore, & p̄dicti prior & conv' concesserunt p se & successoribus suis dco Johi quod ster in officio p̄dco cum suo adjutore bene, quiete, & in pace sine contradictione alicujus quamdiu ista p̄dca fideliter & sine dampno bonorum p̄dca indenturæ custodire poterit & ad omnia ista fideliter facienda & conservanda ptes p̄dca sigilla sua huic indenturæ alternatim apposuerunt. Dat' apud Pougthele die & anno supradictis.

Inventarium bonorum & instrumentorum, utensilium atque aliorum necessariorum domus prioratus de Pougheley, factum in festo annunciationis S. Mariæ in Marcio anno regni regis Edv' III. post conq' xl nono, quæ vero bona liberata sunt dilecto nobis in Xto Johanni ate Hyde p hanc indenturam ut patet inferius: viz.

In aula & aliis locis.

ii doceres^a, iii bankeres, ii tabulæ mensalia^b, iii paria tresselorum, iii formulæ, ii pelves cum ii lavatoriis.

Pannatria.

ii mappæ meliores, ii mappæ canabii, iii mantilia, ii manutergia longa & ii parva, i talsarium, vi cochlearia argentea, viii tangarda^c quorum unum ferro ligatur i houstrel^d ferro ligatum, x cisi^e lignei cum ii corculis, i candelabrum ferreum.

Celario conventuali.

iii cistæ pro pane, x cades^f, ii tonelli cum fistilo ferreo.

Lardario.

liiii pernae baconum, xiiii quarteria bovum, v buffelli salis, vii buffelli farinae avenarum cum iii vasis ad saleem & farinam imponendum, ii mangii^g vasa ad carnes saliendas, ii trushyng paneres.

Coquina.

iii ollæ æneæ stantes, i urceolus, i chaufors^h, ii patellæ æneæ ferro ligatæ, i eraticulum, i tripes, i fleyshok, i micatoriumⁱ, iii cultelli, quorum i vetus & debilis, ii ladella, i mortarium æneum, cum pilo ferreo, ii morteria lapidea cum pi-

^a *Docarium* is a beam or post or any timber work in Du Cange; but query, if so applied here; and if not rather *cloth to hang at the back of the seats*, as *bancheres* are coverings for the seats themselves.

^b Table *cloaths*. Hearne. Rather table *boards* or *slabs* to lay on the tressels.

^c Tankards.

^d Or koustrel.

^e Cups.

^f For *cadi*, tubs.

^g *Mango* is a butcher.

^h *Q.* Chafing dishes.

ⁱ *Q.* A slice.

lis, III chargerēs, xxxii platellæ, xxvi potegerēs^a, xv fauceres peutrini, i schemer^b,
i peyl^c, i kounel, ii frying pans, quorum unum de æneo & alterum de ferro.

Deyeria^d.

viii chezenafes, vi chefs cloyez, i stop.

Bracatorium.

iii konuelli^e, vii cates^f, xv kenerus^g, ii peyls, iii bolteri^h, ii lepesⁱ, i her-
debi^k.

Granarium.

i quarter of malt quarum iii bricii capiteri^l.

Grangium.

xxvii quarter dragæ^m, xxiiii quarter frumenti, x quarter bereⁿ, iiiii buffelli ave-
narum, iiiii buffelli pollen, per æstimationem in toff^o, i ventilabrum debile, ii cri-
bra, ii xener^o. Item ii caretta ferro ligata prec^o, iiiii l. cum apparatu pro
funis, & cum apparatu vi equorum, iiiii cordæ pro corettis, iii furcæ pro gar-
bis, iiiii carucæ cum apparatu, i seminale, iiiii sacci item ii secures, i byl, iiiii
vangæ^p, v tribuli, i mattock, i hou, item iiiii hokes, pro garbis item ii veteris^q,
cum ii feris^r.

In Stabulo.

vi equi prec^o vi marc^o. Item xii boves prec^o xii marc^o. Item i taurus, & x
vaccæ, & i juvenca prec^o vi l. Item, iiiii annales^s, quorum iii mas & i fem.
Item, viii vituli. Item, iii apri prec^o cap^o iii s̄. Item, iiiii fues prec^o cap^o iii s̄.
Item, xx porcos prec^o cap^o ii s̄. x porculi prec^o cap^o xii d̄. Item, xx porcelli prec^o
cap^o viii d̄. Item, cxx multones. Item, xx hogestri prec^o cap^o ii s̄. vi d̄. tam
multonum quam hogastronum. Item, agni vi prec^o cap^o x d̄. Item, pultria^u xi ca-
pones. Item, ii gallos & x galinas. Item, ii anseres & v aucæ veteres.

Indorfed in a lose hand, "Johannes atte Hyde factus seneschallus hospitii priora-
tus de Poghele, 49 E. III."

The parchment on which the inventory is written is also indented & fixed to the
other by a slip of parchment, on which slip part of the seals are appendant:

^a Porringers.

^b Skimmer.

^c Peel.

^d Dairy.

^e Coolers. *Hearne*.

^f See note f, p. 159.

^g Q. keneri?

^h Boulting sieves or boulders.

ⁱ Lebes, kettle.

^m Grains. Fr. *drague* or *drache*. Du Cange.

ⁿ Bear, a species of corn.

^o Q. zevez, *sieves*.

^q Vulg. fetters.

^p Locks.

^r Yearlings.

^u Quere caput, per head or each.

^v Poultry.

aliquid operis eis injungere contra voluntatem eorum, licebitque dictis I. & M. habere secum famulum vel famulam in ministerium suum ibid' & dicti prior & conv' vel aliquis ex parte eorum nullum ab eo vel ea poterunt expetere famulatum. Altero præterea dictorum decente subtrahetur superflua tertia pars omnium predictorum salvo ei toto residuo de omnibus predictis, si autem dicta M. supervixerit dictum L. maritum suum & dotem petierit de supradicto tenemento carebit penitus omni articulo hujus conventionis, quia hæc conventio incontinenti cessabit ex toto; utrique decedentibus cessabit penitus hæc conventio in articulis omnibus erga quemlibet: quietique remanebunt dicti prior & conventus de hac conventionem in perpet'. Cum vero unus vel utrique eorum obierint dicti prior & conv' & successores eorum facient pro ipsis per omnia sicut pro canonicis dictæ domus professis in perpet' excepta præbenda ad omnia predicta fideliter observanda partes affidaverunt sub jœna x n aic' & huic scripto cyrographato sua signa hinc inde apposuerunt. Hiis test', Rob' de Chadelwith, Rob' de Kingeston, Regin' vicario de Chadelwith, Rob' de Pohhel. Elia de Bagenor, Radulpho Gimel, Turstano de Etona, Nicolao capellano de Ferendun, Johanne & Adam diaconibus, Waltero clerico, & aliis.

In dorso indenturæ sic habetur.

Notum sit omnibus ad quos pres' scriptum pervenerit quod ego Will' pr' de Pohhel & ejusd' loci conv' caritate divina ducti de concilio venerabilis fñri W. de Meritun quondam archid' Berc' & ad petitionem Lamberti de Ferendun & Matildæ ux' ejus concessimus Willo fil' eorum habitum nostræ religionis in domo nra suscipere quandocunque voluerit, insuper quia pñci pater & mater ipsius jam mundo & mundanis spiritu divino tacti renunciaverunt, ne d. ctus W. eorum auxilio destitutus inops p mundum evagetur, ead' caritate mori concessimus eid' W. perhendinari continue nobiscum in domo de Pohhel dum castæ & quieræ fuerit conversationis, & uti nobiscum cotidie mensa nra in refectorio communiter, vel mensa liberorum servientium nrum extra refectorium prout maluerit, ita tñ quod nobis decenter obediat, & dim' marc' annuatim de camera nra ad vincula S. Petri, si ex toto nobiscum p annum perhendinari voluerit donec placuerit ei habitum religionis suscipere & regulariter nobiscum vivere: si autem incontinens aut inquietus vel rebellis indecenter exstiterit carebit tam perhendinatione quam dim' marcam.

In hujus rei testimonium hoc scriptum eis dedimus sigillat' nris signat' consimile retitentes sigillo dicti Lamberto roboratum. Hiis testibus,

Bernardus de Ferendun. =

Lambertus de Ferendun, 26 H. III. = Matilda.

Will' de Ferendun, monachus apud Pochele.

B I B L I O T H E C A
T O P O G R A P H I C A
B R I T A N N I C A.
N° VIII.

C O N T A I N I N G
C O L L E C T I O N S towards the History and
Antiquities of BEDFORDSHIRE;
viz. PUDDINGTON, LUTON, and DUNSTAPLE.

L O N D O N,
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,
PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES;
AND SOLD BY ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
MDCCLXXXIII.

[Price Six Shillings.]

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whose Size could not secure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinsic Merit entitled them to survive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miscellaneous Collections by Bookfellers, they have been recalled into Existence, and by uniting together have defended themselves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withstand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheesemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a similar view it is here intended to present the Publick with some valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will consist of Re-publications of scarce and various Tracts; another of such MS. Papers as the Editors are already possessed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore proposed to publish a Number occasionally, not confined to the same Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in such a Manner, that the general Articles, or those belonging to the respective Counties, may form a separate Succession, if there should be enough published, to bind in suitable Classes; and each Tract will be completed in a single Number.

Into this Collection all Communications consistent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correspondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, so none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reason.

* * * N^o VIII. contains FIVE Plates; three of which are printed on the Letter-press Sheets, the others are to face p. 46. and p. 173.

C O L L E C T I O N S

T O W A R D S

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

O F

B E D F O R D S H I R E.

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

P U D D I N G T O N ;

L U T O N ; and

D U N S T A P L E.



Chronicle of Dunlaple. Chronica de Berye. Chronicles of St. Albons: The authoures of these chronicles are uncertaine. But it is like that some well-disposed men in those monasteries were the enditers of them. It is to be wished, that seeing doctrine is more pure now then it was in the monkish world, and leasure to writ sufficient, and matters to wryt of, in every great towne, or at least in every shire plentiful, that order be taken for due obserbation and dyligent noting of such things as hereafter may be welcome to the posteritie, as our predecessors doings are now to us. See Appendix to Hearne's Hemingii Chartul. Wigorn. p. 647.

P R E F A C E.

SO little has hitherto been done towards illustrating the History and Topography of the County of BEDFORD, that it was thought not amiss to collect into one view the few notes printed, or MSS. that have fallen into the hands of the Editor of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*.

As a ground-work we have prefixed the first return to our queries by the present Vicar of PUDDINGTON, in the north-west corner of the county; who has set an example which we hope to see followed by his brethren throughout the county and diocese.

These are followed by church notes taken by different persons, from the beginning of this century to the present time.

Mr. Francis Blomfield, the Norfolk Antiquary, began his "*Collectanea Cantabrigiensia*," which were made between 1724 and 1734, though not published till 1750, with an account of LUTON in this county, and of *Caddington*, partly in this county and partly in the adjoining county of Hertford. After printing about 28 quarto pages he cancelled them, choosing to confine himself to the county of Cambridge. The scarceness of these first pages, which are added to very few copies of Mr. Blomfield's work, entitles them to a place in this Repository.

These notes are followed by a few taken or transcribed at LUTON and other Bedfordshire churches, by Mr. Edward Steele, at the sale of whose books, by Mr. Paterfon, in 1758, they were purchased, with more of the same sort, by Mr. Gough.

To these are subjoined some other notes taken by Mr. Gough himself in occasional rides about the county, and others from Mr. Pennant's tour.

William Foulkes, LL.D.* intended to write the history of DUNSTABLE town and priory †; but died before he had accomplished his design: nor could his papers after diligent enquiry be found by Hearne, who published in two volumes 8vo. at Oxford, 1733, "*Chronicon five Annales prioratus de Dunstaple, una cum excerptis e chartulario ejusdem prioratus;*" from MSS. in the Harleian Library; with an appendix, according to his usual method of emptying his immense common-place books. This ancient Chronicle seems to be different from the private history of this monastery quoted by Camden, and was written in great part by Richard de Morins ‡, prior here, who died 1252. Wanley transcribed it from this MS. N^o 1885, collated it with another in the Cotton library, since greatly damaged by the fire 1731, and illustrated it with short notes, intending, if he had lived, to publish it, together with *Benedictus Petroburgenfis* and the *Annales de Lanercost*, from the Cottonian MSS. Lord Weymouth put him upon the design, and gave him 100 l. promising him as much more for a dedication, and to take fifty copies. He proposed to have illustrated the whole with large notes, charters, seals, monuments, epitaphs, and as much unprinted matter as he could meet with; also an index and glossary: but it being thought these would take too much time, he was ordered to publish the text alone. After he had agreed with the bookseller and printer, his lordship died, and left no money for the copies: so they all flew off||.

* One Thomas Foulkes was buried at Dunstaple 1778. See p. 171.

† Brit. Top. l. 158.

‡ Ireland does not appear to have seen this work; neither he nor Tanner mention the writer, of whom Wanley gives an account in the Harleian Catalogue.

|| His own account among his letters MS. Harl. 3778. 65. in the Museum. His transcript is in MS. Harl. 4886.

As a poor compensation for the failure of so capital a design, we have presented our readers with an abstract of Hearne's book as far as concerns the local history of the abbey, which may be of some help to any who shall hereafter attempt a history on Mr. Wanley's extended plan.

To this abstract has been subjoined as much incidental matter relating to the subject as could be gathered together from the collectors before mentioned. With the same view it is proposed to add a survey of the several churches connected with this house.

As it is the wish and desire of the Editor to unite and inflame the study of British antiquity, and to circulate the result thereof by every possible method that falls within the ability of an INDIVIDUAL; he can only hope his disinterested endeavours will not be disappointed of encouragement from those who wish well to his pursuits; and that the flame of topographical enquiry which has just burst forth in the Northern parts of this island* is not extinguished in the Southern. The vestal fire of the Society of Antiquaries cannot go out if duly attended to.

Templa superfulges, & prospectare videris
 An *nova* contemptis surgunt *pallatia* flammis
 Pulchrius? An tacita vigilet face Troicus ignis,
 Atque exploratas jam laudet Vesta miniftras.

STATIUS.

* See account of the institution and progress of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, p. 20, et seq.

P U D D I N G T O N.

DOMESDAY, vol. I. fol. 215. b.

¶ In Podintone ten⁹ Hugo de Waltero *. i. hid⁹ 7 iii. uirg⁹.
 Tra. ē. v. car. 7 dim⁹. In dñio su⁹. ii. car. 7 iii. uiffi
 hnt. iii. car. 7 dim⁹. Ibi. ix. bord 7 ii. serui. ptū. i. car.
 Silua. xx. porcē. Val. iii. lib 7 x. sol. Qdo recep⁹. l. sol.
 7 tntd⁹. T.R.E. Hoc ¶ tenuit Leuenot teign regis. E.

Ibid. fol. 216. a.

.iii.
 .XXX **H** TERRA HVGON⁹ FLANDR⁹ IN *WILGA HVND.* ¶ hōes ej⁹.
 Hugo Flandrensis ten⁹ de rege in Podintone. ii. hidas
 7 unā uirg⁹. Tra. ē. ii. car 7 dim⁹. In dñio dimid⁹ hidā.
 7 una car. 7 iii. uiffi hnt. i. car 7 dim⁹. Ibi. vi. bord 7 un⁹
 feruus. Val. xxx. sol. 7 tntd⁹ qdo recep⁹. T.R.E. xl. sol.
 Hanc trā. iii. sochi tenuer⁹. 7 cui uoluer⁹ uendē potuer⁹.
 Ipse Hugo ten⁹ in Haneuwich †. i. hid 7 dim⁹ de rege. Tra
 ē. iii. car. In dñio. ii. car. 7 i. uiffi 7 iii. bord 7 iii. serui
 cū. i. car. Val xxx. sol. Qdo recep⁹. xx. sol. T.R.E. xl. sol.
 Hanc trā tenuit Aluuold hō Wluui epī. 7 uendē potuit.

Ibid. fol. 210. a.

In Heneuic ten⁹ Turstin⁹ de epō ‡. i. hid 7 dim⁹. Tra. ē
 ii. car. In dñio est una. 7 iii. uiffi hnt. i. car. 7 i. bord.
 Val. xx. solr

Ibid. fol. 214. b.

In Heneuic. ten⁹ Walter⁹ de Witto || IN *WILGE HVND.*
 i. hid. Tra. ē. ii. car. Ibi. ē dim⁹ car. 7 altera c⁹ 7 dim⁹
 potest fieri. Val. x. sol. 7 tntd⁹ qdo recep⁹. T.R.E. xx. sol..
 Hanc trā tenuit Vlnod hō Vlfī filij Borgret. 7 cui
 uoluit dare potuit.

* Flandrensi.

† HINWICK.

‡ Constantiensi.

|| Spech.

Domesday, fol. 217. a.

TERRA GVNFRIDI DE CIOCHES *IN WILGA HVND.*

GVNFRID⁹ de cioches ten⁹ jn Haneuic. i. hid 7 iii. uirg.
 Tetbald⁹ de eo. Tra. ē. iii. car. In dñio. i. car. 7 ii. car
 pōs fieri. Ibi. iii. uiffi. Val. xx. sol. Qdo recep⁹ x. sol.
 T.R.E. xl. sol. Hanc tra tenue⁹. ii. sochi. 7 cui uolue⁹
 dare 7 uendere potue⁹.

Ibid. fol. 217. b.

In Heneuic ten⁹ Turstin⁹ de rege. i. hid. 7 iii. uirg.
 Tra. ē. ii. car. In dñio. i. hid 7 i. car. 7 ii. uiffi cū. i. car.
 7 i. bord. ptū. i. car. Val xxx. sol. Qdo recep⁹ x. sol.
 T.R.E. xxx. sol. Hanc trā tenuit Goduin⁹ frābolt
 teign⁹ regis E.

Ibid. fol. 218. a.

IN WILGA HVND.

In Heneuic ten⁹ Eduuard⁹ dim⁹ hid de rege. Tra. ē
 dim⁹ car. Ibi. ii. boues su⁹. 7 i. bord. Val 7 ualuit
 v. sol. T.R.E. x. sol. Hanc trā tenuit pat⁹ huj⁹ hōis.
 7 uende⁹ potuit. T.R.E. Hanc rex. W. in elemosina
 eid⁹ concessit. unde 7 breuē regis hī. 7 testimon⁹ de hund.

P U D D I N G T O N.

ANSWERS respecting the Parish of PUDDINGTON in the County of BEDFORD, to certain QUERIES, &c. proposed in 1781.

Communicated by the present Vicar, 1782.

1. **T**HE modern name is *Puddington*. On some of the communion plate *Poudington*. 17 Edw. II. 12 Rich. II. *Podington*; and often so spelt at this day*.

2. It is distant from Bedford 13 miles; from Harold 4; from Wellingborough and Higham-Ferrers, market towns of more note in Northamptonshire, each 5 miles.

3. It is bounded east by Odell; west by Farndish and Wollaston; north by Wymington; south by Odell and Bozeat; is in extent from east to west, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; from north to south about 3 miles.

4. It is 63 miles from London. Carriage 3s. 6d. per cwt.

5. See N° 3.

6. The hamlet of Hinwick is about half a mile distant. It is in the hundred of Willy†; which has two chief constables, who send their precepts to the petty constables nearest their own habitations.

7. In Podington were, Oct. 4, 1778, 51 houses, containing 142 males, 163 females. In Hinwick, 21 houses, containing

* In Domesday it is spelt *Podintone*, and was held by Hugh Flandrensis of one Walter; and before the Conquest by Levenot, a thane of king Edward.

† Called in Domesday *Wilga* and *Wilge*.

55 males, 61 females. In both 421 persons. Eight freeholds; 6 of the freeholders resident; no copyhold. *Team* is a vague term; sometimes it means the limitation of 4 or 5 horses to a waggon on the publick roads by act of parliament. A farmer's team with us is from 3 to 5 or 6, or even more horses. The number of horses kept for the plough is about 82 or 83.

8. The register begins Aug. 1, 1682. In the first 20 years were baptized 153, buried 111, married 37 couple. In 20 years preceding January 1781, were baptized 259, buried 192, married 86 couple. Nothing remarkable in the register, but during the existence of king William's tax on births and burials one of each is entered with this addition, *for whose birth (or death) is due to the king the sum of 4 shillings.*

9. HINWICK * appears to have had a different proprietor from Podington, 12 Rich. II. I know not whether they had separate manerial rights. William Payne, gentleman, occurs lord of the manor of Podington at his death in 1624. Richard Child, esq. at his death in 1647. His daughter Margaret married George Orlebar, esq. in whose family it has continued ever since.

10. Richard Orlebar, esq. the present proprietor, is one of the clerks of his majesty's most hon. Privy Council. His arms are Arg. on two Bars Gules 3 Roses of the field.

11. Court Leet and Court Baron are held occasionally.

12. The manor house is now in the occupation of a farmer. Near it, on the north, seems to have been a nobler structure, on a hill, or rising ground, surrounded by a double intrenchment. The house of Richard Orlebar, esq. and Mr. Richard Wagstaff (whose wife is one of the sisters and co-heiresses of the late St. Andrew Livefay, esq.) are handsome seats. Mr. Orlebar's was built

* In Domesday survey *Hinwick* appears to have been a place of more consequence than Podington, though it is not called a manor. It is spelt *Hannerwich*, *Hanowic*, *Henewick*, *Henowic*, and was held by Hugo Flandrensis and others.

about 1710. The hall is 27 feet by 18; and 12 feet 10 inches high. The library (called the gallery) takes up the breadth of the house from east to west 35 feet by $10\frac{1}{2}$. A gallery or passage the length of the house in the Attic story, from north to south, 67 feet. Mr. Wagstaff's house, called Hinwick Hall, has a handsome front to the east, built by general Livesay, 97 feet long; having a porch 12 feet by 12, carried up in a turret, in which is a clock, over it a neat light, and open cupola with a bell. Each side of the porch and end of the house is faced with a Corinthian pilaster. The depth of the house within is 35 feet in the middle; there is a projection at each end. The hall is 37 feet 6 inches by 20 f. 6 in. and 12 feet 9 in. high.

13. The Orlebar arms impaling Astrey's are over the hall door in the east front. The pediment on the south front is ornamented with the figure of Diana in her carriage drawn by stags, her bow, quiver, dogs, &c. This decoration was supposed to be fixed upon by the builder, Mr. Richard Orlebar, in compliment to his wife, whose name was Diana.

14. The church is in the diocese of Lincoln, deanry of Clapham, hundred of Willy.

15. It is dedicated to St. *Mary*; built of stone, covered with lead, and has a handsome spire, the tower of which is much decayed.

16. The church consists of a body, north and south aisles. The length of the whole, from the east end of the chancel to the west wall of the tower, which is open to the church, is 90 feet. The breadth of the church, from north to south, $41\frac{1}{2}$. The chancel, 33 by $14\frac{1}{2}$. The tower 11 feet square within. The partition walls, separating the church from the chancel and tower, are together 5 feet. There are 4 tunable bells, which in this number is not often the case.

17. In the chancel is a handsome monument of black and white marble, to the memory of Diana the wife of Richard Orlebar, esq. who died Sept. 4, 1716; and the said Richard Orlebar, who died July 12, 1733: over which are these quarterings:

1. *Orlebar.*

2. Sable, on a Chevron Or, between three Bescants, as many Fleurs de lis of the first. *Payne.*

3. Az. on 2 Bars Or, 3 crofs croflets fitché Gules. On a Chief Arg. 3 Escalops of the third.

4. Gules, a Chevron ingrailed Ermine, between three doves close Arg. *Child.*

On an escutcheon of pretence, Arg. 3 closets wavy azure. On a chief Gules 3 Bescants. *Astrey.*

In the body of the church is a stone with a figure in brass upon it, with this inscription: "Of your charitie pray for the soule of John Richards which decessid in the year of our Lord God 1518 on whose soule Ihu have [mercy]."

In the north aisle is a neat monument in memory of major-general John Livesay, who died Feb. 23, 1717; over which his arms, Arg. a Lion rampant Gules, between three trefoils flipt proper.

In the arches which separate the north aisle from the nave of the church hang two garlands of paper, &c. placed there after the interment of two maidens; a custom which still obtains in this parish.

18, 19. Here are no paintings in the windows, no tables of benefactions; no singular inscriptions, or parochial libraries; nor do there appear to have been any.

20. No chantries, altars, shrines, lights, images, gilds, roods, &c. &c.

21. The Orlebars have a vault in the chancel under the altar; the Livesays one at the east end of the north aisle.

22. The living is a vicarage.

23. Its computed value and rate in the king's books were nearly stated in Ecton, till the inclosure 1766.

24. For-

24. Formerly the monastery of Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire, was patron. Since the dissolution thereof, the patronage has generally gone with the manor.

25. The vicar of Podington was hanged at Woburne, with the abbot of that convent, for withstanding the king's (Hen. VIII.) measures.

Thomas Whitby occurs vicar in 1616.

Edmund Cobb in 1691.

Jonathan Styles in May 1697; resigned for Yaxley in Huntingdonshire in 1714 or 15, when

William Bamford succeeded, and died in August 1734.

The next vicar was ——— Bolton, who was buried at Sharnbrook, of which he was vicar, and succeeded by Arthur Bedford, M. A. in 1741. He died April 1, 1766, and was buried at Sharnbrook, of which he was also vicar; and succeeded by

Oliver St. John Cooper, A. B. of New College, Oxford, the present vicar.

26. Under the act for inclosing Podington, 151 acres 7 poles were allotted to the vicar in lieu of all tithes. I never had a terrier, or any paper of my predecessors; however, they are the less necessary on account of the inclosure. This vicarage has never been augmented by queen Anne's bounty. It is a discharged living, and pays no first fruits or tenths. The archdeacon's procurations 3s; to the bishop 2s.

27. Richard Orlebar, esq. owns the great tithes. The value is unknown since the inclosure; and long before, each tenant rented his own.

28. Here is no chapel of ease.

29. The interest of 100*l*. was given by the late Dr. James Johnson, to buy books of devotion for the use of the poor of this and three other parishes hereafter-mentioned. This donation has usually been received from Sidney College, Cambridge,

to

to which Dr. Johnson was a considerable benefactor; and of which he was master from 1688 to his death in 1703. He gave his estate at Higham to augment the vicarages of Higham, Podington, Walthamstead and Peasmarsh; and for afternoon sermons in those parishes. This benefaction was lost, on account of his will not being properly attested. Here was some land, the rent of which was appropriated to the repairs of the church. At the time of inclosing the parish, a piece called Hell-piece, about $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was allotted in lieu thereof; which is now let at 6*l.* per annum.

30. Here is no regular meeting-house. Some private houses, I have been told, are licensed; and are occasionally used once in 2 or 3 years. The number of Dissenters does not exceed 6 or 8, and they are of separate congregations.

31. Here are no schools, alms-houses, or hospitals; neither have there been any religious foundations.

32. The cartulary of Canons-Ashby is in the possession of Mr. Orlebar.

33. In the church-yard, near the principal path, is a flight of steps of an octagonal form, the lowest of which is 4 feet 10 inches diameter. On these I suppose was a cross before the Reformation; and since, an horizontal dial remaining within these 20 years.

34. Here are no singular earthworks, roads, castles, or forts;

35. None except the hill mentioned N^o 12.

36. 37. 38. Nor have any particular remains of antiquity been dug up, or battles fought, or councils, synods, or public assemblies held in the parish.

39. The Wake, called here the *Feast*, is kept on the 2d Sunday after Michaelmas, Old Stile.

40. This is not a market town.

41. When the high-constable has lived in or near the parish, there has been a statute-session for hiring servants. The usual wages

wages for a farmer's head-man called horfe-keeper, are from 7 to 10*l.* a common fervant, 4 or 5*l.* a maid-fervant, from 50*s.* to 4*l.*

42. The making thread-lace, or bone-lace, employs moft of the women and children in the parifh; whose health is confiderably impaired thereby, from their uneasy and confined fituation.

43. Labourers have 1*s.* per day, exclusive of mefs and beer; i. e. a mefs of milk in the morning, and fmall beer as often as they please. In hay time 1*s.* 4*d.* and beer; i. e. ale. For the harveft month 2*l.* 2*s.* or 18*d.* and board, or 2*s.* 6*d.* in money per day. Carpenters, mafons, &c. 1*s.* 6*d.*

44. Meat in general is fold for 3½ or 4*d.* per pound; geefe for 3*s.* butter 7½*d.* if taken the year round. The cheefe of this country is about 3½*d.* per pound; but we are better fupplied with Warwickfhire cheefe at 4*d.*

45. Land upon an average is about 12*s.* per acre. Cottages, and labourers houfes, 30*s.* or 35*s.* Poors-rate 18*d.* in the pound rent. Land-tax at 4*s.* is 150*l.* 12*s.*

46. There is no common or wafte in the parifh.

47. The only inclofure of note is Mr. Orlebar's paddock, which contains about 40 acres.

48. The ufual fuel is both wood and coal; the wood is lop and brush-wood; bush faggots 5 and 6 fhillings per hundred; hard-wood about a guinea a waggon load. Coal is chiefly ufed in the beft families, efpecially in winter. The price about 16*d.* per bufhel, including carriage.

49. A crofs road runs through the parifh from north to fouth; leading from Higham Ferrers to Newport Pagnel, Bucks. Another eaft and weft, from Bedford to Wellingborough.

50. A fmall brook rifes in, or juft above the village, which abounds in fprings. Where the firft fpring rifes is difficult to determine.

51. Over the rivulet is a stone bridge built by Mr. Orlebar in 1779, 29 feet long and 19 broad, consisting of 3 arches; the centre arch 4 feet 1 inch broad, 3 feet 8 inches high: the side arches each 3 feet by 3 f.

52. Daniel Whitby, of Brazennose College, Oxford, uncle to the commentator, and son of Thomas Whitby, vicar of this parish, was a great sufferer in the grand rebellion, when he was rector of Theydon Garnon, Essex. After the Restoration, he was rector of Preston, near Buckingham, and prebendary of Chichester. He died and was buried at Preston. What he wrote, see in Wood's *Athenæ Ox.* II. 268.

53. Since the inclosure, the names of many places are forgotten. They seem denominated from their situation, or late proprietors' names; as Great hill, Water Furrows, New Pond Furlong, Round Tree Furlong, Olney Slade, Callwell (probably Cauldwell, or Coldwell), Caudle Ford (probably Callwellford) Debden, i. e. deep den or valley; Great and Little Hay, i. e. wood; Virgin's Bush, Burton's Bushes, &c. One name is somewhat singular: a small wood is called Guorong; a name so like Guorungus, a British chieftain under king Vortigern, that if there were any corroborating circumstances, it would induce one to suppose this might be part of his possessions.

54. In the possession of Richard Orlebar, esq. the MS. mentioned N^o 32. with another relating to Wimmington, &c. a good collection of books, particularly in the French and Italian languages. A view of his own house. Portraits of Oliver Cromwell;—St. John, probably the lord chief justice; and others. At Mr. Wagstaff's at Hinwick Hall, was lately a full length of the regicide Sir Michael Livesay; now I believe at Melchbourn the seat of the right hon. lord St. John. There yet remain a portrait of general Livesay; a full length of a lady Clarges by Vandyke, and some good flower and fruit pieces.

NATURAL

N A T U R A L H I S T O R Y.

1. THE country for some miles may be denominated hilly; yet all the hills are gentle regular ascents, the tops of which are clay, or wood-land with clay under a shallow staple. Inclosures have lately prevailed much in this neighbourhood. The methods are various; but the most general, with respect to the clergyman, is to allot him a piece of land in lieu of all tithes; the boundary-fence is made at the expence of the several proprietors. His subdivision fences will cost him 40 s. per acre, i. e. every 24 yards.

2. A mixture of wood, arable, pasture, and meadow, but no heath.

3. The lands are firm and fertile about the town; barren at a distance; some boggy land in the vallies.

4. There is a considerable pit of sandy gravel, several stone pits, and much clay.

5. The stone is excellent for building, flooring, &c. and some is burnt in lime. Clay has been burnt for brick; but where this is not a general practice good brick is seldom made. Coal is said to have been found in several parts of this parish; but I should rather think this a fallacious appearance. Digging clay costs 3 *d.* per solid yard; raising stone 5 *d.* whatever depth. If the influx of water is so great as to require the use of a pump, the workmen advance a penny or two-pence a yard.

6. Little minerals, &c. besides those already described.

7. None of the articles in the 7th and 8th query.

9. Only one well has been sunk in my remembrance, and that not remarked. The usual strata on opening a stone pit are these; good earth, two feet, more or less; a light-coloured marle, which soon incorporates itself with the mortar; under which is small stone, thick, short, and hard, called the *pendle rock*;

birds, in the hedges. From some of the ponds the poor people get leeches for the apothecaries.

36. The brook produces few fish but what escape from Mr. Orlebar's ponds, through which a branch of it runs.

37. No mountains. The hills (as before observed) rise gradually to a considerable height.

38. No remarkable caverns or apertures in the earth.

39. Observing in 1768 that several aged persons had lately died, or left the parish, I took an account of the remainder in September that year, and found 27 then turned of 60, whose ages together (*annis currentibus*) amounted to 1884, i. e. upon an average 70 *ferè*.

40. No remarkable accidents have happened here.

41. After hasty rains the brook rises very considerably, from the quantities of water which rush down the neighbouring hills; but as the water soon subsides, no great damage is sustained, unless the floods happen in or before hay time.

42, 43, 44. No damage by storms or lightning, no remarkable meteorological phænomena, nor echoes.

This being an inland country, the subsequent queries do not affect it.

C H U R C H N O T E S

T A K E N A T

L U T O N,

I N T H E C O U N T Y O F B E D F O R D.

B Y M R. E D W A R D S T E E L E *.

“ I T is a well-built church of stone, conventual fashion, with
 “ two porches to the north and south each, and two chapels
 “ joining to the east end of the north and south ailes.

“ The lord’s seat of the manor of Hoo (now Sir Theophilus
 “ Napier) is out of his chapel called Hoo’s Chapel, which is out
 “ of the south aile up stairs over the rood loft.

“ The font is a noble piece of ancient architecture, octangular,
 “ all of stone, and big enough to receive about ten persons; it
 “ stands at the west end of the church, between the middle and
 “ south aile.”

As you enter the chancel from the middle aile, first coming in,
 lies an ancient gray marble inlaid with brass, with the portrai-
 tures of a gentleman armed, and his two wives, one son, and six
 daughters, inscribed:

Off yo^r charite pray for the sowllis of Joh’n Sylam, Elizabeth
 and Jo’ne his wyffwis, the whych Joh’n decesed the x day of Juin

* In this collection, all those lines marked with inverted commas are a true copy of a MS. collection by John Le Neve, Esq. Norroy king of Arms, and by him lent me Edward Steele.

in the yere of owre lord mcccc. and xiii. on whose fowllis
lh'u have m'cy. Amen.

Along the same line against the communion-table lie three
grave-stones more; that at the foot of the last is such a like stone,
where under his figure is writ,

Hic jacet Edwardus Sheffield utriusq; juris doctor, Canonicus ec-
cl'ie cathedralis Leichfelden' et vicarius istius eccl'ie, ac rector ec-
cl'ie p'och'is de Camborne in com' Cornub. & Yatt in com' Glo-
cestr', qui obiit die mens' anno D'ni m^ov^c... cuj' a'ie
p'picietur Deus.

From his mouth, in a label, Misere mei Deus. At each cor-
ner of the stone is a shield bearing a chevron between 3 garbes,
quartered with a fret.

On the next stone was engraved a man with his two wives, one
now missing, with this inscription :

Hic jacet Hugo atte Spetyll et Alicia uxor ejus cum d'no Joh'ne fi-
lio suo primogenito, quorum animabus p'picietur Deus. Amen.

Within the passage of the chancel south door lies also an an-
cient stone, the figure now lost, but the inscription thus :

Orate pro a'i'a Mag'ri Joh'is Penthelyn utriusq; juris baccallaurii,
quondam vicarii hujus eccl'ie, qui obiit xviii die mensis Februarii
anno D'ni mill'mo cccc^oxlvi^o. Cujus anime p'picietur Deus.
Amen.

In the south wall of the chancel under the window are four
niches arched; over the arched work are eight coats carved in the
stone; over them is writ in ancient characters, Valles habunda-
bunt Valles.

1. A chevron between 9 ears of wheat, each three tied toge-
ther; the arms of *John of Wheatbam/lead*, abbot of St. Alban's.

2. A chevron voided between 3 roses. *Wickham bishop of Winchester.*

3. Three crowns. *King Edmund* [or *Mercia.*]

4. A saltire. *King Offa* [*St. Alban's Abbey.*]

5. Four lions rampant.

6. A cross flowrey between 5 martlets. *Edward the Confessor.*

7. As the 2d.

The last as the first.

On the same side near the door is a large arch: likewise on the north side by the vestry door is a nich in the wall.

Against the south wall hangs the furcoat, &c. of the late Sir John Napier, and a hatchment bearing quarterly of 9 coats.

1. *Napier*, A. a cross ingraled between 4 roses G. with the arms of Ulster.

2. O. a bend checky A. and B.

3. O. a ship S. on a chief B. 3 fermeulx (or round buckles) A.

4. Party per chevron O. and V. 3 branches counterchanged.

5. Checky O. and B. on a canton G. a lion rampant A.

6. G. a chevron between 3 eagles displayed A.

7. O. on a chevron G. 3 swans A. impaling V. an eagle displayed, with a canton of the third.

The crest on an helmet befitting his dignity, a falcon proper perching on a chapoon G. turned up Erm.

The supporters a falcon proper on the dexter side, and on the sinister a greyhound G. collared, and a chain reflexing over his shoulder O.

On some streamers hanging near is *Napier* impaling *Egerton*, viz. A. a lion rampant G. between 3 pheons S.

Another has the impalement of the hatchment, impaled with S. a bend flowery counter flowery A.

Another has *Napier*, impaling V. on a chevron between 3 bucks trippant O. as many cinquefoils G.

On another is the forementioned impalement, impaled with O. 2 lions passant between 3 crofs.....S.

On the north side of this chancel, of an higher elevation, is a spacious chapel said to be founded by John lord Wenlock, a favourite of Henry VI*. who, after he had received many honours from that king, lost his life at the battle of Tewkesbury. His estate being forfeited, Edward IV. bestowed it on his courtiers, of whom it is probable Thomas archbishop of York procured Luton, and placed his heir there. For in the next reign we find John Rotheram, esq. seated at Luton, and high-sheriff of the county of Bedford. This chapel opens into the chancel with two curious arches. Under that of the west, on an embattled altar-tomb, is a cumbent figure of a young gentleman in a praying posture painted in proper colours, his vestment or robes scarlet, with a mantle of black velvet: from his hands proceed two scroles, on which is writ, *Jh'u fili Dei miserere mei. Salve Maria Mater miserecordie.* At the end is a small shield A. a chevron between 3 crosses flory G. There are also several shields bearing the same arms round the tomb itself. But above, within the arch, and on the top, are shields bearing the arms of the lord *Wenlock*, viz. 3 blackmores heads erased proper, quartering *Hoo*, quarterly A. and S. in the first quarter a lion passant gardant G. all within the garter; and impaling two coats quarterly, 1 B. a bend between 6 crosses fitché O. 2dly, Ermine 2 bars and a demi lion rampant in chief G †.

The crest, a plume of feathers G.

Round the verge of the tomb is writ the inscription; that on the chancel side thus:

* Mag. Brit. & Hib. Antiqua et Nova, p. 148.

† Qu. if not married to the daughter of Sir John Drayton, knt.

...llelmus hic tumultatus : de Wenlok natus : in ordine presbiteratus : alter hujus ille : dominus meus fuit ville : hic jacet indignus : anime Deus esto benignus.

On that side within the chapel is wrote :

In Wenlok brad I : in this toun lordschipes had I :
her am I now Lady : Cristes moder helpe me lady :
withen thes stones : for a tym shal I reste my bones :
deyn mot I ned ones : myghtful God gra't me thy wones. ame.

Against the north wall of this chapel, at the east end, is raised a noble altar-tomb canopied over, and was enriched with the portraits of a gentleman and his wife ; but those with the inscription, and arms wherewith it was once adorned, are now missing.

Before it on the floor lies a large stone, where were also the portraits of a gentleman and his wife, who now only remains, with two sons ; there were also two or three daughters now lost, with 5 shields of arms. The 1st broke ; the 2d bears Barry of 6, 3 roundles in chief. The 3d is 3 bucks trippant, impaling Barry of 6, in chief 3 roundles. The 4th is the bucks only, as I suppose the 1st was.

On the middle part of the top of the stone is a pendant shield bearing the last coat, with mantling and helm, but the crest is gone. On the verge, or outer edge, is written :

Orate pro animabus Thome * . . . d'ni de Luton in com' Bedford et d'ne Katherine uxoris ejus, qui quidem Thomas obiit xxvi die mensis Maii anno quorum ai'ab's p'picietur Deus.

Adjoining on the south side lies a very large stone, where were inlaid with brass the heads only of a man and his wife, now lost ; as is likewise the inscription.

* *Greene* the man, and *Q.* if the woman was not *Hungerford*.

Against

Against the north wall, more west, is raised a new altar-tomb, whereon was engraved on brass a man kneeling against two women, with an inscription and arms, all now missing.

In the middle of this aisle or chapel is raised a curious altar-tomb of grey marble, the ledger, or top-stone, richly inlaid with brass, where under a Gothic ornamental arch is the portrait of a veiled lady; but the inscription and arms are all lost.

On the floor is lying on the south side of the last a large black marble grave-stone, on which is carved a shield bearing on a fess between 3 storks as many cross croquets; under is written in capitals:

Here ly buried the bodys of Thomas Crawley of Nether Crawley in the parish of Luton in the county of Bedford Gent. who dyed 15th Dec. 1629.

And of

Sir Francis Crawley Kt. one of the Judges of the Co'mon Pleas (son and heir of the said Thomas Crawley) who dyed 13th Feb. 1649.

And of

Francis Crawley (son and heir of the said Sir Francis Crawley) one of the Barons of the Exchequer, who dyed 25th Feb. 1682 *.

South of the last lies a large Suffex marble, where were the portraits of a gentleman in compleat armour, and his wife, with arms and inscription, all now missing.

Adjoining to the last is a very small stone, where were a little figure and inscription, now gone.

* Mem. Richard Crawley, Esq. died at his house in Doctors Commons, London, March 21, 1712, and lies here buried. He married the daughter of Sir Samuel Dathwood, Kt. and left several sons and daughters.

Against

Against the east wall on a small brass plate is writ :

Here lyeth Roland Stap late Cetezen & Clothworker of London who deceassed the ixth daye of february A° 1558. & Dorothe his Wife who dep'ted y^e xxvii of October 1565. and left behynd them liveng III sonns & III dawghters, to faye, Richard, Edward, James, Jone, Alias and Marye, and y^e said Richard his eldest sone dep'ted the daye of A° Domini

In the east window is the portrait of a gentleman kneeling, on his surcote is A. a chevron between 3 blackmores heads erast proper, quartered with quarterly A. and S. on the 1st quarter is a lion passant gardant G.

Round the gentleman's neck is a collar of roses and stars alternately mixed, the stars have a pearl; upon each point before hangs a lion couchant.

In another light of the same window are kneeling five sons and one daughter.

In the north windows are the arms of the lord Wenlok within garters, as before.

The south chapel, appropriated to the use of Sir Theophilus Nappier *, and called Hoo's Chapel, is up stairs, where hang 3 hatchments;

The first bears *Nappier*, quartered with O. a bend checky A. and B. with the crest as before.

Another has the coats quartered as before, with the arms of *Ulfster*, impaling quarterly of 9 coats.

1. A. a lion rampant G. between 4 pheons S. *Egerton*.
2. O. 3 piles G. on a canton A. a griphon S. *Basset*.
3. G. a cross ermin.
4. A. on a bend B. 3 flags heads caboched O. *Stanley*.
5. Checky O. and B.
6. G. 2 lions passant A.

* Mem. Sir John Nappier died Aug. 1711.

7. A. a fefs and canton G.
8. O. a crofs ingraled S. *Mobun.*
9. B. a lion rampant A. *Crewe.*

Under the hatchment is a small brafs plate infcribed :

Quod intus fitum terris reliquit
 Honoratiffima D^{na} Penelope Joannis Comitiss
 de Bridgewater filia ex Francisca Comitiss
 Derbienfis Cohæredum una Roberti Napeir
 de Luton Hooe in Com. Bedf. Equitis et
 Baronetti conjux dilectiffima :
 Cætera in Cœlis quære.
 Illuc enim abiit Quintilis fecundo,

M.DCLVIII.

Under is a fhield bearing *Nappier* and *Egerton*.

Another hatchment bears ermin. on a bend S. 3 mullets O. quartered with A. a fefs between 3 holly leaves G. with a label of 3 points B. I fuppofe for difference.

In the crofs aile is no infcription, but at the foot of the ftairs. lies the fragment of a ftone infcribed round the verge with Gothic characters (now illegible) and two fhields of arms. By it lies a ftone with the portraiture of a man and his wife and infcription, all now miffing; neither is there any infcription remaining within all the fouth aile. But in one of the windows are feveral quarries of glafs painted with a baer *, and over is writ *Narde*.

At the weft end of this fouth aile, in a nitch of the wall, is an altar-tomb with a perfon lying at length; he feems to be a prieft, but there is no infcription.

In the nave of the church are many ancient ftones with the infcriptions loft; the remaining are, firft, near the chancel doors a grave-ftone inlaid with brafs, with the portraits of a man,

* Sic Orig.

his wife, and one daughter; the wife and inscription missing. Near it lies a black marble inscribed;

Here lyeth the Body of Michael Knight gent. who departed this life Sept. the 6th, 1697.

On a large stone at the head of the last, under the portraits of a gentleman and his wife, is writ;

Pray for the soules of John Lamar and Elynor. his wyfe, which John decessed the xvii day of November, in the yere of o^r Lord m^ov^cxii. & the seid Elynor decessed the day of the yer of o^r Lord m^lv^c. on whose soules Ihu have mercy. Amen.

Under are 6 sons and 4 daughters.

Another stone was inlaid with (a man, a child, both now missing, and) a woman; under is writ,

Of your charite pray for the soules of John Barbar, and Agnes his wyff; the whiche John decessed in the yere of o^r Lord God m^lccccxv. on whose soules I'hu have mercy. Amen.

Under the inscription was the portrait of a man, and another inscription, both gone.

At the head of the last was on an ancient grave-stone engraved on brass a gentleman and his wife as in their winding sheets, their sons and coats of arms all missing, yet are there 5 daughters remaining.

More west is an ancient inlayed stone with a gentleman between his two wives; under the first are two sons and four daughters. The inscription thus:

Of your charitie pray for the sowell of Robart S. . . . Annys his wyves, the whiche Robart decessyd the . . . in the yere of o^r Lord God A^o m^o ccccc. on whose so . . .

On the next stone was the portrait of a gentleman in compleat armour, with four shields of arms; but these and the inscription are now gone.

Against the front on a small stone is a man and his wife under the Merchant Taylors arms, viz. a tent-royal between 2 parliament robes, on a chief a lion of England, and inscribed;

Of your charite pray for the soule of Anne Waren, dowg . . . unto Thomas Waren, gentleman, & somtyme wyfe . . . to Robert Collhill, Merchant Taylor of London, the . . . Anne decessed the XIII day of Maye in the yer . . . Lord God M^vcxxiiii. on whose soule I^{hu} hav . . .

In the north aile lie buried severall of the family of Rotherham*, viz. at the east end on a large stone was inlaid with brass the portrait of a gentleman between his two wives, only one now left; under is writ,

Hic jacet Georgius Rotherham nup' de Farley armiger, qui duas in vita sua duxit uxores, quarum prima fuit Elizabetha Bardolfe filia Edmundi Bardolfe armigeri, per quam tres viventes reliquit liberos scilicet, Georgium, Radulfum et Elizabetham, altera vero fuit Anna Gower filia Gulielmi Gower, armigeri, per quam quatuor habuit, liberos scilicet Isaacum, Thomam, Edmundum; et Annam qui quidem Georgius Rotherham ex hac vita migravit quinto die Novembris Anno Domini 1593.

Under are their children.

At the head of the last lies an ancient stone, where is the brass almost entire, of himself in armour, between his two wives, his head resting on his helmet, which has a hand proceeding from a ducal coronet. The inscription:

* In Trinity College. Cambridge.

Thomas, filius Christophori Rotheram armigeri filii Johannis Rotheram Equitis de Someries in parochia de Luton in Comitatu Bedfordiae, Art. Magr. hujus Collegii Sacellanus dignissimus, obiit Nov. 8. Anno { D'ni 1502.
Ærat. suæ 66.

Le Neve Mon. Angl. 43.

Pray

Pray for the foules of John Acworth squyer & Ayls & Amy his wyfes, whiche John decessed the xvii day of Marche the yer of o' Lord m^cv^cxii; on whose foules J^hu have m^ccy.

Under them are eight sons and nine daughters. At each corner of the stone is a shield bearing on a chief indented three crowns, quartered with as many roses*.

Round the verge is written. . . . Thou be—Timor mortis shulde trouble the—for when thou leest wenyft—veniet te mors superare—and so grave grevys—ergo mortis memoraris—J^hu mercy lady helpe mercy J^hu.

At the head of the last was such a like stone inlaid with brass after the same manner of a gentleman between his two wives; but all the brass (except a shield with the same arms as the former, viz. on a chief indented three ducal coronets quartered with three roses, and at one corner these words of May in the yere of our Lord God a^o m^l. . . .) is torn off.

In the middle of this aisle lies a large stone, where, under the portrait of a gentleman now gone, between his two wives, is written :

Hac sunt in fossa Joh'n Hay ven'abilis ossa,
 Quem mortis rethe, attraxerat ad se,
 Anno Mill'mo, c. quat. semel L. quoque quino,
 Febr'ilis deno, mensis quor'm lunarie tertio,
 Uxores duxit unicus Annam ac Isabellam,
 Fertilis Anna, fuit Johan's expers Isabella,
 Prefulis Anglor' primi fuerat fenescallus;
 Annis tecdenis vir prud'ns atque henri . . .
 Largus, honestus erat, hanc ecclesiam reparavit,
 Atque

* The coats at bottom right, save left a griffin segriant.

O qui

O qui transitis p'cibus mediare velitis,
Ut sup' astra poli victam tum'.

At the west end, within a square tower, hang five large bells. The treble was cast anno 1670. On the second is written, "In God is all mi trust 1602." The third is dated 1616. The fourth is inscribed,

D'na Elizabeth uxor ejus
Milli De: Celis, habeo nomen Gabrielis.

Which bell, I suppose, was the gift of Sir Thomas Hoo, and Elizabeth his wife, in the time of Henry VI. or else his daughter, wife to Sir John Devenish, knt.

The tennor is an extraordinary large bell, said to weigh near fifty hundred. Round is written,

Trinitati sacra hec Campana Beata.

"Manerium Loitone dominicum manerium Regis, &c. De theloneo & mercato c. fol. Intra totum reddit per annum xxx lib. ad pensum, & dimid. diem in frumento & melle & aliis consuetudinibus ad firmam Regis pertinentibus: Reginæ iv uncias auri, & de summario & aliis consuetudinibus minutis Lxx fol. & de consuetudine canum vi. lib. & x. fol. & de cremento quod misit Iuo Tallebosc vii. lib. ad pensum, & xl fol. albi argenti, & unam unciam auri vicecomiti *."

Robert

* Domesday, fol. 209. The whole in the original is as follows:

¶ LOITONE dñicū ¶ Regis p. xxx. hid se defd. Tra. ē
ad q̄t xx 7 ii. car. In dñio. iiii. car. Villi q̄t xx. car.
ii. min. Ibi. q̄t xx. villi 7 xlvii. bord. 7 vi. molini
redd. c. fol. ptū. iiii. car. Silua. ii. miliū porc. 7 de
c̄suetud. x. fol 7 viii. den. De theloneo 7 mercato. c. fol.
Ist tot redd p annū. xxx. lib ad pensū. 7 dimid diē

Robert Hoo was a great man in the days of king Canutus the Dane*. He married Anne the daughter of Iden, or Guido lord Griffith of Wales, who died the 26th of October, anno , and lieth buried in this church, where his arms were depicted with his wife's.

Hoo and Griffith, B. a griffin rampant with wings displayed O.

Sir Thomas Hoo married Amy daughter of Sir William Wanton, knt †. He died the 19th of October, 1018, and lieth in this church.

Hoo, and Wanton, A. a chevron S.

Sir Robert Hoo married Beatrice daughter of Alexander earl of Andivel in Normandy ‡. He died the 9th of May, 1310, and lies buried in this church.

Hoo, and Andivel, O. a fess B.

Anthony Grey, eldest son of Edmond Grey, first Earl of Kent of that family §, died without issue, before his father, and was buried in this church.

William, son of Reginald de Mohun, lord of Dunster, the second and last earl of Somerset of that family ||, was seized of the

in frumto 7 melle 7 aliis c̄suetud̄ ad firmā regis p̄tinent̄.

Reginæ. iiii. unc̄ auri. 7 de sūmario 7 aliis c̄suetu linibz

minutis. lxx. fol. 7 de c̄suetud̄ canū. vi. lib 7 x. fol.

7 de creinto qđ misit Iuo tallebosc. vii. lib ad pensū.

7 xl. fol albi argenti. 7 unā uncīā auri uicecomiti.

Æcc̄lam huj̄ m̄ ten̄ Wills camerari de rege. cū. v.

hid̄ tr̄e quæ ad eā p̄tinent. Hæ. v. hid̄ sū de xxx. hid̄ m̄.

Tr̄a. ē. vi. car̄ in dñio. i. car̄. 7 uilli hāt. v. car̄. Ibi xi.

uilli 7 iiii. bord. 7 iiii. serui. 7 i. molin̄. x. fol. Æcc̄la. xx. fol.

p̄ annū red̄ Silua. l. poic̄. Int̄ totū uat̄ 7 ualuit

lx. fol. Hanc æcc̄lam cū tr̄a tenuit Morcar p̄br. T.R.E

* Sir Henry Church v, p. 510.

§ Vinc. cont. Brook, p. 287.

† Ibid.

|| Idem, 475.

‡ Ibid.

manors of Magor in Wales, Luton in Bedfordshire, Sturminster Marshall in Dorsetshire, Cudeton in Somersetshire, Grewell in Hampshire, Mildenhall in Wiltshire, Ottery Mohun, Galmeton, Munketon, in Devonshire, Grange Mohun, and divers lands in Ireland and England. He died in the 10th year of Edward I. leaving a son and heir named Reginald, within age at the time of his father's decease, who not long survived, but died issueless, and three daughters, Alianor, Margaret, and Mary, who in the end became heirs to their brother's estate. Alianor was married to John de Carew, to whom she brought Ottery Mohun, Munketon, Galmeton, and Stoke-Fleming, and a son called Nicholas, that died without issue. Margaret the second daughter left no children; but Mary, being married to John de Meriet, bore him a son called Henry, that lived not long; and upon the partition of her father's estate, brought him the other lands aforementioned.

William de Mohun's arms were G. a maunch erm. with a hand proper holding a flower de luce O.

Of the family of *Hoo*, whose chief seat was at Hoo in com' Bedford, there were several of note before any of them were ranked amongst the barons of this realm; for in the time of Edward I. there is mention of *Robert de Hoo*, who then held the lordships of Knebbeworth and Harpedon, in com' Hertford; likewise those of Hoo, Stopeley, and Malden, in com' Bedford, Clepton in Cambridgeshire, and Sibthorpe in com' Oxon. There is also mention of Sir *Thomas Hoo*, knt. in the time of Edward III. father of Sir *William Hoo*, knt. who in the 10th of Richard II. upon the flight of Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, to avoid the danger of those times, assisted him in getting to Calais; and afterwards, in the 8th of Henry IV. served in that garrison under John earl of Somerset, captain thereof. This William, by Avice his wife, daughter and heir to Thomas St. Maur, by Jane his wife, daughter and heir to Nicholas Malmains, had issue *Thomas*; who

who in the 14th of Henry VI. when the Normans made a fresh rebellion, was sent to suppress them, where he wasted the country, and slew many of the rebels. And in the 20th of Henry VI. being then a knight, in consideration of his signal services, he obtained a grant of 40 l. per annum; and the 24th of the same reign, for his further services performed in France and Normandy, was created a baron of this realm, by the title of Lord *Hoo and Haslings*, being soon after elected knight of the Garter. By Elizabeth his first wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Felton, he had issue Thomas, who died in his life-time. To his second wife he married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Nicholas Wichingham, knt. by whom he had issue Anne, a daughter, married to Sir Geffery Bullen, knt. sometime Lord Mayor of London. He had a third wife, Eleanor daughter to Leo lord Welles, and sister and coheir to Richard Lord Welles, by whom he had issue three daughters; Eleanor married to Sir James Crew, knt. Jane to Sir Roger Copley, and Elizabeth to Sir John Devenish*.

John lord Wenlock. Of this eminent person I find nothing mentioned till the 17th of Henry the Sixth, at what time he was sheriff or escheator for the county of Bucks and Bedford: soon after coming to court, he grew so popular, that he attained to the dignity of a baron of this realm. He was first usher of the chamber to the queen. He was on the king's part at the battle of St. Alban's; the 33d of Henry VI. sent ambassador to the duke of Burgundy, and made knight of the garter the 36th of Henry VI. Yet notwithstanding the favours he received in this reign, he at length sided with the duke of York, and was attainted in the parliament held at Coventry in the 38th of Henry VI; but by this attainder he lost not much; for being at Towton field with king Edward IV. after the victory there, he obtained the office of chief butler of England, with the stewardship of

* Peerage of England, Vol. II. p. 301.

the castle and lordship of Berkhamsted in com. Hertford. The same year being created a baron, he was constituted one of the king's privy council, and at the same time summoned to parliament. He was again sent ambassador to the duke of Burgundy, and employed with Neville earl of Warwick to treat of peace with the French. He afterwards sided with the same earl in his endeavours to re-advance king Henry VI. to the throne, and was slain at the battle of Tewksbury, in the 11th of Edward IV. without wife or issue*.

At Luton, says Mr. Camden†, I saw a fair church, but the choir then roofless and overrun with weeds; and adjoining to it an elegant chapel founded by lord Wenlocke, and well maintained by the family of Rotherham, planted here by Thomas Rotherham, archbishop of York and chancellor of England in the time of king Edward IV.

Edward IV. bestowed Wenlock's estate on his courtiers, of whom it is probable Thomas, archbishop of York, procured Luton, and placed his heir there; for in the next reign we find John Rotherham, Esq. seated at Luton, and high sheriff of the county of Bedford.

In Henry III's time did William Mareschall (son to William earl of Pembroke) ratify the grant of Alice his wife, daughter to Baldwin de Bethun earl of Albermarle, made to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, of one hundred shillings yearly rent; issuing out of his manor of Luton, which she the said Alice had by her testament bequeathed for the maintenance of two priests, celebrating divine service daily in that church, for the health of her soul, and all the said William's ancestors' and successors' souls, and all the faithful deceased.

* Peerage II. 316.

† Britannia, edit. 1637.

In the 30th of Henry III. was a great assembly of lords, knights, and gentlemen, in this town of Luton, and Dunstable, pretending to have kept a martial just and triumphant tourney, but they were disappointed of their purpose by the command of the king. Their real intention was to oppose the oppression of the pope, which at that time was very grievous *.

Luton is N. E. of Dunstable, a pretty little market town, pleasantly situated amongst hills; it has a large market-house, and a very great market on Monday for barley, according to Leland †.

Luton is in the hundred of Flitt, a vicarage in the deanry of Dunstable, and valued at 35*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* The patron is Sir Theophilus Napier, and the present incumbent is Mr. Christopher Eaton.

In the year 1302, Adrian de Castello, or Castell, vicar of Luton, was preferred to the see of Hereford.

In this parish is Luton How, of which in the year 1612, Sir John Napier was lord. In the same year, 10 James I. he was created a baronet. The Napiers write themselves alias Sandy, and the seat is now in the possession of Sir Theophilus Napier, baronet ‡. It has a small elegant chapel wainscotted with oak, extremely fine, and wonderfully enriched with Gothic carving, and adorned with Latin sentences of scripture in ancient characters. The floor is paved with black and white marble.

In the windows of this house are painted several arms, as also in several other places, viz.

In the star parlour window are painted two shields, the one bearing first A. a saltire ingrailed between four roses G, quartered with O. a bend chequy A and B.

The crest on a chapoon G, turned up Erm. a falcon proper.

* Hollinsh. p. 237.

† Itin. VII. I. 1.

‡ Mag. Brit. et Hib. Antiqua et Nova, p. 147.

The other shield bears Napier impaled with V. on a chevron, between three bucks trippant O. as many cinqfoils G. The crest as before; dated 1601.

In the far parlour over the chimney are carved the arms of Napier, with the arms of Ulster.

The crest on a torse A. and G. an antelope's head erased O.

On the left hand is a shield bearing Napier, impaling Erm. on a chief G. two leopards heads O.

On the right hand is a shield V. on a chevron between three bucks trippant O, as many cinqfoils G, quartered with A. a chevron between three crosses crosslets S, in chief a fleur de luce G.

In the red room up stairs in the window is painted a shield bearing Napier, quartered with Erm. on a chief G. two leopards heads A. impaled with the arms of Howard, with a crescent for difference.

Another shield has the two first coats impaling Egerton quartered with Stanley.

In the presence chamber over the chimney are two shields; the one Napier with the arms of Ulster; the other B. two lions passant gardant A.

Account of LUTON by Mr. FRANCIS BLOMEFIELD,
between 1724 and 1734*.

LUTON is a good market town set among the hills, having a small river running by it, which gives it its name *Luton*, *Luyton*, or *Lee lauton*, signifies the *town by the water*. It hath a market house, and large Monday market for corn, with which this part much abounds, there being but little pasture; firing is very scarce and dear by reason of the small quantity of wood, the country being chiefly champion, and the long carriage of coal by land makes that also chargeable.

Part of the town belonged to the abbot of St. Albans in Hertfordshire, to which it was given in 795 by king Offa, who had it of the gift of abbot Alkmund. It was then called *Lygetune* (which answers to the former etymology); for in that king's charter to the abbey, dated at Beranford, it appears, that he gave æt Lygetvne five manses or mansion houses, with their lands, all which abbot Alkmund gave the king to be reconciled to him; but the advowson was not appendant to this gift, it being purchased for 80 marks of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, who was chief lord of the town, by Robert the eighteenth abbot of St. Albans, who gave it to his monastery before 1166, in which year he died, and from that time the abbey held the rectory in their own hands wholly, till they were forced by the statute to endow a vicar. For king John, by charter dated June 11, 1199, in the first of his reign, among other things appropriated the profits of the church of Luyton to go yearly towards provisions for strangers that visited the abbey, and it

* Mr. Blomefield began his *Collectanea Cantabrigiensiæ* with these, which he afterwards cancelled, confining himself to Cambridgeshire.

was appointed that with that portion which Adam the clerk held, the convent should always choose two priests of good life to perform divine service here, and in 1218 pope Honorius III. confirmed this settlement and appropriation by his bull. After it became a vicarage endowed, several of its vicars were men of eminent note, as master *John Pentbilyn* who is buried here, Dr. *Edward Sheffield* canon of Litchfield, and *Adrian de Castelle* or *Castle*, who in 1502 was preferred from this vicarage to the see of Hereford. He was an Italian, created cardinal 1503, translated to Bath and Wells 1505, of whom a long account may be seen in Godwin, p. 435, among the lives of the bishops of Bath and Wells.

The town is in Flit hundred, Dunstable deanry, the vicarage being valued at 35*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* in the king's books, and pays 3*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* ob. yearly tenths. The patronage is in Sir *John Napier*, who inherits *Luton Hoe* or *How* manor, and hath the impropriation, which was in St. Albans, from *Theophilus Napier* his uncle, who had it of Sir *John Napier*; his father descended from Sir *Robert Napier*, alias *Sandy*, knt. who was created bart. Nov. 15, 1625, by the name of Sir *Richard Napier* alias *Sandy*, of *Lewton Hoe*, which is the present Sir John's feat, to which belongs a neat old chapel, and then he settled two parts of it on St. Albans, for the use of strangers.

1740. The Rev. Mr. *Christian Eaton* is now vicar.

There are other manors here besides the *Hoe* manor, one of which is anciently called *Someris*, now *Somerys Hall*, of which *John* lord *Wenlock*, a favourite of king Henry VII. was lord, who after he had received many honours from that king, lost his life at the battle of Tewkesbury, and is said to be here interred in a noble chapel on the north side of this chancel, founded by his ancestors, but rebuilt by him as his arms in the garter shew; his estate being forfeited, Edward IV. bestowed it on his courtiers,
of

of whom *Thomas Rotherham*, alias *Scot*, archbishop of York, might procure it for his heir at *Farley* in *Luton*; for in the next reign we find *John Rotherham*, esq. of *Farley Hall*, in *Luton*, sheriff of the county of Bedford. It afterwards belonged to judge *Crawley*, and now being purchased of the family (as I am informed) by Sir *John Napier*, is joined to the other manor, as is another manor called *Dallers*, so that Sir *John* hath all except *Eastbyde* manor, which now belongs to lady *Cotton*.

When Mr. Camden was here, he says he saw a fair church, with a roofless quire, and a very elegant chapel joining to it. The choir is now in good repair, as is the church, which is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and hath a square tower, six bells, a clock and chimes. There are two isles adjoining to the nave, a porch to each isle, two transepts, and two chapels; that on the south side of the chancel belongs to the *Hoe* manor.

The church was built by *John de Wheathamstead* the twenty-third abbot of St. Albans, who was so called from the place of his birth, a village near St. Albans, but the name of his family was *Boslock*. He was a monk of Tinmouth, of great learning, godly life, and pleasant disposition, remarkable for building, repairing, and beautifying his own monastery, and the church that belonged to it. He built a chapel on the south side of St. Albans, where he is buried, which he dedicated to St. *Andrew*, and on his tomb I read this verses:

Johannes.

de Loco Frumentario.

Quis jacet hic? Pater ille Johannes, nomina magna

Cui Whethamstedia parvula villa dedit

Triticeæ in tumultu signant quoque nomen aristæ;

Vitam res claræ non monumenta notant.

Accordingly

Accordingly the tomb is adorned all over with his rebus and arms, and the rebus or device is on a shield, a chevron between three wheat ears put through a chaplet or grass garland.

Wethamstede signifies the *place* (for so is *Stede*) *abounding with wheat*, and this motto all over it,

Valles abundabunt,

The valleys shall abound, meaning with *wheat*.

The other arms I take to be those of his family.

2. A chevron between three roses.

3. Az, three crowns, O. the arms of king *Offa*.

4. Az, a Saltyr, O. the arms of the *abbey*.

5. Az, a Saltyr Argent. *Mercia* kingdom.

6. Per pale, four Lions rampant.

7. *St. Edward's* arms. Or, a cross patonce between five martlets, O.

All which arms and mottos are carved in stone over the holy water stoep and grand seats for the bishop, priest and deacon, in *Luton* chancels; only the motto is in this manner.

Val les Ha bun da bunt. Val les.

The stalls are arched over with fine stone work.

This abbot, after he had resigned and was rechosfen, died abbot on the 20th of June 1464, and was buried at *St. Albans* afore said. A large account of this great man may be seen in *Mr. Stevens's* additions to the *Monasticon*, vol. I. fol. 262. 3. 6.

In the chancel are the following inscriptions on brass plates :

Orate pro anima magistri Johannis Penthilyn utriusque
Juris Baccallarii quondam Alicarii istius ecclesiae qui obiit
viii^o die mensis Februarii Anno D'ni millesimo cccc^o lxiij
cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

His effigies are gone, but the label from her mouth remains, on which is

Christi passio sit mihi salus sempiterna et protector.

On another, two effigies.

*Hic jacet Hugo atte Spetyll et Alicia uxor ejus cum d'no Johanne filio suo primo-
genito, quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.*

Effigies of a priest, and this on a label.

Miserere mei Deus.

A chevron between three gerbes, quartering a frette.

*Hic jacet Edwardus Sheffield utriusque juris doctor
Canonicus ecclesiae cathedralis Leichfieldensis et vicari-
us istius ecclesiae, ac rector ecclesiae parochialis de Cam-
borne in com. Cornubiae et Patt in com. Glocestre qui o-
bit die mens anno D'ni m' bc cuius a-
nime propicietur Deus.*

These spaces were never filled up after his death. A man in armour, two women, one boy, and seven girls.

*Off your charite pray for the Solwyls of John Sylam
Elizabeth and Jone his wyves the which John decessyd the
x daye of June in the year of o'w: Lord m° cccc° and
xiii on whose sowlis Jesu have mercy. Amen.*

On loose brasses.

Ermine on a chief indented three crowns, quartering three roses.

*Off your charite pray for the Solwells of Robarte St. - - - -
Anys his wyves, the whiche Robarte decys'd the - - - - in
the pere of our Lorde God An° D° cccc° - - - - on whose
So - - - -*

On the north side is a vestry, and the chapel founded by the *Wenlocks*, under which is a fine vault that opens into the church-
yard, and is now used as a chancel.

The Atlas says, (p. 149) that “ This chapel was founded by
 “ John Lord Wenlock, a favourite of king Henry VI. who, after
 “ he had received many honours from that king, lost his life at
 “ the battle of Tewksbury,” and so forfeited his estate.

Baker, Holingshed, and Hall agree, that “ the middle ward (of
 “ the queen’s battle) was governed by the prince (that is, Edward,
 “ son of Henry VI.) under the conduite of the lord of St. John
 “ and lord Wenlok (whom king Edward highly before preferred
 “ and promoted to the degree of a baron).

“ The duke of Gloucester, which lacked no policye, valiantly
 “ with his battayle assaulted the trench of the queen’s camp,
 “ whom the duke of Somersset with no less courage defended:
 “ the duke of Gloucester, with all his men, for a very politique
 “ purpose reculed back. The duke of Somersset perceyving that,
 “ like a knyght more coragious than circumspecte, came out of
 “ trenche wyth his whole battayl and followed the chace, not
 “ doubting but the prince and the lorde Wenlocke wyth the mid-
 “ dle ward had followed just at his back: but whether the lord
 “ Wenlok dissimuled the matter for king Edward’s sake, or
 “ whether his hart served him not, styll he stode lokyng on:
 “ the duke of Gloucester takyng the advantage that he adventured
 “ far, turned again face to face to the duke of Somerssettes battayl,
 “ which (nothing lesse thinkyng on then of the returne) wer
 “ wythin a small season discomfited. The duke of Somersset
 “ seying his unfortunate chance, returned to the middle ward,
 “ where he seying the lord Wenlocke standing styll, after he had
 “ revyled him and called him traytor, with his axe he strake the
 “ braynes out of his hedde.”

There is a tomb between this chapel and chancel, very grand,
 reaching from the top to the bottom; on the top over the arch
 of it (which is all adorned with Gothick work and imagery) is

the coat of *Wenlock* in the garter, the same as in the chapel windows, viz.

Argent a chevron between three blackamoors heads, erased S.

Crest on a torse Sable and Gules, a plume of peacocks feathers, which coat quarters quarterly A and S in the first quarter, a lion passant G.

In another window the same arms, impaling quarterly

Az. a chevron between six crozlets fitché O. Barry of six Erm. and G. in cheif a lion rampant, G.

All the arms are in garters, which show that the lord *Wenlock* rebuilt it.

The windows are scattered all over with these words ;

WOLA DARY IESU DARY.

The same arms are all over *Wenlock's* tomb, carved in stone.

Upon the altar lies an effigy (at length) in the habit of a priest, with his head shaven, his hands are closed as in prayer, from which hang a pair of beads, and on a label from his mouth, is a small shield of - - - a chevron between three crozlets G. and these words,

**Salve Regina, mater misericordie.
Jesu fili Dei miserere mei.**

And on the north side that opens into the chapel is this inscription,

**In Wenlok brad I, in this town Lordschippes had I:
Her am I now lady, Cristes moder helpe me, Lady,
Under thes stones for a tym schal I reste my bones :
Deye mot I ned ones, myghtful God graunt me thy Wones.
Ave,**

On the south side in the chancel :

**Will's : sic tumulatus : de Wenlok natus :
in ordine Presbiteratus :
Alter huius Will : dominus Homeris fuit ille :
hic licet indignus : Anime Deus esto benignus.**

This William was prebend of Brandeswood or Brownfwood, in the church of St. Paul in London, before 1363: he was rector of St. Andrew's, Holbourn, London, which he resigned in 1362, probably when he took this prebendary. He presented to the rectory of East Hanningfield. In 1379, April 4, the king made him custos of the hospital of Farle in Bedfordshire. He died in 1392, and was here buried, as his will in the prerogative office (which I have seen) shews me. Newcourt's Repertorium, Vol I. fol. 120.

In the chapel are the following inscriptions.

On a brass nailed against the east wall,

Here lyeth Richard Staper late cetezin and clothworker
of London, who deceased the ixth day of February A° 1558
and Dorothe his wife departed the xxvij Oct. 1565, and
left between them
leaving iii sones and iii dawghters, to saie Richard, Conrude,
James, Jone, Alias and Marye and the seyde Richard his el-
dest sone departed the daye of A° Domini

These spaces were never filled up.

Here are two fine altar tombs against the north wall, disrobed of effigies, arms, and inscriptions.

By one of them, on the ground, lies a stone having a broken circumscription, and these arms,

Three Bucks passant. Barry in chief three roundels.

Orate pro animabus Thome - - - - Domini Katherine Ar-
oris ejus qui quidem Thomas obiit xxvi. die mensis Marti
Anno - - - - propicietur Deus.

There is another stone disrobed, as is a fine altar tomb that stands near the midst of the chapel of its inscriptions, though the effigies remain; the arms also are gone.

Crawley.

Crawley. O. on a fefs G. between three cranes proper, three croflets, O.

Here ly buried the bodys of
Thomas Crawley,
 of Nether Crawley in the parifh
 of Luton in the county of Bedford
 Gent. who d. 15th of Dec. 1629.

and of
Francis Crawley knt.
 one of the judges of the Common pleas
 fon and heir of the faid Francis Crawley,
 one of the Barons of the
 Exchequer, who. d. 28th of Feb. 1682.

Napier's arms.

Here lieth the body of
Elizabeth Napier,
 daughter of Archibald Napier
 late of this parifh,
 who departed this life
 April the 25th 1723,
 in the 21ft year of her age.

In the north transept.

Effigies of a man and wife loft. Three boys and four girls remain, and this in capitals on brafs,

HIC JACET GEORGIUS ROTHERHAM NUPER DE FARLEY ARMIGER QUI
 DUAS

IN VITA SUA DUXIT UXORES, QUARUM PRIMA FUIT ELIZABETHA
 BARDOLFE FILIA EDMUNDI BARDOLFE ARMIGERI PER QUAM TRES
 VIVENTES RELIQUIT LIBEROS. SCIL'T GEORGIUM RADULFUM ET
 ELIZABETHAM: ALTERA VERO FUIT ANNA GOWER FILIA GULIELMI
 GOWER ARMIGERI PER QUAM QUATUOR HABUIT LIBEROS SCILICET
 ISAACUM THOMAM EDMUNDUM ET ANNAM QUI QUIDEM GEORGIUS
 ROTHERHAM EX HAC VITA MIGRAVIT QUINTO DIE NOVEMBRIS

ANNO D'NI MDXCIII.

On a stone having an inscription circumscribed and arms are the effigy of a man between two women, eight boys and nine girls :

Pray for the soules of John Ackworth squyer and Alys and Amy his wyfes which John deceased the xvjij day of Marche the yer of our Lord m^v r^{ijj} on whose soules Jesu have mercy.

Three crowns on a chief indented quartering three roses.

In a shield a dragon, the same issuing from a crown on the crest which is at the man's head ; the circumscription is

O man who e'er thou be, Timor Mortis hulde trowle the
For when thou leest weynst
veniet te

Mors superare

And so Grave grebys :

Go mortis memorare :

Jesu mercy : Lady helpe : Mercy Jesu.

At each corner is an emblem of an evangelist.

The next stone hath its arms effaced, and circumscription all gone but this :

. of Hay in the yere of owre Lorde God an

In the north isle near the east end, the effigy of a man gone, but two women remain :

Hac sunt in fossa John Hay venerabilis ossa
Anno milleno C quater semel L quoque quino
Grores durit vivens Annam et Isabellam ;
Presulis Anglorum primi fuerat senescallus ;
Largus, honestus erat, hanc ecclesiam reparavit.
Qui transitis precibus mediare velitis
Quem mortis rethe citius attraxerat ad se
Febrilis deno mensis quoque lumine trino.
Fertilis Anna fuit, sobolis expers Isabella,
Annis terdenis vir providus atque benignus
Atque vias altas quas sedit de a
Ut super astra Poli vivam cum

In the south chapel, which belongs to Luton Hoe manor, are these atchievements :

Napier.

Napier. A. a faltyr ingrailed between four roses G. seeded
A. quartering O. a bend cheque A. and Az.

Sic miscentur omnia.

Napier and crest, a hawk on a cap of maintenance, impales V.
3 bucks passant O.

Mors janua vitæ.

Napier quartering the bend cheque (with the baronet's badge
or Ulster's arms) impaling these coats marshalled, viz.

1. A. a lion rampant G. between three pheons S.
2. O. three piles in point G. on a canton A. a griffin S.
3. G. a cross ermine.
4. A. on a bend Az. three bucks heads caboshed O.
5. Chequy O. and Az.
6. G. two lions passant A.
7. A. a fess and canton G.
8. *Ufford* or *Peyton*. O. a cross ingrailed S.
9. Az. a lion rampant A.

Sic donec

Sic miscentur omnia.

Erm. on a bend S. three mullets O. quartering A. a fess be-
tween three holly leaves G. a label of three over all Az.

Triumphans exurgam.

In the south isle towards the west end stands a fine old font,
all inclosed in a chapel of free stone of ancient work, beautifully
carved, and raised as high as the arch between the two pillars
would permit. On the top of all is a large basin where the con-
secrated water used to be kept, which was let down out of it by
a pipe at the priest's pleasure into the font; on the inside at the
top is the representation of a vine, a dragon, and the holy lamb,
which defends the vine from the injury of the dragon, signifying
that baptism defends us from the devil, and that by the assistance

of the lamb of God that evil one shall not have power to hurt the church (of which the vine is an emblem), but that we shall be safe under its branches. The windows of this isle are scattered with these words, "Jesu Merçi."

At the west end of this isle in a nich in the south wall, lies a most ancient portraiture of an abbot (most likely one of St. Alban), but cannot determine which, though whoever he was he founded this isle. His bones lie on his coffin, which stands in the nich; his effigies being carved on the coffin lid (I saw the bones and they are exceeding dry), his head is shorn and lies on a cushion, and that on a pillow; he is in the compleat habit of his order, his hands conjoined as in prayer, holding a pair of beads; on him is a cross, or rather the old pastoral staff.

On a hatchment in the chancel:

Crest a hawk, supporters an eagle and antelope, *Napier*, with Ulster arms marshalled with

1. O. a bend cheque A. and Az.
2. O. on a chief Az. three round buckles A. a ship S.
3. Per chevron O. and V. three branches counterchanged.
4. Cheque O. and Az. on a canton G. a lion rampant A.
5. G. a chevron between three eagles displayed O.
6. O. on a fess G. three croflets A.
7. Az. three mascles between eight croflets O. 3, 2, 3.
8. O. on a chevron G. three swans proper. impaled with V. an eagle displayed; and a canton A.

Memoria eterna erunt iusti.

All these that follow are in the nave:

Pray for the soules of John Lamar and Elynor his wyfe
whiche John decessed the xvijj day of Novembre in the yere
of our Lord m^ocxj and the said Elynor decessed the
day of in the yere of our Lord m^oxc
on whose soule Jesu have mercy. Amen.

The

The blanks were never filled up; one effigy gone, six boys and four girls remain.

„ „ „ „ ti, sunt medicina mei
„ „ „ „ Deus miserere nobis.

All the rest are lost.

Of your charite pray for the soule of Ann Warren dowg - -
unto Thomas Warren gentylman and sumtyene wyfe „ „ „
Robert Colshill merchant taylor of London the „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „
Anne decessyd the xjjjj daye of Maye in the yere „ „ „
Lord God m^o bexxjjjj on whose soule Jesu have „ „ „ „

A woman confessing to a priest, and a shield, as I think, of the Merchant Taylors arms.

On a black marble,
Michael King, gent. Sept. the 6th, 1697.

On a freestone at the entrance of the church,

Here lieth the body of
John Trustram, who departed
this life the 26th of Octo. 1733, in the
55th year of his age, and Tho.
Trustram his son, who departed
this life the 31st of December 1722
in the 20th year of his age.

On a brass, by the pulpit, effigies of a man and woman,

Of your charite pray for the soules of John Warbar
and Agnes his wyf the which John decessed in the year of
our Lord God m^o cccc^o xv, on whose soules Jesu have mercy. Amen.

A circumscription on a stone towards the west end,

HIC: JACET: DOMINUS: GILBERT: ANTHONY:
RECTOR: „ „ „ „ DECESS: AN: DIE: ANNO:
SU „ „ „ „ DE „ „ „ „ PRIMO: CIVIS:
AETATE: PROPRIETAR: DEUS: AGER.

A great number of brasses (as I am informed) were runned down into the branch that now hangs in the church.

On an altar tomb which stands at the S. W. corner of the tower :

Thomas Gilbert here doth stai
Waiting for God's Judgment day,
Who died August the 25, 1566.

Henry II. ordered by proclamation, that all such lands which ever belonged to his predecessors, as should be made out by oath of his men, should be for ever preserved in the dominion of him and his successors after they were now restored: hereupon the church of *Luton* was returned as built upon the king's land, and accordingly he caused the said church to be seized into his hands by Richard of Poitou, the archdeacon, and the two priests placed there to be turned out: however the abbot afterwards recovered the same again by the mediation of the said Richard, granting to him the portion of the aforesaid priests; whence it appears that Luton was demean of the Conqueror, after given to the earls of Gloucester, and the advowson by them sold to Robert, earl of St. Alban's, who gave it to that monastery.

Notes taken at LUTON, by Mr. GOUGH, May 3, 1776,
and October 29, 1782.

LUTON is a long dirty market town of one street, meanly built, and forking off like a Y from the market place, and then again to the church North, and by a pond South to lord Bute's house, which is about a mile from the town.

The church consists of a choir, a nave with two aisles, supported by ten pointed arches, two longer next the choir, and clerestory windows above the ten arches, two transepts, and a west square tower of chequer work embattled. The west door arch has three sweeps of roses, flowers, &c. and is pointed, and over it is a quatrefoil. The buttresses have niches, and at the corners of the tower are hexagon embattled turrets, as at Dunstable. The South porch is embattled with brick: the north porch is built of brick. The choir being roofless and ruined in Camden and Holland's time, the East window is quite modern in brick. The other windows are of the later Gothic.

On the North side of the choir is a vestry used for a school with a hexagon embattled tower; a room over it is ascended to by a flight of stairs from the Napier chapel. The church yard has two porch gates of wood. On the South side is the bank and moat of a square mansion called *Court close*.

On the south side of the altar are four elegant flat arches, in the spandrils of which are the arms of

Abbot *Wethamsted*, twice.

Two chevrons between three roses: twice.

Three crowns. *Mercia.*

A saltire. *St. Alban's Abbey.*

Four lions rampant.

A cross flory between five martlets. *St. Edward.*

On the fascia

Ual les ha bun da bunt. Ual les.

Opposite to this is a lesser flat arch interrupted by the school door, and appearing always to have been so.

Just below the first is a stone canopy of three arches; the middle capitals had no pillars. Angels at the back held scrolls. In the spandrils angels and hands hold something like a roller, with scrolls expanded from it either ways; and two bears under trees meet them. Under this canopy an old desk with the book of Martyrs, and a chest.

Brass on a slab.

*Orate pro aia mag'ri Johis Penthilyn utriusque Juris Baccalaur
quondam vicarii hujus eccleie qui obiit xviii^o die mensis Februarii
Ano d'ni millmo^o cccxliiii. Cujus anime propicietur deus. Amen.*

Scroll.—*Pax sit michi salus ⁊ sempiterna ⁊ pfectio.*

In the middle of the chancel under two men and a woman (one gone).

*Hic jacet Hugo atte Spetylt et Alicia uxor ejus cū dno Johne
filio suo primogenito, quorum animabus propicietur deus. Amen.*

Under a priest who has a scroll from his mouth, with *Discere
mei deus.*

*Hic jacet Edwardus Sheffield * utriusque juris doctor canonicus
eccleie cathedralis Leichfelden et vicarius istius eccleie ac rector eccleie
p'ochis de Camborne in Com. Cornub. et Patt in Com. Glocest. qui obiit
die mensis anno d'ni m. v. cuius aie propicietur deus.*

On 4 shields a chevron between 3 gerbes, quartering Frette.

Under an armed knight and two women, one son, and six daughters :

*Off your charite pray for the sowllis of John Sylam Elizabeth and Jone
his wyvis the whych John decessyd the x day of Mai in the yere of
owre lord m^o cccc and xvi on whos sowllis Jhehu have mercy. Amen.*

* He was vicar here 1502. This epitaph is given very incorrectly by Willis, Leichfield I. 436.

At the entrance one brass man without inscription, woman gone and bottom of the slab.

Old stalls in the chancel.

On the North side of the chancel, opening into the North transept, is an elegant tomb of two lofty light niches, under the Westernmost of which lies on an altar tomb a man in a mantle and strait plaited robe, hair, head shaven at top, on a cushion held by two angels: at his feet a headless beast with claws: his hands praying, holding labels, on one of which is

Ihu fili Dei miserere mei.

and at the end of it his arms; a chevron G between 3 crosses botone.

On the other,

Salve Regina, mater misericordie.

and no shield.

Round the north ledge in raised letters this inscription not so perfect as when copied by Mr. Steele and Mr. Blomfield.

In Wenlok brad i: in this toun lordschypes had i: Tristes moder heare am i now ladie hel

Under thes stones, for a tyme schal rest my bones: Dege mot ned ones full lord geve myght.

Le Neve gives this tomb to *John* lord *Wenlok*, said to have been killed at the battle of Tewksbury, "but it should seem, says he, that he outlived this battle by what follows."

"He was son of William Wynell, who from his living at *Wenlok* in Shropshire, was called William *Wenlok*. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir John Drayton of —, knt. She was buried in St. Paul's, London. He made his will ult. October, 1477, 17 Edward IV, and proved Decem-ber the tenth the same year, by which he is said to have a son Thomas. See the pedigree in Vincent's Visitation Salop, f. 596, where Thomas Lawley is said to be his heir, to whom he gave, 17 Edward IV, the manor of Luiton Mortimer, in the county of Bedford, and living at his manor house of Somerys, [in this parish] lies interred in the church on the North side of

" the

“ the chancel, under a most noble monument, in his robes at full
 “ length in Somery’s chapel, the draught whereof is drawn by
 “ me Peter Le Neve at its full length. His arms and quarter-
 “ ings are in the windows of that chapel, quartering Hoo and
 “ impaling Az. a bend between three crofs croflets fitché Or.”

MS. Note in my copy of Dugdale’s Baronage, II. 264.

Blomefield gives it to a different person of this family.

On the south ledge,

--- illelmus sic tumulatus : de Wenlok natus : In ordine Presbiteratus : alter hujus ville :
 dominus meus * fuit ille : hic licet indignus : anime deus esto benignus.

Over the inscription on each side a border of roses and shields alternately in quatrefoils, and an embattlement.

On each side of the tomb three shields with Az. a chevron between 3 crosses botone O.

* Whence Mr. Blomfield got the word *Someris* in here is hard to say. The true reading is *meus*, as all Antiquaries have observed except Mr. Pennant, who, we fear, copied it too implicitly from Mr. Blomfield, (see p. 51.) but there is a singular mark before the word which I know not what to make of.

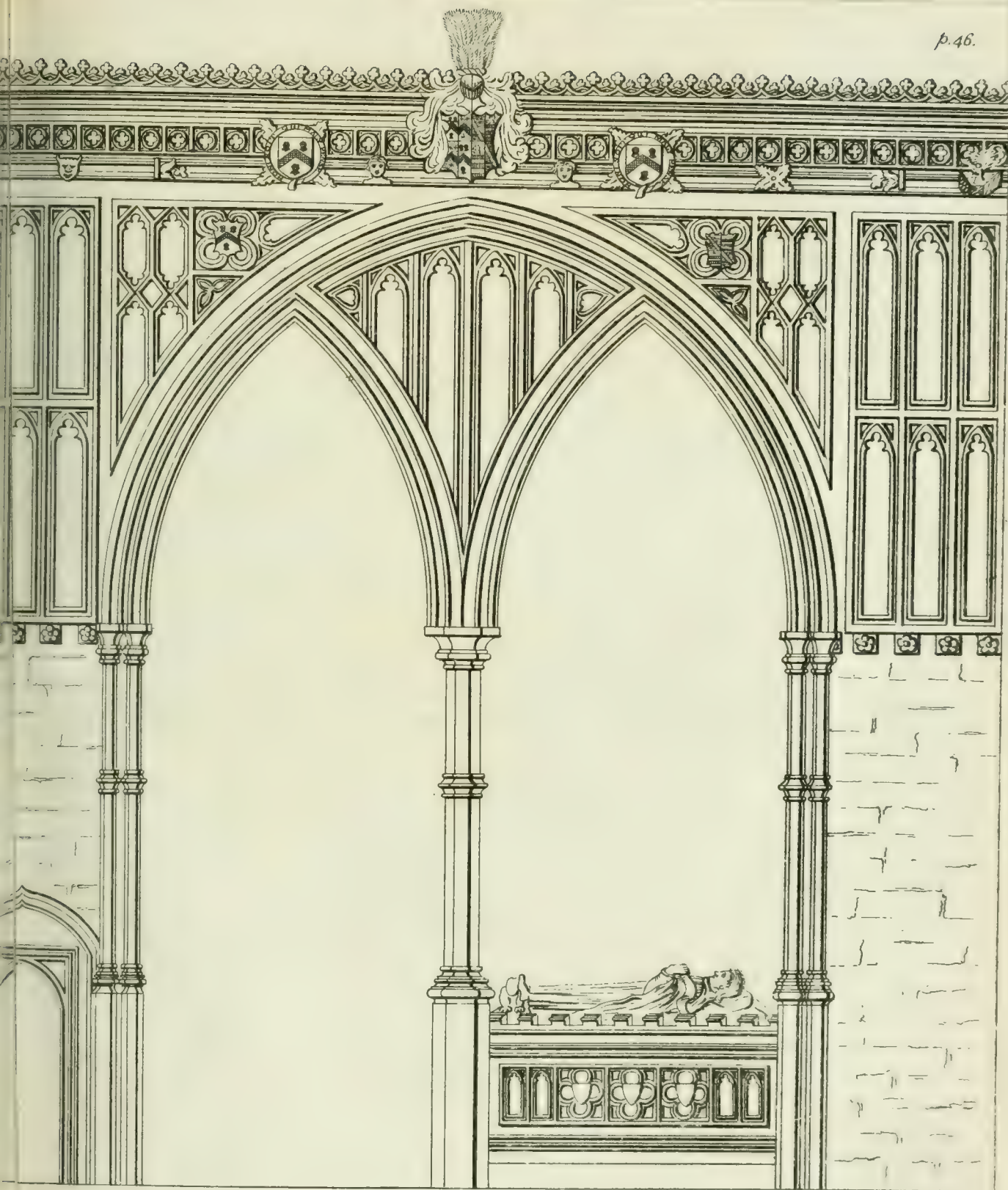
Maurice Johnson, esq. of Spalding read it differently, 1746 :

[Johannes nominatus] : ille bonus hic tumulatus : de Wenlok natus : [miles] quondam [amque] creatus : alter hujus ville : dominus merus fuit ille : spe licet indignus : anime deus esto benignus.

Mr. Anstis, in his Black Book of the Garter, Registr. p. 168. n. m. calls it a broken inscription, and refers it to lord Wenlok, made knight of the garter by Henry VI. a. r. 39. and continued by Edward IV. a. r. 3. He gives it thus, *Hic tumulatus —de Wenlok natus alter—Hujus ville dominus ille jacet indignus anima deus esto benignus.* 4 Edw. IV he was guarding the North. 7 Edw. IV. at Calais, 1467, his stall was vacated by death ; p. 178, 180, 181.

Mr. Johnson adds, “ here is an inscription somewhat of the same sense in English, as appears by what is legible, and in the same characters on the side next the chapel : but only one image under one of the two arches, lord Wenlok being gone ; the other a priest with two French ejaculations, and at the end and over head against the south wall a chevron between three crofs croflets. He might be that lord’s confessor, secretary, pursuivant, or principal attendant, and have caused this tomb to be erected.”

It does not however appear that there ever was a tomb or figure under the Eastern arch. Quere, if Lord Wenlock’s untimely end prevented the setting up one ?



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 feet

. Monument of WENLOK, in LUTON Church.

The same arms within the arch over his head, in the South spandrils and fascia ; in the North spandrils, single and quartering as below.

Twice in a garter, a chevron between three blackmoors heads.

The same in centre, impaling Barry of 6 Erm. and G. in chief, a demi lion rampant G. Quartering Or, a chevron between six crosses botone O, and on a fess between three roses, three mullets.

On a helmet and torse a plume of feathers.

On the East arch within, the chevron and crosses botone ; the quartering as before.

In the same chapel a speckled marble grey altar tomb, with a grey slab and elegant brass lady in profile under a triple canopy, her hands elevated: the brass ledge and six quatrefoil shields in lozenges at side gone.

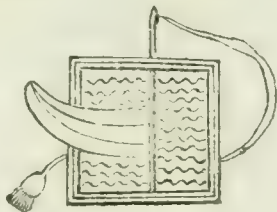
In the north wall another speckled marble altar tomb, with 3 lozenge quatrefoil shields in stone, shallow canopy at back, two brass women with scrolls praying, and a brassless scroll from a square behind.

A slab just before it had two brass busts.

A like altar tomb in the wall below it had a knight and two women with scrolls praying to the Trinity, and inscription below gone.

These altar tombs Mr. Pennant refers to the Rotherams.

In a north window in the garter A. a chevron S. between three blackmoors heads, S. *Wenlock*, quartering A. and S. in the first a lion passant G. *Hoo*. *J'bu* over a chalice in glory, *J'bu*, *Marcia* in single panes. *Hola* and a rudder frequently repeated, as here engraved, and wheat-ears O.



In another north window a large angel holds a scroll with *Ave gratia plena*.

An empty garter.

Another with *Wenlok*, impaling quarterly 1. 4. Az. a bend Or. between six cross crozlets fitché Or. 2. 3. Barry of six G. and Erm. in chief, A. a demi lion rampant G. which seems the impalement on the tomb.

A fine headless radiated figure holding in its arms a child, radiate, to which extends its hands a little pilgrim with a nimbus, under whom *Sancta - - - in salem*.

In the east window St. George and the dragon, red cross on his breast; under him five men in blue furred gowns, and a woman praying.

A half female faint. M. and I. frequent in single panes, as here.



These and the other initials have powdered these three windows. Against the east wall in brass,

Here lyeth Rowland Stop late cetezen and clotheworker of london who deceassid the xth daye of Februarie, anno 1558 and dorethe his wife deytid the xxvii of October 1565 and leste betwene them living iii sonnes and iii dawghters, to sai, Richard, Edward, James, Jone, Albas, and Marye, and the said Richard his eldest sone deytid
 the daye of anno domini

Slabs for Archibald Napier, Esq. Feb. 2, 1719, aged 40.

Sarah his wife, March 19, 1738, 68.

Elizabeth their daughter, April 25, 1723, 21.

Napier arms; a saltire engrailed between 4 roses.

A large brassless knight with sword and dagger, and lady and blank shield.

This chapel is still the burial place of the lords of the manor, and an infant son of the earl of Bute was laid in it.

A rich

A rich wooden screen opens into the north transept, where are a brass knight and two ladies, with eight boys and nine girls, and this inscription :

Pray for the soules of John Actworth squer and Ales and Amy his wifes : whiche John decessed the xvijj day of Marche the yer of our Lorde mdcxij; on whose soules Ihu have mercy. Amen.

In chief three crowns, quartering three roses; thrice, and a griffin rampant.

At the west end of the middle aile a brasless cross surmounted by figures, and old capitals illegible at the sides except at the north west angle RECTOR. This seems that given by Mr. Blomefield, p. 41.

Round a slab on a brass ledge :

[O man who e'er | thou be-
 Since Mertes shoulde trouble thee
 For when thou leest twentye sonnet to M's superare
 And so grave grebys : Ergo meritis memoreris
 Ihu mercy : Lady helpe : Mercy Ihu.

East end gone ; symbols of the evangelists at the corners.
 A lady in a wrought apron and 'ruff, six boys and one girl.

In the middle aile, headless man, woman gone :

Pray for the soules of John Lamar and Glenor his wyfe whiche Ihu decessed the xviij day of Novembre in the yere of the lord mdcxii the said Glenor decessed the — yere of our lord mib— on whose soule Ihu have mercy Amen.

In the middle aile a man and woman, two children between, and a man under them, with a man and woman, all gone :

Of your charite pray for the soule of Ann Warren doctrix - - -
 unto Thomas Warren gentleman and sumtyure wyfe - - - -
 Robert Colehill marchaunt taylor of London the - - - -
 Anne decessed the xviij dave of Maye in the yere - - - -
 lord god mdcxv on whose soule ih - - - -

In the north aisle fragments of a man, wife, and daughter in brass.

In the south aisle a slab

To the memory of
John Bettsworth, LL.D.
who departed this life
the 22d of Sept. 1779,
in the 59th year of his age.

At the west end of the south aisle, a rude stone figure of a priest on a double cushion under an arch. Mr. Blomefield saw and handled his bones. This is now railed off from the church to inclose the vault and inscription of Mrs. Morris.

This monument
is erected to the memory of Mrs. Valentinea Morris,
relict of Thomas Morris, esq.
of St. Andrew's, Holborn, deceased,
who departed this life the 28th of February, 1776,
aged 67 years.

A dutiful but much grieved daughter and sincere friend,
mourning the loss of an affectionate and tender mother,
but does not grieve as one without hope,
but relying on the promises of a merciful Saviour that she
shall meet her dear parents in the mansions of true
happiness, never to part any more, and there join the
Cherubims and Seraphims in hymns of triumph to sing
loud praises to the Almighty, and their souls to be
absorbed in the praises of their God.

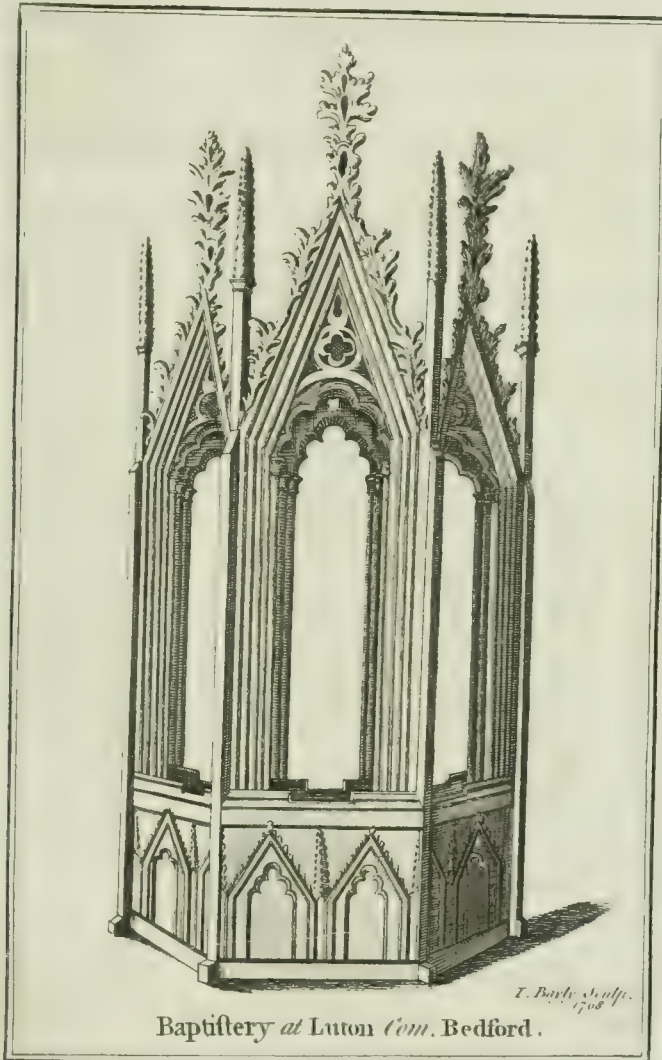
A. on a bend Az. or S. 3 dolphins naiant O. between 2 lions S.
or Az.

The south transept is considerably raised. In the window
Sca [Cathari]na, holding a sword.

The font is hexagon on steps, inclosed in a lofty hexagon
wooden frame of Gothic arches. In the centre of the roof a lion
O, and griffin V. rampant.

* Antiquary Society's minutes, 1746.

The following engraving (taken in 1768 by J. Bayley at the expence of Dr. Ducarel, who gave it in 1778 to the editors of the Gentleman's Magazine) will give our readers some idea of this singular font and its canopy.



A pipe in the top lets down water from the leads into the font &c.

Annals de Dunstable, l. 136.

The endowment of the vicarage, which has been kindly communicated by Dr. Ducarel, is here subjoined :

LUTON (Co. Bedford) Ordinatio Vicariæ.

“ Vicar’ in Eccl’ de Luton que est Abbat’ & Convent’ Sⁱ Albani auctoritate concilii ordinata est hoc modo. Vicarius habebit nomine vicarie sue omnes obventiones et omnes minutas decimas Eccl’ de Luton, et omnium Capellarum ad eam pertinentium, et omnia alia ad eandem Eccl’ et Capellas pertinentia, cum manso competententi, exceptis garbis et terra ad Ecclesiam et Capellas pertinent’; et Vicarius sustinebit omnia onera Eccle parocalia, synodalia, archidiaconalia, ordinaria et consueta. A. D. 1209.”

Reg. H. Wells, fol. 7. a. in the Bishop of Lincoln’s Registry.

VICARS from the LINCOLN Registers.

John de Wildon, 18 kal. Jan. 1316.

John de Stanfordham, 3 id. Mar. 1331.

Andrew Power, 7 id. Apr. 1349.

William de Chaunbre, 6 kal. Mar. 1349.

John Lyberd, 2 non. Aug. 1353.

Roger Burgh, 1 Mar. 1444.

John Lammier, 22 Jul. 1454.

Adrian Castellan, 5 Nov. 1492.

Edward Sheffield, 9 May, 1502.

Richard Doke, 31 Mar. 1526.

John Gwynneth, Dec. 23, 1537.

Thomas Rose, 1563.

George Mason, 1 Dec. 1558.

William Meffyn, 10 Mar. 1562.

William Herne, 18 June 1574.

—— Prior died 1779, and was buried at Repton in the county of Derby, where he was appointed head master. He was succeeded by

William Stewart, youngest son of John earl of Bute, lord and patron of the manor.

Castles were built at Lutune and Eiton [*Eaton*] to the great damage of Dunstable and the neighbourhood*. The site of that at Luton may be the bank and moat, now called *Court close*, on the south side of the church-yard before described, p. 43. The site of Eaton castle is very conspicuous also on the south side of the church there.

The register book of the fraternity or gild of the Holy Trinity at Luton in Bedfordshire, from the 19th of Henry the VIIIth to the feast of St. Michael next after the accession of king Edward the VIth, contains the accounts of that house during that period.

This fraternity was dissolved by stat. 1 Edward VI. and the next year its possessions were granted to *Randolph Bursh* and *Robert Beverle*.

This book contains many curious particulars concerning the value of lands, the price of provisions, &c. The accounts of their anniversary or yearly feasts shew the great magnificence of our ancestors in their entertainments.

The latter part contains the court rolls of the manor of Luton, from 10 Edward IV. to 6 Philip and Mary.

This curious manuscript was purchased, August 3, 1778, of Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, at the auction of Mr. Hingeston, bookseller, by Mr. James Matthews; who disposed of it to Dr. Ducarel; by whom it was presented, December 13, 1779, to Thomas Astle, esq. who has since presented it to the earl of Bute.

We have here engraved two tradesmen's tokens of this town; N° 1 from the collection of M. C. Tutet, Esq. N° 2 from that of the Rev. Mr. Southgate.



“The lord Wennelok left an heire general that was married
 “to a kinneman of Thomas Scotte, otherwise caullid Rother-
 “ham, bishop of York. He had with her yn mariage Luton
 “in Bedfordshire; and three hunderith markes of landes there-
 “about, and a faire place within the paroch of Luton caullyd
 “Somerys, the which house was sumptuously begon by the lord
 “Wennelok, but not finisched. The gatehowse of brike, a
 “very large and faire parte of the residew of the new founda-
 “tions be yet seene, and part of the olde place standeth yet.
 “It is set on a hill not farr from St. Anne’s hille, where the ab-
 “bate of St. Albanes had a litle praty place. The lorde Wen-
 “lok had much other landes that went other wayes for lak of
 “heyres males.

“One Scote, alias Rotherham, hath yit the lordships of So-
 “meriffs*.”

A stately mansion-house was begun by lord Wenlok at Luton in the reign of Edward IV. The portico, all that was finished, now remains compleat in a wood near Luton. It is one of the most beautiful specimens in brick of the florid Gothic that I remember. Lord Wenlok is buried in the church of Luton, under a magnificent altar-tomb, with an inscription in old English rhyme. There are other antiquities at Luton. In the old

* Leland’s Itin. VI. 66.

chapel at lord Bute's house is preserved a fine Gothic wainscot in oak richly sculptured, which was put up by Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity College, Oxford, in the chapel of his house at Tyttenhanger in Hertfordshire, about the year 1548. It was removed from Tyttenhanger to Luton, in intire preservation, by the family of Napier, tenants to Trinity College, in the beginning of the reign of James the First.

Luton Hoo has been in great measure rebuilt by the present possessor, and presents an extended front to the road from Whethamsted to Luton. It stands on an elevated situation, at the edge of the Bedfordshire downs, about two miles from Luton, in a well wooded park, whose outer circuit is planted with thick trees, as well as fenced by pale. The river Lea, which rises at Lea-grove in this parish, and meanders through a delightful country to Wethamsted, and thence turns off and proceeds through Hertford and Ware, navigable to Limehouse, forms at the foot of this hill an expanse of water.

The seat of the Rotherams is now a farm-house, about a mile N. W. from the town, belonging to the earl of Bute, occupied by Mr. Wilkins, and called *Farleigh*.

From Mr. PENNANT's Journey from Chester, 1782, p. 395.

From Flitton I went southwards, over a hilly and open country. Ride over Luton Downs, and reach Luton, a small dirty town, seated on the Lea; remarkable for its church and tower-steeple, prettily chequered with flint and freestone. Within is a most remarkable baptisterium*, in form of an octagon, open at the sides, and terminating in elegant tabernacle-work. In the top is a large basin, in which the consecrated water was kept, and let down by the priest into the font, by means of a pipe. On the top of the inside is a vine, guarded by a lamb from the assaults of a dragon. The vine signifies the church, protected by baptism from the assaults of the devil.

Adjoining to the church is a chapel, founded, as appears by the following lines, by John lord Wenlock :

JESU CHRIST, most of myght,
Have mercy on John le Wenlock, knight,
And of his wyffe Elizabeth,
Wch out of this world is past by death;
Wch founded this chapel here.
Helpe them with y^e harty praer;
That they may come to that place
Where ever is joy and solace†.

This lord Wenlock rose in the reign of Henry VI; was knighted, made constable of Bamburgh castle, and chamberlain to the queen. He acquired great wealth, and was able to lend his master a thousand and thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence; for which he received an assignment of the fifteenth and tenth, granted by parliament in 1456; and soon after he was rewarded with being made knight of the Garter. He valiantly supported the royal cause at the first battle of St. Alban's, and was carried out of it dreadfully wounded; yet, with the fickleness of the times, he joined the duke of York in 1459, and was of

* Engraven in Gent. Mag. 1778.

† Brit. Mus. Harl. MS. N^o 1531. fol. 15.

course attained by the Lancastrian parlement. He fought valiantly in Towton field, and received, as recompence for his former loss, the office of chief butler of England, and the stewardship of the castle and manor of Berkhamstead; and was created a baron*. He was employed by the Yorkists in several important embassies, and advanced to the great post of lieutenant of Calais. Notwithstanding all these favours, he again revolted, and joined the earl of Warwick to restore the deposed Henry. He raised forces, and joined Margaret of Anjou, before the battle of Tewkesbury. He was appointed by the general, John earl of Somerset, to the command of what was called the middle ward of the army. When Somerset, who led the van, found himself unsupported in the fierce attack he had made on the enemy, he returned, enraged, to see the cause. He found lord Wenlock, with his troops, standing in the market-place. Whether a panic had seized him, or whether, through a mutability of mind, he was meditating a new revolt, does not appear; but the earl, unable to curb his fury, rode up, and with one blow of his battle-ax clove the skull of the supposed traitor†. He was interred at Tewkesbury; and his tomb is still to be seen in that noble church.

In this chapel are several tombs: one very magnificent, in the altar-form, with a rich canopy, open beneath on each side. On the top various arms, some inclosed in a garter. On a wreath is a crest, a plume of feathers.

On the tomb lies the effigies of William Wenlock, in the habit of a shaven priest; his hands close as if in prayer; beads hang from them; and on a label from his mouth is a small shield of a chevron between three crocket Gules, and these words:

Salve Regína Mater miserecordie
Jesu fili Dei miserere mei.

* Dugdale's Baron. II. 264.

† Halle's Chr. xxix.

On the side which opens into the chapel is this inscription :

In Wenlok brad I, in this toun lordschipes had I.
 Her am I now layed, Cristes moder helpe me, Lady.
 Under thes stones, for a tyme, schal I reste my bones.
 Deye not I ned ones myghtful God graunt me thy wones.
 Ave.

On the other side, in the chancel.

Will's sic tumulatus de Wenlok natus
In ordine presbyteratus.
Alter hujus ville : dominus Someris fuit ille
Hic licet indignus : anime Deus esto benignus.

This William was prebend of Brownfwood prebendary, in the church of St. Paul's, London, in 1363; before which he had been rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn. In 1379, Richard II. made him custos of the hospital of Farle, in Bedfordshire *. He died in 1392, and was buried here in pursuance of his will. By the garter, in which one of the coats of arms is included, it is evident that the tomb was erected by the founder of the chapel. This also directs us to the origin of lord Wenlock. It is most likely that his father was related to this prebend, and that he left his possessions to him; and that lord Wenlock, in the height of his prosperity, paid this ostentatious compliment to the memory of his kinsman.

In the middle is an altar tomb of shell marble, with the brass plate of a woman.

In the wall, beneath two arches, are the tombs, I think, of the Rotherhams, owners of this chapel after the Wenlocks. On one had been an inscription to a Rotherham, who had married Catherine, daughter of a lord Grey; and was himself nephew to Scot, alias Rotherham, archbishop of York.

* See Blomfield's Collectanea, article LUTON.

The following odd medley of English and Latin merits transcribing. It is on the tomb of John Ackworth, Esquire, who died in 1513; and is represented here with his two wives, eight sons, and nine daughters.

O man, who eer thow be, Timor Mortis shulde trouble the;
For when thow leest wenyft,
Veniet te
Mors superare.

And so - - - - - grave grevys
Ergo Mortem memorare
Jesu mercy: Lady helpe: Jesu mercy.

Near the altar is a large mutilated figure in the wall, in a priestly habit, with a pastoral staff, or a crozier, lying on him. He was an abbot, and probably of St. Alban's, for the abbots had a seat near this town*. The chancel appears to have been rebuilt by Abbot Wethamsted; whose motto, *Val les ba bun da bunt val les*, is to be seen on the walls.

Part of this place was said to have been bestowed by king Offa on the monks of St. Alban's. Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloucester had the patronage of the church; which they bought from him in 1166 for eighty marks, and kept in their own hands till they were compelled to appoint a vicar. The purchase was in the time of abbot Robert†. It appears that this place, Houghton, and Potesgrave, had been bestowed on the monastery, for the support of the kitchen for the guests. This is seen in the charter of confirmation, made by king John, in the first year of his reign‡.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a vicarage in the gift of the earl of Bute.

Luton Ho, the seat of that nobleman, lies near the London road; about three miles from the town. I lament my inability to

* Ieland, Itin. VI. 63.

† Chauncey, 438.

‡ Dugdale, Mon. I. 179. Henry I. had confirmed the same. In his charter the names are mis-spelt. See Chauncey, 424.

record his taste and magnificence; but alas! the useful talent, *Principibus placuisse viris*, has been unfortunately denied to me. I must therefore relate the antient story of the favoured spot. In the twentieth of Edward I. it was possessed by Robert *, who took the addition of de Hoo, from the place; which signifies a high situation. His grandson, Thomas, was created lord Hoo and Hastings by Henry VI. in 1447. He, if no mistake is made in the account, settled two parts of the tithes on the abbey of St. Alban's, for the use of strangers. Lord Hoo left only daughters. From one, who married Sir Geofry Bullein, was descended queen Elizabeth. I do not discover the time in which the tower in Luton park was built. It is an ancient structure, of flint and Tottenhoe-stone intermixed.

About two miles to the north-east of Luton Hoo is the village of Sommeris, where, as Leland informs us, lord Wenlock had begun sumptuously a house, but never finished it; that the gate-house of brick was very fair and large. The gateway and part of a tower are yet to be seen. In the last are fourteen or fifteen brick steps; and there was originally a hole, or rather pipe, which conveyed the lowest whisper from bottom to top. Part of this, and of the other building, was pulled down by Sir John Napier, about forty years ago. Leland also acquaints us, that those estates of lord Wenlock passed, by marriage of an heir general † of his to a relation of Thomas Scot, alias Rotherham, archbishop of York from 1480 to 1500: a prelate remarkable for nepotism, and the preferment of his kindred by marriage, and other ways ‡. This family assumed the name of Rotherham, and flourished here for some centuries. John was sheriff of the county in the seventeenth of Edward IV. and others, in after-times, enjoyed the same honor ||. Luton Hoo and this place became the property of the

* Chauncy. 3. 2.

† Leland VI. 63.

‡ Godwin, Pref. Angl. 70.

|| Fuller's British Worthies, 123, 124.

Napiers ; from them they passed to Mr. Hearn, who sold them to the earl of Bute.

“ The tower at Luton is said to be of great antiquity, and from the semblance of the red and yellow paveings to those in the font in the church, it is computed to have been about the same time, which is 500 years ago, and that it was the summer residence of the abbot of St. Alban’s, before Henry VIII. alienated the revenues of that abbey. It was many years afterwards purchased by the family of Napier, who were descended from a noble family of that name in Scotland, and came into England about the time that James I. ascended the throne. It is now the property of the earl of Bute.

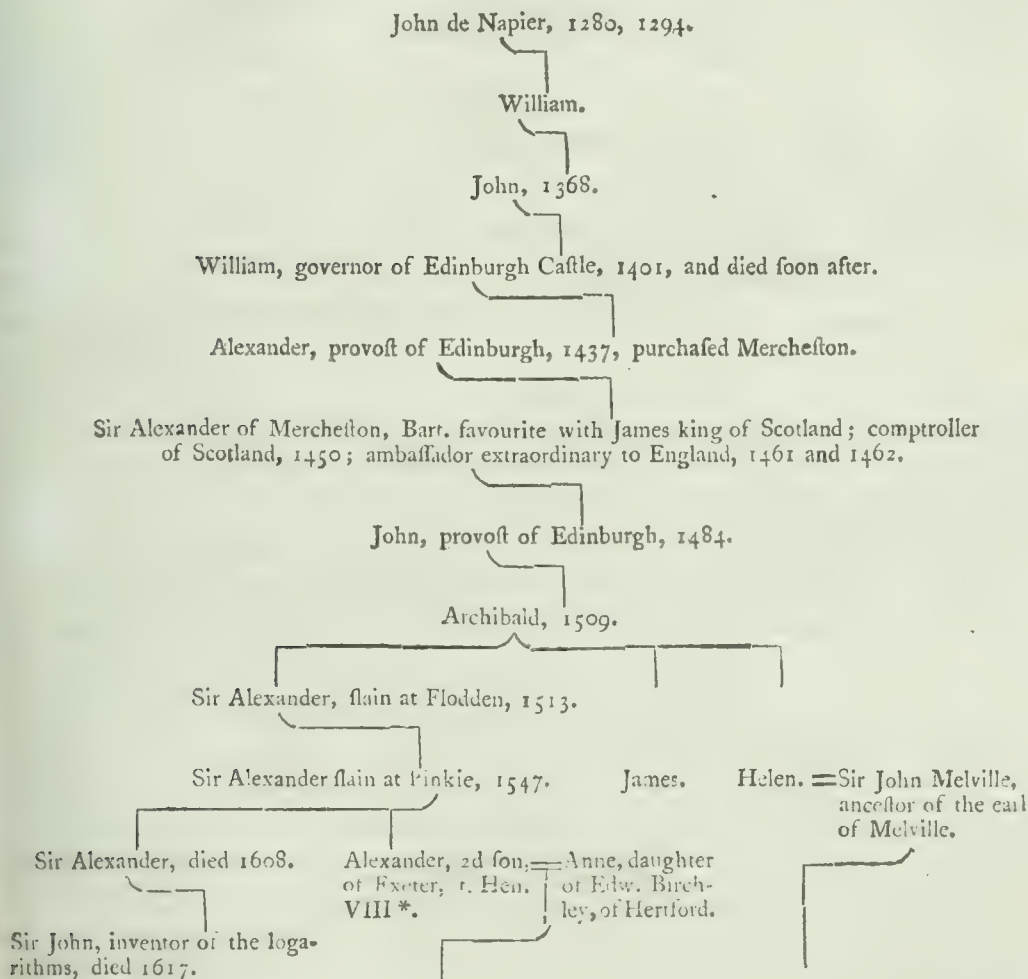
The tower has been very high, and of great strength, and before the invention of gunpowder impregnable. There was a cavity in the wall called a whispering pipe, from the bottom to the top, which was intire before Sir John Napier began to pull down the tower, about forty years ago, part of which now remains, and also the walls of the chapel, and other ruins, which have been very extensive.”

Account of this tower under the view of it by Paul Sandby, Esq. in the Virtuosi’s Museum, Pl. 4.

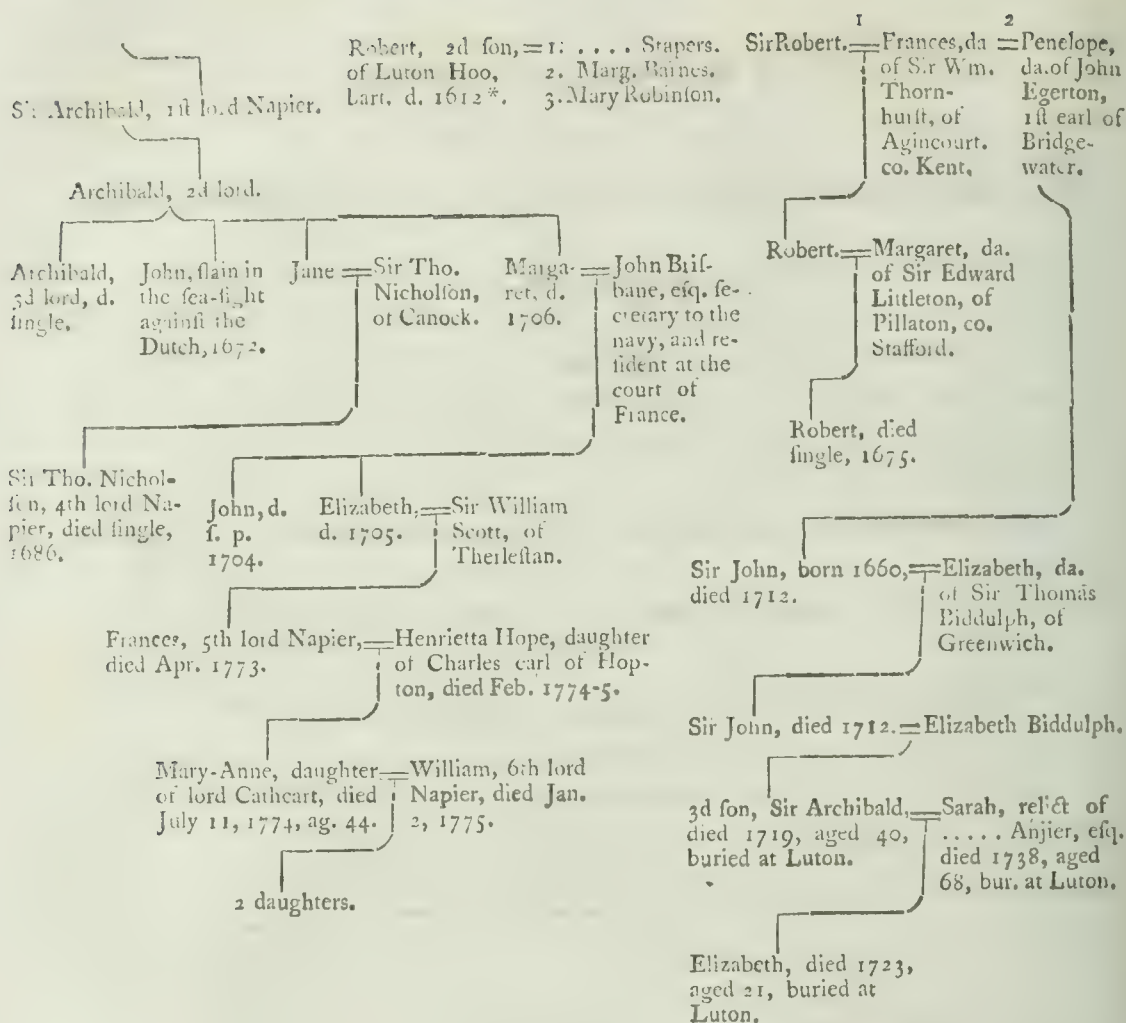
P E D I G R E E

P E D I G R E E O F N A P I E R.

[From Mr. Hutchins's History of Dorset, II. 477, and the vouchers there cited.]



* Douglas (Peerage of Scotland, p. 508) says this Alexander (whom the certificate calls alias *Sandy*) settled in the county of Bedford, where his posterity still subsist with lustre. But the truth seems to be, that he settled first at Exeter, and marrying into a Hertfordshire family, of whom some were bailiffs and burgettes of Hertford, 1583, 1593, (Chauncy, p. 246, 247, 248) his second son Robert got footing in the adjoining county of Bedford.



* He purchased the estate at Luton, with the fine seat and park antiently belonging to the family of Hoo, whence it has its name. He was knighted by James I. in his progress, 1611, and further advanced to the dignity of baronet, 1612. His son Robert surrendered his patent, that the dignity might be referred to himself and his two sons by his second lady; but dying before the patent passed the seals, his son John was created again by Charles II. 1660, according to the intent of the patent. He was knight of the shire for the county of Bedford in this reign, and died 1612 under a commission of lunacy, two falls from a horse having impaired his understanding.

A D D I T I O N S T O L U T O N.

IN the time of Robert, eighteenth earl of St. Albans (between 1151 and 1166) the church of *Luiton* abounded with parishioners (*parochialibus copiosa*) and was richly endowed. The lands, as well as the church, belonging to the fee of the earl of Gloucester, were violently misapplied (*in officii militaris officium redacta*) by one William, the chamberlain, who had given the earl of Gloucester 10 marks for this purpose. How this happened, and how abbot Robert recovered this church (*qualemve introitum præfatus Robertus abbas habuerit in banc ecclesiam*) is thus related by Matthew Paris.

On the death of the said Robert earl of Gloucester, his son William succeeded to his estate. While they continued faithful servants to king Stephen, he gave earl Gilbert his right to the church of Luiton and the lands thereto belonging, and put him into possession thereof by Geoffrey de Watervile, who sent William de Querceto to Luiton to represent him on this occasion. This donation was seen and heard by numbers. But William the Chamberlain, a married layman, had taken possession of the church, and made the free lands of the church a military fief (*ecclesie libertatem redigcrat in servitium officii militaris.*) Earl Gilbert knowing this to be unreasonable, with the king's leave gave the aforesaid church and all its lands, which had been unjustly seized by William the chamberlain in frankalmoigne (*sicut advocatus dedit & concessit in elemosynam*) to his kinsman, Gilbert de Cymmay, clerk, king's chaplain, intending thereby to restore the liberty of ecclesiastical privileges. The king and the earl accordingly

cordingly presented Cymmay to Alexander bishop of Lincoln, desiring him to grant to him the said church, and admit him parson thereof (*ei appersonare*). The bishop replied he was unwilling to remove, except in a legal manner, William the chamberlain from the church, though he had taken possession of it by violence, and appointed him and Cymmay a hearing. William did not appear, but sent a message that he would not appear before the bishop about a church which he did not hold in frankalmoigne, but hereditarily for military service. Another hearing was fixed, but nothing done. The bishop, unwilling to condemn an absent man, appointed a third in the town of Luiton, where William lived, that he might have no excuse. In the mean time the bishop of Lincoln received orders from the bishop of Ostia, then legate in England, to enquire whether the land held by William belonged to the church of Luiton, and, if it did, to restore the church and lands to its ecclesiastical rights. This order was delivered to Cymmay. When the day for the third hearing came, William as usual did not appear; but a king's writ issued to the people of Luiton to enquire if the land belonged to the church. The like precept came from the bishop, and it was certified and sworn to by all, that from the first building of the church, five acres in Luiton were given to it in frankalmoigne, and others afterwards bought by the parsons of the church (*a personis ecclesie*); and so the church and all the land was held in frankalmoigne till the time of the last William the chamberlain, who turned the liberties of the church into military fief. Whereupon William was dispossessed, and the church seized into the hands of the bishop, who, upon William de Cymmay applying for his presentation, referred it to a meeting to be held at Oxford, where, upon full proof, he was put into possession of the church, with its lands, and all other appurtenances. Not long after, Gilbert earl of Gloucester, to whom

whom the right of advowson of the church with its lands had been granted, revolting from Stephen, the king gave the whole town of Luton, with all the church fee therein, to Robert Wandari, one of his adherents, whereby Gilbert de Cymmay could by no means be compelled to hold the church of him; because he before held it of his kinsman the earl of Gloucester. After quiet possession of the church for sixteen years, he fell ill of a dropsy, and was given over by the physicians. In this situation abbot Robert frequently visiting him, opened to him his desire to have the church of Luiton. Cymmay consented, and made over all his right to Richard archdeacon of Bedford, and forthwith to prevent further application of every kind, presented (*impersonatum substitui fecit*) a nephew of the abbot named Geoffrey, with the consent of the archdeacon and Richard de Wandari, who was related to the abbot. Gilbert de Cymmay and his son William became monks at St. Alban's, and the former soon after died. On his death abbot Robert, considering that Richard de Wandari's grant from the crown gave him only a temporary right, went to the earl of Gloucester, and never ceased importuning him till he got confirmed by him to the church of St. Alban for ever the church of Luiton, and all that William the chamberlain held of his fee in the soke of Luiton, and in Hertefwelle, Badelesdune, and Potesgrave, by the service of half a knight's fee, which the said William the chamberlain used to perform to his father, on condition that William's wife should hold all her dowry lands for her life of the church of St. Albans, at the accustomed service; and after her decease, the church of St. Alban on the same terms. For this grant the abbot gave the earl 80 marcs, and the earl was to guarantee it to the abbot, or get it to be holden by the same tenure of any who might unjustly seize it, or restore the money. The abbot, at the desire of the king, the earl, and many of the nobility,

bility, permitted the woman to hold, not only her dower, but the land held by her husband, though he nor she had no title to it.

In process of time, as the land had been made a military fief, the earl of Gloucester remitted it for 30 marcs paid him by the abbot, and laid his grant on the altar at St. Albans. The abbot immediately got it confirmed by king Stephen, by the interest of Balderic *de sigillis*, to whom, at the king's desire, he granted two parts of the said church to be held of him in chief (*principaliter*), a third part to his nephew Jeffrey, and the land to Adam, clerk of the said church. In the mean time the woman died, and all her lands fell in to the abbot and monks of St. Albans without any obstruction. A dispute arose touching a little piece of land anciently given to the church of Luiton in frankalmoigne, between abbot Robert and one Henry, *conversum de hospitali*, and having been more than once heard before the king's justices, it was at last referred to a jury at Luiton, who being bribed by Henry made a false return, that the land never belonged to the church; so he kept possession of it, but soon after came to an untimely end*.

Henry II. on his accession, enquiring after the crown lands, a jury, misled by the authority of older men (*antiquorum assertionibus*), returned on oath that the church of Luiton belonged to the crown, being informed by many persons that the old church had been built upon royal demesne, and therefore was in the king's gift; but that being entirely taken down, the present was erected on the earl of Gloucester's fee. Upon this the king seized it by Richard archdeacon of Poitiers, and dispossessed Balderic *de sigillo* and Adam the clerk. At the abbot's importunity it was however restored to his custody till the matter was ascertained.

* Vit. 23 ab. St. Alb. p. 67, 68.

The abbot applied to the archdeacon, who had the king's ear, or was his confessor (*regis quasi auricularius*), to persuade him to give it up, which he did on condition of having two parts of it held by Balderic and Adam made over to him, to which the abbot in his dilemma (*in disiecto positus*) though not strictly conformable to the canons, consented. Not long after the king being at Clarendon, the abbot, by intreaties and promises, intermixed with threats of law and the martyr's vengeance, prevailed on him to give and confirm the church of Luiton and Hoc-ton (*Houghton*), with all appurtenances, in free and perpetual alms, to the then abbot and the convent of St. Alban *.

* Vit. 23 ab. St. Alb. p. 70.

Compositio facta inter episcopum Lincolnensem & abbatem S^ci Albani.

Universis S^ce Matris ecclesiæ filiis ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit. Richardus Dei permissione Saresberienſis ecclesiæ minister humilis, & Willielmus & Richardus ejusdem permissione de Westmonasterio & de Waltham abbates, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra quod cum inter episcopum Lincolnensem Hugonem secundum ex una parte & Gulielmum abbatem & conventum ex altera, coram diversis iudicibus auctoritate literarum domini Papæ Honorii tertii super diversis petitionibus quæſtiones mutue verterentur, viz. coram me Saresberienſi episcopo & conjudicibus mei, super ordinatione vicariæ ecclesiæ de Luituna: Item coram nobis Westmonasterii & Waltham abbatibus & priore S^ce Trinitatis, London', super subjectione cellarum de Beauvoir, de Hertford & de Bello loco, & super taxatione vicariæ de Luituna, & super custodia ejusdem cum vacaret, & super appropriatione omnium ecclesiar' in quibus jura pontificalia non habent abbates S^ci Albani, & assignatione vicariar' in eisdem, necnon & custodiis earundem ecclesiarum & vicariar' cum eas vacare contigerit: Item coram abbate de Sibeton & conjudicibus suis super portione quam dicti abbates & conventus tenent in proprios usus in ecclesia de Luitona: Tandem recepta die pacis inter eos reformandæ post mutuum tractatum (nobis mediantibus inter eos) amicabiliter habitum; Episcopus Lincoln' per literas capituli sui de rato speciales ad componendum, & abbas S^ci Albani per literas capituli sui de rato similiter speciales ad componendum, procuratores constituti super omnibus præmissis petitionibus & querelis, ad reformandam amicabiliter pacem inter eos & cor' ecclesias pro se & pro capitulis suis simpliciter & absolute nostræ se subjecerunt ordinationi, promittentes solemniter coram nobis & multis aliis in verbo Dei quod nostræ starent in hac parte irrefragabiliter ordinationi. Nos igitur, Deum habentes præ oculis, & utriusque ecclesiæ prospicientes in posterum paci & tranquillitati, pacem inter eos amicabilem providimus & ordinavimus in hunc modum; scilicet, de vicaria ecclesiæ de Luitona (cujus occasione super cæteris mota est controversia) sic erit. Quod in ecclesia de Luitona perpetua ordinetur vicaria. Ita scilicet quod qui pro tempore erit vicarius habebit nomine perpetuæ vicariæ omnes obventiones & omnes minutas decimas ecclesiæ de Luitona & omnium capellarum ad eum pertinentium, & omnia alia ad eandem ecclesiam & capellas pertinentia, cum manso competenti, exceptis gubis & terra ad ecclesiam & ad capellas pertinent'; & inde vicarii sustinebunt omnia onera ecclesiæ parochialia, synodalia, archidiaconalia, ordinaria, & consueta sicut vicarii. Vicarii autem in ecclesia de Luitona successive instituendi præsentabuntur episcopo Lincolnensi & successoribus suis ab abbate & conventu S^ci Albani vel a conventu vacante abbacia. Episcopus vero & successores sui idoneos viros sibi præsentatos sine moræ dispendio & sine difficultate admittere tenentur. Habebit autem episcopus & successores sui plenam jurisdictionem in ecclesia de Luitona & custodiam ejusdem vicariæ cum vacaverit. Ib. p. 130. 131.



L U T O N H O O,

THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF BUTE.

(From the GENERAL EVENING POST, Nov. 18, 1783.)

THOUGH this residence of Lord Bute is in a country far from eminently agreeable, and has not the least pretension to much beauty of exterior; yet we know not many places, on any account, preferable to it, either for curiosity or use; where, either the artist for luxurious accommodation can more profitably speculate, or where the traveller, after elegant amusement, can more rationally admire.

The ground is tame indeed, but it has been adorned by Brown. The house, built at different dates, and by different men, is deformed with all the difference that can be in materials and arrangements; but the principal and finishing hand has been put to it by Adam.

He erected something like an architectural facade on the principal mass of the structure, and at the gable end of it; and formed such a suite of rooms, as in grandeur of dimensions, and in luxury of decoration, are not often to be equalled.

The library, if inferior only to Blenheim, is the most magnificent receptacle for books which Europe can shew in the possession of any private individual. It is a suite of three rooms, beautifully shaped, together making a length of 146 feet. The books, at once abundantly numerous, scarce, and rare, are well arranged; interspersed with pictures that are fine, and different

philosophical instruments that are splendid or original. There are bejoes, cork models of the arch of Constantine, and various antique buildings, maps, &c. &c.

The saloon is superb; it measures 60 feet by 36; and is as delightful as silk furniture, immense mirrors, and excellent pictures, can make it.

The pictures, both here and in the library, are many of them undoubted originals, and some of them by masters who are in England not often met with: so that, added to *chef d'œuvres* of Guido, Caravaggio, the two Poussins, Caracci, Rubens, Cuyp, Swannivelt, Vandevelde, Claude, Bassan, Titian, and Zuccarelli, you meet with wonderful performances by Velasquez, Libari, Griffier, Tempesta, Vecchio, and Bufiri.

The cielings are fabulous subjects, in small compartments, by Biondi, Zucchi, and Hamilton, the successful editor of Mrs. Siddons.

The candlabra in the saloon are Michael Angelo's, on the pedestals of Adam.

The rest of the house is in the same great style; there is a large suite of apartments for visitors, with two dressing-rooms to each bed-chamber, with servants' rooms communicating, &c. &c.

The passages are floored with stucco. Sea green is the prevailing colour of the furniture. The stoves throughout the house are of Brodie's manufacture. On the stair-case there is a piece of furniture, not so usual as it ought to be, a wind-dial.

Of the objects that gain some value by adventitious circumstances, are the following; a female head, painted by lady Wright; a carpet, worked by lady Mary Wortley Montagu; and two cabinets, given by her ladyship, which she had received from the king of Sardinia.

There is also a barrel organ, - on the largest scale perhaps ever made, performing 480 pieces of music; there being no less than

60 barrels belonging to the instrument, and on every barrel eight compositions fixed.

Of ground at Luton Hoo, there are, in all, about 1400 acres; of which, deducting 100 acres farm, 70 of ornamented ground, and four acres each for the botanical and kitchen garden, the remainder is in the park.

The ground, it has been said, is not over-rich in character; the inequalities are not very striking; it is, however, well planted, and made the most of by Brown.

The water is one of the best features in the place. It is the river Lea, which rises four miles above Luton, and passes for more than two miles through lord Bute's grounds. In its course it forms into two cascades, one of a ten feet fall, the other of thirty, and both perpendicular. The width and colour of the stream are both sufficiently good for the purposes of landscape decoration.

The botanical garden, in every part but in the morais and the aquatic plants, is very complete. The rock is excellent: the conservatory is perhaps the most perfect in the kingdom; there are in it three divisions of sixty feet each, with breadth and width in proportion.

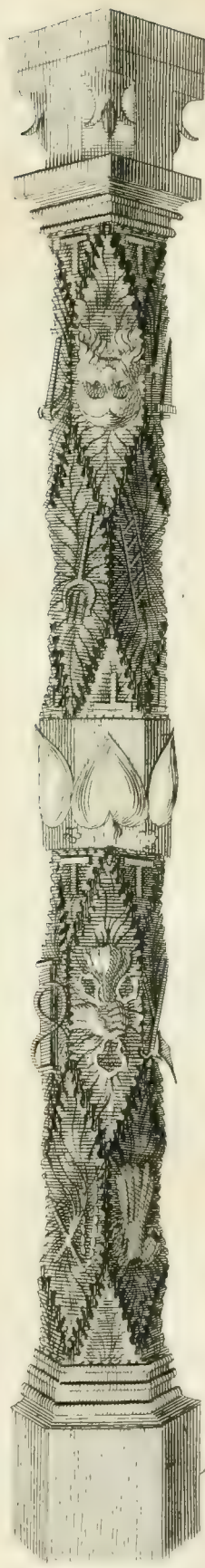
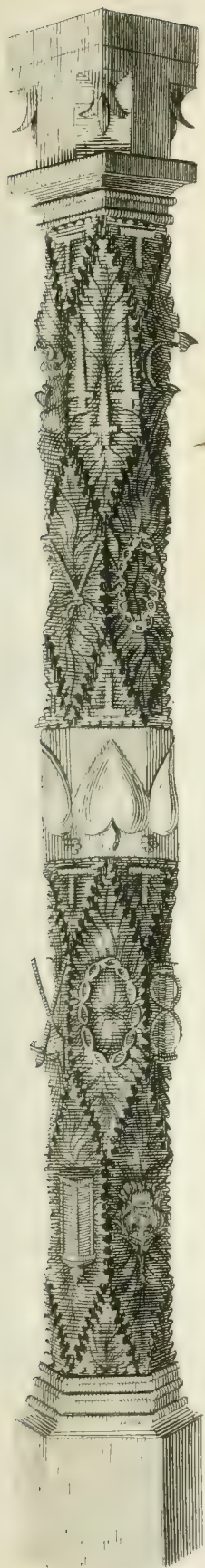
Excepting the king's residence at Kew, a botanical garden is an appendage peculiar to this place¹; and his lordship, with a liberal zeal for science, has given orders that it is to be open to all comers. And, for the student's aid, there is a catalogue of the plants, arranged according to the system of Linnæus, with both the Latin and the common English names.

On this occasion it would be an unjustifiable obstruction of proper fame, were it not to be mentioned, that lord Bute's botanical skill was highly prized by Linnæus, and that this great philosopher has, according to custom, a new plant by the name of **STUART**.

¹ Some others might be added; particularly Dr. Pitcairne's at Ilington, and the late Dr. Fothergill's at Upton now destroyed.

In short, an air of letters, ease, and elegance, is prevalent throughout this place. Every thing, however costly, however rare, looks usable and in use; the mind of the owner has informed the whole, and in it many excellent perfections are discovered, which, from unpretending outside, from the want of bustling into notoriety, the spectator was not led to expect.





P A R T I C U L A R S
RELATIVE TO THE
TOWN AND ABBEY OF DUNSTAPLE.

Extracted from the ANNALES DE DUNSTAPLE,

Published by HEARNE, 1733.

A. D. 1135.

VOL. I. p. 23.

HENRY I. died, having founded Reading, Cirencester, and Dunstaple* priories.

1203. JOHN.

Richard, canon of Merton, deacon, elected prior of Dunstaple†; ordained, Sunday Sept. 21; celebrated his first mass on Michaelmas-day. p. 48.

1203. He went to Rome the beginning of February for the king, and returned about St. James's-day with the abbot de Casemare, legate to the pope, to settle differences with France, which not succeeding, through the fault of France, he returned, and laid that kingdom under interdict. The king restored to us the lordship of Hocun, with the profits, about Whitsuntide, and gave us a three-days fair in May.

1204. The king gave and confirmed to us his houses and gardens at Dunstaple. p. 49.

* Robert, bishop of Hereford, is one of the witnesses to the foundation charter, and he was not made bishop till 1131. Tanner, p. 2. See the history of the foundation, Mon. Ang. II. 132. Inspecimus of Hen. II. confirming the foundation charter, ibid. 133. Inspecimus of Rich. II. Hearne's Chartul. p. 693.

† He was the second prior. See the list annexed to these extracts. He is supposed to have first compiled these annals, till his death, 1242, and a Chartulary of Dunstaple, from which Hearne published some extracts.

1205. Galf. de Cauceis gave us *Bradburn* church in September, and died in May following.

Anor Morbanc gave us one moiety of great *Brickhill* church. We settled about the prior at *Rokesbac*, and the yearly receipts and business of the Almoner and Sacrist.

Thomas, formerly prior here, died this year.

1206. In February we lost our lands in *Hoctun*.

Richard, our prior, was, by John cardinal-deacon and legate, made visitor of all the religious in Lincoln diocese, except the Templars, Hospitalers, Præmonstratensians, and Cisterians. p. 50.

1207. King John had one-thirteenth through England, and we gave 100 marks besides presents to the sheriff, and 11 marks fine of our demesne.

Altars in our church dedicated to St. Mary, Sts. Frehemund, Nicholas, and James.

1208. In March, begun our almonry; finished it before St. Luke's-day. p. 52.

1209. Agreed with W. Cantilupe for lands in *Shortgrave*. p. 53.

1210. Many of our houses blown down. p. 55.

On Martinmas-night our prior saw in a vision two Jews, who said Antichrist would be born 40 years from that time*. p. 56.

We carried a cause in the king's court against Henry Brun, about the moiety of *Pullockesbulle* church.

The king caused Galf. de Norwich, a faithful innocent man at Dunstaple, to be seized by the earl of Salisbury. p. 57.

1212. King John raising an army, the borough of Dunstaple furnished 1 *lorica*, 9 *loricellæ*, and 12 *perpuncta*, or doublets. p. 59.

July, we obtained the king's writ for recovery of *Octun* (*Hocton*); and on Magdalen-day were publicly put in possession of it by the king's bailiff, and had 7 *bigates* of hay. The day before St. James's we were deprived of it by the esquires † of

* *Anno quadragesimo sequenti.*

† *Armigeri.*

Hugh de Gurney, and upon complaint the king and Jeofrey Fitz Piers, justice, and their bailiffs, denied that we held it by the king's authority : referred to the archbishop and legate, and then to the former and Hugh bishop of Lincoln, the pope's delegates ; in the mean time the war broke out. p. 63.

About Easter many miracles were wrought here by God and St. Frehemund, king and martyr.

In autumn, our sub-prior Alexander was chosen prior of Caldwell *. p. 65.

In September the pope sent 3 persons to preach up a crusade, and our prior acted for them in the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Herts. p. 66.

1213.

The town of Dunstaple burnt by accident.

The church dedicated on St. Luke's-day by Hugh II. bishop of Lincoln. p. 69.

1215.

Prior Richard, after assisting at the council of Lateran, staid a year to study divinity at Paris. p. 73.

The earl of Chester besieged Mountforrel castle †, but the barons under the earl of Perche, &c. passing through Dunstaple, spared neither widows nor churches. p. 80.

1217. HENRY III.

We compounded in the king's court for the church of St. Peter at Bedford, and gave one-tenth of our revenues for the Holy Land. p. 85.

The abbot of Ramsay and Stephen Segrave, and four others, itinerant justices, came to Dunstaple, and took the people's oath of allegiance to Henry. p. 87.

* Near Bedford ; a priory of the order of the Holy Cross, founded in the reign of John. Tanner, p. 8.

† Then in the hands of the French. The earl of Perche raised the siege. Rapin, III. 176.

1219.

Before the same justices at Bedford we compounded with Gregory for stopping up a way. John, junior, recognized our right to half an acre. We entered a plea * against Adam for land belonging to the church of *Stodham*, and against Felicia for the land of *Burgard*; and got our return against Henry Bunyun for the land of John Travayl, and withdrew our writ of *mort d'ancestre* against William de Husebume, and our writ of right against Margaret; proved our right to hold a court at Dunstaple for pleas of the crown by the evidence of the county courts of Bucks and Bedford; Ralph de Bray and Robert de Wiltone, sheriffs, being then present †. p. 88, 89.

Prior Richard on St. Bennet's day held the court here before the usual justices itinerant, the justices Stephen and Maurice being his assessors; the oaths run thus, "*hoc audis, domne prior justiciarie S. Petri de Dunstaple*," &c. Pleas of the crown held for *tresor trove* against Geof. Maschun, *novel disseisin*, prison-breaking, *de morte multorum*, and dower. p. 90.

An agreement between prior Richard and William prior and the convent of Snellethale, c. Bucks, about tithe of Thomas Mansel's land in *Senle*, granted to the latter ‡.

1220.

Robert, bishop of Lismore, on St. Alphage's day dedicated the church of Stodham and five altars in it, and a large church-yard, with a yearly remission of sins for 20 days: and the year before dedicated at Dunstaple an altar of the Holy Cross and all angels, and a parochial altar § to John the Baptist; and on Holy Cross day *Chaggrave* church with yearly remission of sins for 20 days, and soon after *Pullockhill* church to St. James. p. 91.

Hugh bishop of Lincoln that year and month held a visitation here. p. 92.

* *Cirografum fecimus.*

† *Tunc presentibus & invitis.* q. unwilling to allow our right.

‡ Chartulary, p. 680.

§ *Altare parochia.*

The burgesſes of Bedford petitioned againſt us for freedom from toll, which gave us ſome trouble; but at laſt it was dropped by adjournment *ſine die* *. p. 93.

Being ſummoned to the king's court by writ of *præcipias*, by Ralph, clerk of St. Peter's, Bedford, touching that church, we appealed to *regem warentum* †, and came off by adjournment *ſine die*. ‡ p. 93.

The prior paid into the exchequer the fine of Stephen Vinitter † and his ſon § Peter, as is regiſtered in the rolls, 4 Henry. p. 94.

He agreed with Margaret de Buckleſhore and her ſiſters: regiſtered before the juſtices in the King's Bench. He obtained tythe of hay againſt many of the pariſhioners.

In Oſtober Hugh biſhop of Lincoln ordained and taxed vicarages at *Stodham*, *Totternbo*, *Chaugrave*, *Segenbo*, and *Huffeburn*, for the canons of Dunſtiple ||.

* *Libere ſine die receſſimus.*

† So the original. The king's warrant, I take it, who was then under age.

‡ Elie le Vinitour has a braſs in St. Peter's church at St. Alban's. This ſeems to have been an old family in theſe parts.

§ Hearne ſupplies *ſilii* before *fui*. *Vinitour* may be a name of office, ſc. *vinedreſſer*.

|| *Vicaria eccleſiæ de Stodham debet conſiſtere in toto altaragio eccleſiæ et croſta Viviani quæ continet circiter ſeptem acras: ſalvis priori de dicto altaragio una marca, et decimis agnorum: valet autem prædicta vicaria per communem æſtimationem ſex marcas; et eccleſia totalis viginti.*

Totalis eccleſia de Toternbo valet duodecim marcas; vicaria vero quinque: quæ conſiſtit in toto altaragio ejusdem eccleſiæ et redditu decem denariorum de terra Ricardi Gower, et manſo præſbyteri, et medietate decimæ de ſæno totius parochiæ.

Vicaria eccleſiæ de Chaugrave valet quinque marcas et dimidium; totalis eccleſia quindecim, dicta vero vicaria conſiſtit in toto altaragio et manſo præſbyteri, cum gardino, et majori croſta ex parte occidentis; quæ eſt quatuor acrarum.

Vicaria eccleſia de Segenbo valet quinque marcas et dimidiam. Et conſiſtit in toto altaragio et manſo quod eſt ex parte occidentis: ſalva priori de dicto altaragio decima agnorum. Valet autem totalis eccleſia quindecim marcas.

Vicaria de Huffeburne valet quinque marcas et quatuor ſolidos, et conſiſtit in toto altaragio et manſo cum croſta et prato ex parte auctrali. Valet autem totalis eccleſia duodecim marcas. Et ſciendum, quod prior ſuſtinebit onera quoad hoſpiciũ archidiaconi; et ſuſtentionem in libris, et cancellis, et veſtimentis, uſenſiliis et tallagiis pro ſua portione. Alia onera ſuſtinebit vicarius, p. 95, 96. See alſo theſe endowments from the Chartulary in Hearne, p. 677.

The

The prior carried a cause against Richard de Stépingele, by the king's writ *de ultima præsentatione*, and against Alice Martel, by writ of dower for lands in *Bokelesbore*.

We paid 3 marks *carvage* to the king *. p. 98.

Peter de Nerbone and his son John gave us half a hide in *Se-genbo*, paying a corrody for John's life; but Richard de Litlington troubling us for it in the county, we put a stop to his complaints by paying him 5*l.* and to another complainant 3 marks.

Peter de Nerbone died the same year. p. 102.

1221.

Prior Richard sued some, and then all the burgesſes of Dunſtiple, for tythe of trade wherever carried on †, and of hay and mills, and for certain offerings, concerning which a composition was made before John archdeacon of Bedford, and read and approved by the people in the church of Dunſtiple; and confirmed by the pope's delegates, that all should pay tythe of trade, and thrice a year sentence be published against those who withheld that of hay and mills without delay; and the old custom touching offerings held: the people to pay God's pence ‡ to the repair of the church for ever; and the burgesſes, as often as the prior required, give bond into his hands for their fine §. p. 105.

Moffy, son of Brun, a Jew, sued the prior for 700*l.* on a certain deed, which was proved to be false; prior Thomas being mentioned in it, and prior Richard on the seal. The deed was washed, and was also full of false grammar ||. The Jew was imprisoned in the Tower of London, his friends paying the king a marc of gold to defer judgment, and afterwards 100*l.* to save him from hanging; so he was forced to abjure the realm, and was outlawed. p. 106.

* See Pandulf the legate's letter to the bishops to assist Hen. III. Chartul. p. 684.

† *Negotiationis ubicunque exercitata.*

‡ *Denarios di Dei. Orig.*

§ *M. jericordiam suam in manibus suis invadiaverunt.*

|| *Ipsa et. am carta fuit lota, & insuper falsam grammaticam continebat.*

We settled a discharge about a passage which the burgesſes of ----- claimed of our burgesſes at Ickleliford. p. 124.

In June the roof of our preſbytery, which had been repaired the autumn before, fell in, and in December fell down two towers in front of the church, one on the prior's hall, and deſtroyed moſt of it; the other on the church, which it ſhattered. p. 125.

1223.

The prior of Dunſtiple, with the abbot of Darley, was made viſitor of our order in the province of York, and being opposed by the prior of Newburgh, who appealed againſt them, they excommunicated him. p. 132.

This year we had our firſt crop from *Baliden* and *Tiſſington*, and obtained in the king's court right of preſentation to the church of *Hartington* againſt Richard Piroth, and the prior of Newham obtained againſt us right of preſentation to *Aſply* church.

1224.

Our prior and William Fitz Baldwin came to an agreement about the lands of John of Nerbone. p. 139.

Our prior and Richard Pirot agreed about *Helingedune* church.

When Richard Stanford ſuperintended the ſchools here, there happened a diſpute between the townſmen and ſcholars, and many were wounded on both ſides, and one of the former mortally; who dying ſoon after, his widow accused Roger, clerk of Sirinctone, but he got off. In autumn Richard afore-mentioned was made canon here, and John de Maldon. p. 140.

At the ſiege of Bedford caſtle occupied by Falcaſius de Brent the people of Dunſtiple ſtorming the outer bail, got for their ſhare a great number of horſes with harneſs, arms and engines, live cattle, hogs and pigs, and a number of houſes filled with hay and corn. Many loſt their lives by the fall of a tower, and ten men were made priſoners in it. p. 143.

1225.

An agreement between us and the monks of Woburne respecting the toll in Dunstaple market, they paying us 8 marks, and Simon Bubelin for them 3 shillings yearly. p. 152.

We obtained confirmation by fine from William Mareschal of lands in *Cbalton*, and from William de Abrinces of land in Worthington; and a writ in the King's Bench against the monks of Woburne about toll, and another against Hugh de Gornac about land in *Hocton*. p. 156.

1226.

We collated Robert clerk to a moiety of the vicarage of *Patefbulle*. p. 162.

Roger, chaplain of Ivingho, gave us *Wodenball* wood. p. 165.

We obtained a writ from the King's Bench about *Hocton* lands, between us and Hugh Gornac, William Cantilupe, and others, that kept back those lands, and then we began to build thereon.

1227.

Agreed with the parson of *Wimetone* about demesne tythes * for the house of Roger de Welton, which he and his heirs held of us, paying out of them 10s. *ad sinodum* † after Easter, and 10s. more *ad sinodum* after Michaelmas for ever; this was confirmed by the bishop of Lincoln and his assessors ‡. p. 168.

We holding the mayoralty § of Dunstaple in our hands, the burgeses disputed our right to fines for offences, alledging, that no prior could claim more than 4*d.* fine for any plea. They said too, that no stranger should come or be summoned to any inquisition on a burges; that the prior could not distrain upon them in the public street within the burgh: that he ought to deliver them and their chattels in whatever part of the kingdom they were seized: that he could not cite them to the King's Bench in any trial between him and them in his own court. On these

* *Decimis dominicis.*† *Synodals.*‡ *Conjudices suos.*§ *Prepositura.*

and

and such like articles they obtained a writ from the king, alledging that we required certain customs contrary to their liberties. The said allegations were heard before the itinerant justices, who deferred judgment, and referred it to the king's court *. p. 169.

One Henry, a robber, charged 4 of our burgesſes as his accomplices: they appealed to the corporation, and the burgesſes ſaying for them, that it was a privilege belonging to them, that foreigners ſhould not ſettle in the borough †, the prior and burgesſes were ſummoned to the King's Bench, to ſhew by what authority they demanded this. The prior appeared, and ſaid he had no ſuch demand; but the burgesſes not appearing, 24 of the elder ones were imprifoned at Bedford, till they gave ſecurity to ſhew their liberties and warrant in court. They appeared at laſt, and produced the articles, but no other warrant than preſcription, and ſo remained in the king's mercy. Hugh de Burg, then chief juſtice, got out of them 20 marcs, beſides private preſents for himſelf and others. We obtained of the king a confirmation of the charters of Henry I. and Richard, with the additional grant of the borough and burgesſes for ever, with all their aids, fines, ſuits, ſervices, and customs, in as full right as the king himſelf, for which we paid him 100/; the burgesſes giving us in aid 100 marcs aſſeſt by honeſt men of their own body; but levied by the prior's bailiffs, who diſtraining Martin Duc's corn on his ground for his ſhare, as John junior was carrying it off by force, the prior's ſervants and the townſmen quarrelled and fell to blows, and ſeveral on both ſides were wounded: at laſt the prior's pec-

* *Se intrmitterent de burgo.*

† “Conceſſimus eiſdem priori & canonicis quod ipſi habeant & teneant in perpetuum burgum de Dunſtiple & burgenſes ejuſdem villæ cum pertinentiis ita bene & plene in auxiliis, miſericordiis, ſectis, & conſuetudinibus omnibus, ſicut nos vel hæredes noſtri haberemus & teneremus ſi prædictus burgus de Dunſtiple & dicti burgenſes eſſent noſtri & in manu noſtra. Nec obſtet ipſis priori & canonicis quod quocunque caſu contingente prædictis auxiliis, miſericordiis, ſectis, conſuetudinibus ita plene non ſunt uſi quin prædictus burgus & burgenſes eſſent noſtri et in manu noſtra.” p. 171.

ple got the better, and John drew off a load of corn into the prior's yard. For these violences John de Flitta prosecuted H. Duc, John junior, &c. and H. Duc, John de Catebi and John de Flitta, &c. but the prosecutions before the itinerant justices came to nothing. p. 171.

We settled with the abbot of Woburn and prior of Beaulieu, and Phillip de Flitta and their free-tenants, about *Flitt-marsh* and *Flittewich*, and *Grenesfelde* and *Hippewell-mill*, and a bond was drawn. p. 174.

The prior kept his court at Dunstaple, having for his assessors Stephen Segrave and William Londone, and appointed Elias de Capella and William Fitz William, coroners, who were sworn to act in the borough as other coroners do out of it: he appointed the same persons overseers of measures, such as ells, gallons, bushels, and the breadth of cloths.

An agreement between us and Juliana Landas.

A treasure worth about 50 marcs was found on St. Stephen's-day in *Husseburn* church-yard, which we were forced to present before the justices itinerant, and under their seals it was carried to the king at London; and because both the bishop of Lincoln, prior of Dunstaple, and the king claimed it, it was determined at the king's desire, that the bishop and prior should give it to the new hospital of Dover*, saving their respective rights.

Three bills found against the prior about the wall round the garden, and the jury returned against the prior†. p. 175.

Dispute between the prior and 10 burgeses for refusal of offerings. They had resolved that at weddings, churchings, or burials, only two priests should follow the principal one, and for this were excommunicated. The people notwithstanding communicated with them, and all together entered the church, so that both the convent and parish priest left off mass in the church from

* *Doura.*

† *Dixit Jurata contra priorem.*

kal. August to St. Dionysius' day, and celebrated it in the Infirmary chapel. The bishop of Lincoln came here with many clerks and chaplains, and solemnly from the pulpit excommunicated the said ten if they persisted in disturbing the service by coming into the church, and all who communicated with them; and all together if they did not make satisfaction by Martinmas, and this in the presence of the sacrist; also all who for any quarrel or pique against any person should refuse to pay to the church the usual offerings, customs, or rights of hunting*. The same day, by the mediation of the archdeacons of Lincoln and Bedford, and Stephen Ekington, it was thus compromised; the excommunicated were to be formally absolved in the church, and afterwards to give bond to the prior for 20*l.* which he was to remit at the intreaty of the mediators, except 50*s.* to be paid him within half a year; they were to swear to obey the sentence of the church, to refuse no more of the usual offerings, &c. and to make good arrears by Martinmas; all who had communicated with them were absolved and laid under the like injunction. p. 177—179.

The priors of Dunstaple and Newham, appointed visitors by a general chapter, visited the monasteries of their order in the dioceses of Lincoln and Coventry. p. 180.

St. Martin's chapel founded in the church yard of the canons at Dunstaple. p. 181.

It was registered in the Exchequer in Michaelmas term that we had accounted for one marc of our tenants at Segenho in default before the justices; also for 5*s.* 6*d.* for those at Craule who were *in misericordia regis* for tresor trove; and that for ourselves and our tenants we had discharge from murder †, by the king's writ to the sheriff of Bedford, setting forth that it had been certified to the barons of the Exchequer by the justices, that the hundred of Redburnestock, Manes-hafede‡, and Flitte, and half hundred of Stanbridge, had been amerced before them, except the liberties;

* *Venaticones.*

† *Murdrum quietum.*

‡ *Now Manbrad.*

and the canons of Dunstaple produced grants from former kings, claiming acquittance from murder and other fines, &c. &c. p. 181.

1229.

King Henry III. passing through Dunstaple, and lodging in the priory in May, prior Richard besought his protection for it, and to settle matters between it and the town, which was done by the advice of Hubert de Burg, and mediation of certain courtiers. He was no sooner gone, than the townsmen broke the peace, and the prior was forced to summon by the king's writ 12 of the most substantial and discreet of them to Westminster 15 days after Martinmas, and the agreement being there read to them, was sent to the sheriff, purporting that the king, with the joint consent of the prior and town, had made over to the former his right of taxing the latter, and if violence was offered to the prior, canons, or their bailiffs, a fine was to be levied according to the nature of the offence, and 4*d*. forfeit over and above the fine, and the same in case of violence between burghers and burghers. In suits the tenants in capite in the borough were to attend the court, but those who were out of the borough, for good reasons, or sick in it, should not be bound to attend unless parties in their own cause. If for want of council any trial in the said court was respited, the prior might summon other tenants in capite in the borough to reinforce his court, &c. &c.* p. 189—193. The

“ * Henricus rex Vicecomiti salutem. Scias quod cum plures contentiones inter Ricardum priorem de Dunstaple querentem et Burghenses de Dunstaple deforcientes, de servitiis et consuetudinibus, sectis, tallagiis et aliis rebus, tandem coram nobis apud Dunstaple facta fuit quedam provisio in quam tam predictus prior quam iidem burghenses spontanei et unanimiter consenserunt. Quæ quidem talis est; scilicet quod cum nos vel hæredes nostri talliamus burgos nostros, tunc idem prior et successores sui in eadem forma qua nos vel hæredes nostri talliaverimus burgos nostros poterunt talliare burgum suum de Dunstaple; per speciale mandatum nostrum. Et si forte forisfactum fuerit personæ prioris vel canonicorum vel ballivis suis, tunc fiat eis emenda secundum quantitatem delicti sicut domino vel ballivo; sed misericordia præter emendam erit quatuor denariorum. Et si burghensis contra burghensem, vel aliquem alium deliquerit, fiat emenda pro quantitate delicti; sed misericordia sit quatuor denariorum. De secta vero curiæ provisum est quod capitales

The townsmen not complying with these letters to the sheriff without a special order from the king, he sent him a precept to assist the prior in collecting his tallage. The townsmen would suffer only the prior's tenants in capite to be taxed, and procured of the king letters of exemption for other persons' tenants, and for the tenants under the prior's tenants in capite. The prior proceeding to tax only his tenants in capite, summoned 12 of the richer burghesses whom he thought most faithful, who took an oath to levy the tax fairly and impartially, so that the richer burghesses were taxed but at 13s. The people were so provoked at this flagrant perjury, that out of resentment to the church they withdrew the tithes and offerings, and would pay but a penny at a funeral or churching, forsook the church, abused and threatened the monks, and slandered them all over the kingdom; they fixed up a paper in the church forbidding any townsman from grinding at the prior's mill, scattered the prior's corn that was carried in the accustomed roads, and pounded the horses in his keeping, which the provosts, neighbouring chaplains, and the dean himself could scarce get released. They bribed the stewards of the neighbouring nobility to hinder us from coming on their estates. The prior com-

“pitaes tementes qui fuerint in burgo veniant ad curiam; et qui extra burgum
 “fuerint rationabili de causa et non malitiose vel infirmati in burgo, non teneantur
 “venire ad curiam nisi fuerint actores vel defensores in propria querela; si autem pro
 “defectu consilii positum fuerit aliquod iudicium in eadem curia in respectum,
 “tunc poterit prior alios in capite tenentes ad sequendum curiam summonere pro
 “aforcianda curia sua. Ad visum autem franciplegii veniant universi qui fuerint
 “quindecim annorum qui fuerint in burgo; dum tamen per unum mensem fuerint
 “præmuniti. Qui vero fuerint in remotis partibus, nundinis, vel partibus trans-
 “marinis sine defalta, pro excusatis habeantur. De poena autem vendentium pa-
 “nem et cervisiam contra assisam provisum est quod ballivus prioris pro prima de-
 “falta capiat 4d. pro 2da 4d. et ad 3tam defaltam capiat ballivus prioris totam
 “cervisiam et panem ad opus prioris. Ad 4tam vero subeat forisfaciens poenam
 “tumberalem vel tumpilloralem; et nichilominus habeat prior panem et cervisiam.
 “Et quia tam prædictus prior quam burgenses in provisionem illam consenserunt;
 “tibi præcipimus quatinus provisionem illam secundum quod prædictum est facias
 “teneri et firmiter observari. Et si aliquis ipsorum contra hanc provisionem in
 “aliquo præsumperit, venire distringas eum si opus fuerit ad ipsius provisionis ob-
 “servationem, ne amplius pro defectu tui clamorem audiamus. Teste, &c.”

plainings

plaining of these things to the king's chancellor and chief justice, who passed through Dunstaple in the heat of the dispute, they began to threaten the town; but their malice broke out again as soon as they were gone, and the sheriff's bailiff going to distrain for tallage, both men and women rose upon him, and though at the prior's request the bishop of Lincoln caused the offenders to be excommunicated in the neighbouring towns and deanries, all would not do; the townsmen declared they would sooner go to the devil than submit to be taxed, and had even treated with William Cantilupe for 40 acres in his field near the town to build booths on and quit the town. At last the difference was adjusted by John archdeacon of Bedford, the prior renouncing his right to all tallage (except the *misericordia* of 4d. and fines in cases of violence) for 60l. sterling paid him by the town, and every future difference to be referred to the court of King's Bench *. p. 193—200.

1230.

On the day of the translation of St. Benedict, was inrolled in the exchequer an acquittance for the church of Dunstaple for 100l. which they had promised and paid for the confirmation of their liberties; and the same day the instrument of mutual agreement between the prior and the town was restored. p. 200.

1231.

The church of Newbattle dedicated on St. Edmund's day by the official of the bishop of Lincoln †. p. 206.

1232.

A tournament granted at Dunstaple. p. 209.

The justices itinerant in Bedfordshire came not to Dunstaple, nor interfered in its pleas; but our right and that of the abbess

* The agreement between the town and the convent on this occasion, and the instrument of the latter, may be seen at large in Hearne, p. 197—200.

† Alterage, small tithes, oblations, and a croft, were confirmed by the prior to Roger de Mores chaplain of Newbattle, reserving to the convent tithes of corn and demesne lands, &c. and a pension at the discretion of the bishop. Chartul. p. 681.

of Aunestow * to commonage on Flitte and Malden marsh was declared before them. p. 210.

We settled with the parish of Flittewicke and Wardon Abbey about Bucokesheye common, paying to the abbot 20s.

Also in November with the countess of Pembroke about suit of court of Tudingdone and of Flitte hundred, we having full liberty during her life, saving any person's right after her decease. We had also full seisin in homages, demesnes, and services of all the land of Wadelowe, and the service of one penny from the earl of Pembroke for his messuage and houses there. p. 211.

1233.

The king's justices were at Dunstaple, and the town paid us a fine of four marks for all who were *in misericordia nostra*.

We carried against William Fulldho a way 15 feet wide by his grove in Pullokeshull. p. 212.

Walter a professed, and John a non-professed, two of our canons, without leave, breaking out of a window and over the monastery wall, took the habit of friars minors at Oxford. Our prior proclaimed them there and elsewhere excommunicated. Walter returned with three minorites to our chapter, and humbly desired absolution, swearing to obey the prior in all things, saving his own order, and so by his command was absolved by three monks by corporal discipline, and then by the mouths † of the whole society. He was enjoined to restore the books ‡ and cloaths he carried off, and allowed a year to consider which order he would continue in. John was found in London by the prior, and absolved in the same manner, and went with his brothers Nicholas and Henry Archer to Rome. p. 214.

1234.

We seized || a virgate of Robert Wodewell in Segenho parish, which owed a yearly service of 7s. A dispute arose about it, and

* Elneftow.

† *voce tenus*.

‡ *Quaternos*. The quires. Hearne.

|| *Adquisivimus*.

some were wounded. Our people carried off the buildings; and thereupon 40 of them were indicted for robbery and breach of the peace. But matters being settled, Henry Northwode remitted the service of 7s. and we gave him 7 acres near him, and he withdrew his suit, and we got out of the scrape. p. 222.

Hugh Wadelow granted to Paulinus Piper all the estate at Wadelow and Chaltun, and all his rights, for homage done to him in court at Tudington, and for maintenance and cloaths as long as he lived. Paulinus gave us much trouble about these lands; but coming to his senses, he by amicable composition restored to us Hugh's charter, and gave us his own for the aforesaid lands, we paying Hugh one canon's corrody, and 4s. yearly for cloaths; and to Paulinus 5 marcs, and 4 quarters of wheat, and 4s. 6d. and giving him a croft which was useless to us.

Water de Kyrkebi gave us a carucate in Gikewell, we allowing him, his wife, two sons, one daughter, and one maid-servant, food and raiment. p. 223.

Richard was removed from the abbacy of Woburne, and Roger monk of Fountains appointed; and the monks and converts dispersed into different monasteries till their own was discharged of its debts. p. 226.

We granted that abbey our mill at Grenefeld on a perpetual lease for 26s. a year.

Thomas de Toterho died, and left us his land.

Thomas Cnot of Toterho restored to us half a virgate, renouncing his right to it, on our paying him 16s. 6d. as a pittance *.

1225.

We recovered in the Exchequer 4 marks forfeits of our townsmen. p. 227.

Presented master Alan to *Merston* church, from which we used to receive 20s. a year, and pay the Hospitalars one mark.

* *Pietatis intuitu.*

But the bishop chusing to augment the living 5 marcs, and the chapter consenting, W. the dean prevented it, by a dispute with us about the tythes of Houthont, from which suit before the judges at Lincoln we appealed *fine die*.

Gave James de Caus a chauntry in his chapel at *Sarpenbo* at his own cost, and so kept 7 acres given us antiently for it, and exchanged with him the land called *Radecroft* for 14 acres nearer us. He quashed the appeals of his tenants in a lay court at his own expence, and we the excommunications issued against them on that account. p. 229.

Hugh Scot and Richard Witchurch became canons, and brother Walter died. p. 230.

Master Simon Bobelun gave us on a perpetual lease all his lands in *Houghton* and *Severwell* for 3 marks a year, and we had that year's crop for 12 marks. p. 231.

1236.

William of Gloucester was made prior of St. Frideswide, and William de Wilton of Cold Norton, who had both been our monks; and we paid one of the former of these priors, whom the bishop of Lincoln turned out, 35 marcs.

Granted to William Eldefdone a chantry in his chapel at *Barewurtb**, by authority from the bishop of Lincoln, saving the privileges of the mother church, he giving us 5 acres; and though in his passion he indicted, by his tenant Simon, 39 of our people for breach of the peace, he discharged them all afterwards before the justices at Bedford.

Henry Nortwude indicted above 20 of our people for the same, and Hugh Wadelaw as many, and James Cauz 8; but all were

* *Barwith* in Studham, c. Hertford, given by H. II. to this priory. This manor seems to be now lost. Chauncey, p. 562. See these grants in the Chartulary. Hearne, p. 685—688. Fin. div. com. 46 H. III. n. 4. de reddit. in Stodham et Barworth, et bolco de Tetero. Cart 16 E. II. pro liber. warrena in Stodham et Bareworth. Tan.

discharged, except that we paid the king 3 marcs for non-appearance of some. p. 232.

An agreement between us and Hugh Wadelaw about his corrody, and all the lands given us by his father, and all that could accrue to him. p. 232.

The justices were at Dunstable, where we had our full jurisdiction allowed, and 13 marks, fines from the town. p. 233.

Simon Kavegom was capitally convicted of the murder of Jeffrey Franceis, and being out-lawed, we had the value of his chattels and his barn; and his securities were fined, and his lands after a year's possession by the king fell to their owners.

1238.

A writing in the king's court against the heirs of Geoffery de Cauceis about the church of *Bradburn* and its appurtenances. p. 237.

Matthew our chaplain was made vicar of Segenho.

G. vicar of *Sonondon* obtained of us one canon's corrody.

We got Michael de Tingri's mill for 15 years for 15*l.* and 4*s.* rent at Burcote, and 12*d.* rent at Winfeld.

This year we built at *Wadelow*, *Gikewell*, *Chalton*, and *Winfeld*. p. 238.

1239.

On the eve of the assumption Roger Wotton was admitted canon, and on St. Catherine's day Thomas de Bedford. p. 242.

1240.

Walter Gledell one of our canons became monk at Woburn, and the bishop of Lincoln when he visited us required an oath from each. p. 244.

Alan de Hide, being admitted into our society, gave us a virgate in Chalton, one in *Lytegrave*, and 4*s.* rent; and half a mark rent in *Stoppesley* for the maintenance of those who celebrated the anniversary in our church to commemorate his soul therein: also 20 marcs and 3*s.* rent in Dunstable for John Pasfelew's

selow's maintenance during his life; and for the same sum we bought Nicholas' mill in Rattewick, worth upwards of 3 mares a year. p. 246.

Had a dispute with John rector of Leyton, and archdeacon of Oxford, about 8 Hugh's tunic and the small tithes of Gledede; and for peace-sake we gave him all the tunic but one sleeve, and promised him 2s. a year for life for the tithes.

The barley-mill totally destroyed and rebuilt, and we got leave for ever to repair the bridge. p. 247.

We gained before the justices at Bedford the land in *Westworthby* by *great assize*. Two of them sat with us in our court, agreeable to our charter, before whom two suits remained undetermined, and were deferred to Newport in their progress. It was determined that the writ of *mort d'auncestre* is of no force in Dunstaple.

Gocis de Cateby and his wife troubled us by that writ for our lands at Cateby, but withdrew their suit*.

Euface vicar of Chalgrave died †, and William the priest succeeded.

1241.

Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury, died in Burgundy, who this year having before he quitted the kingdom ‡ excommunicated the monks of Canterbury, two of them went to Rome, and brought letters of absolution to the abbot of St. Alban's and our prior, that the excommunication might not prevent a new election at Canterbury, and bring their church into disgrace with the faithful. The archdeacon of Canterbury opposed their absolution, but soon gave way, and they elected Boniface archbishop. p. 249.

* See the grant of lands in Cateby to this house by Morin de Pine. Mon. Ang. II. 134. Bishop Tanner refers to a grant of lands in Cateby to this house by Maurice de Pinn. MS. Macro 12. II. 19. He is called *Moiun de Puni*. Inspexim. R. II.

† The original word is *discessit*, which may mean that he resigned.

‡ He retired in disgust at the many oppressions of the Papal power. After his death he was accounted a saint in France. Godwin.

Saer de Wahull did fuit in our court for Alan Caperun's and John Nerbon's lands in Segenho : but the abbot of Woburn and the faid John, who were middle men * between us and Saer, being summoned by the king's writ, came in to the county court, and answered both for the tenement and fuit, and acquitted us ; and the sheriff directed the bailiffs not to trouble us. p. 250.

Let for ever to Walter Hyde, knt. the virgates in Chalton and Lightgrave, with the four shillings yearly rent, and half a marc, and some day-work in Stoppesley, given us by Alan Hyde, for forty-four shillings a year, to be paid us quarterly at Dunstaple, and we received his homage and fealty, and power to distrain on all his tenements in Dunstaple.

Had the king's writ against William Basset about the living of *Riffeden*, to which we presented Robert de Roteland ; and three vicars to Totenho, Chalgrave, and Segenho. p. 252.

1242.

In Crastino Dominice qua cantatur Lætare Alfrid de Barton bought of Robert Cardul the land called Cardul, for forty marcs, which he paid for in prior Galfrid's time. p. 252.

5 Id. April, died Richard de Morins, formerly † prior.

On absolution-day Galfridus de Barton was elected prior, next day presented to the king, and Thursday after Ascension-day confirmed by the bishop. p. 253.

Galfridus Dispenfer impleaded us by the king's writ, about the measure of some pasture, by Robert de Torp his attorney ; and the Monday before St. Clement our charter was allowed ‡ in the county court at Nottingham, setting forth that none should hold pleas against us save the king and his chief justice, nor of tenements, and so we were quit. p. 254.

* *Medii*.

† From the word *quondam*, Hearne supposes he resigned before his death. Bishop Tanner found in a MS. that Galfridus was admitted of as his successor, between 18 May 1239, and 17 May 1240. Hearne Pref. p. LVIII.

‡ *Allocata*.

About

About Michaelmas we settled our disputes with the monks of Woburn. p. 255.

Friday before St. Clement's, died Jordan vicar of *Newbottle*, and we presented William de Crofton chaplain.

This year there was much beech-mast*; and we had a dispute with the dean of London about the common of pasture at *Kenesworth*; he took our cattle, and kept them 8 days; we got them again by the king's writ, and had the common. Then he seized those on *Kadingdon* common, which we released in like manner; and William de St. Mary Church died suddenly 5 Id. March, and the suit with him dropt.

We let Torp mill to the monks of Burton at Martinmas. p. 257.

At Michaelmas sent John de Colinchea into the Peak to live there.

Sold every sack of good Dunstaple wool for 100s. and 40d. the whole sum amounting to 43 marcs and a half. The coarser wool and locks† in the whole for 9 marcs.

Thursday before St. Clement's day gave one palfrey to John Gubaud, and a runt‡ before to his clerk; and one palfrey to master Peter Peivere. p. 258.

Bought land at *Wadele*.

Paid scutage, 40s. for a knight's fee.

By precept from the bishop of Lincoln, recovered our church at *Hecham* in the middle of term from the canons of Eſſebi against their will.

1243.

About Easter made master John Norton our farmer at Cadington; who seized our beasts on the common there like his predecessor, and having kept them a fortnight, we recovered them by the king's writ. p. 259.

William Stratford clerk, the said farmer's bailiff, abused our prior and convent, and refusing to abide by the decision§, lost his horse.

* *Fagina*.

† *Lacci*.

‡ *Runcinus*.

§ *Quod noluit stare recte*.

On Whitfun-eve we recovered the land of Adam de Stodun, which he held of us, with all his lands, tenements, &c. in the neighbouring villages.

Alfo Richard Cardinal's from Simon Edelfburi.

About James-tide the archdeacon of Derby gave us a new grant of Bradburn church, the old one being moule-eaten. p. 260.

Bought about Autumn a 4s. rent charge in *Badlifdon* of Henry Blancirunt.

Master Peter Peivre recovered houfes in Wadelow for ever.

We fued Simon Pateshull for our farm at *Grimefcot*.

Bought a loft, with buildings, lands, and meadows, in Maldon.

800 of our fleep died in the Peak kept by Thomas and Adam. p. 262.

1244.

Master John Norton, farmer at Cadington, died, and was fucceeded by John Bulemere, who feveral times feized our cattle, which were releafed by the king's writ, and the fuit removed * by writ into the King's Bench, and tried 16 kal. Mar. the prior alledging, that the dean and chapter and John Bulmere had feized and unjuftly detained his cattle on the common; which they denying, the dean's attorney gave bond to the prior † for the dean and chapter, and John Bulmere for himfelf; and next day, in the prior's abfence, they acknowledged the treble feizure ‡. p. 262, 263.

Settled with James, the Jew, about lands in Wadelow. p. 264.

Bought a yearly marc of Richard the convert §.

Robert de Haya died on the eve of St. James, on whose foul God have mercy. p. 265.

* *Posita fuit loquela.*

† *Vadiaverunt legem in manu prioris.*

‡ *Cognoverunt, i.e. trinam captionem.*

§ *Conversus.*

Maſter Peter Peyur built his chamber over his gate at Wadele, and on St. James's day was preſented to the church of *Sand*— but his inſtitution was delayed by the pope's nuncio. p. 265.

At the firſt county-court * at Bedford, after Michaelmas we gave William Holwell, ſheriff, the charter of Baldwin de Ripariis, whereby he engaged to be our ſurety † for the eſtate at Gyke-well, and to defend us from ſuit of court; and he remained bound ‡ to the ſheriff to pay us for damages 100s. p. 266.

Sent Henry de Bilinda, our cellarer, to do our buſineſs at Rome, and he obtained ſuch indulgences as he could, not ſuch as he wiſhed, and his journey coſt us fourſcore marcs. p. 267.

Martin, the pope's nuncio, came over for procurations, and we paid 10s.

1245.

Sunday before St. Matthew, John Bolemere, farmer at Cad-ington, killed and maimed 14 of the prior's hogs, and 7 other beaſts. p. 271.

Bought for the firſt time land at *Stokes*, and let it for a time to G. Lidele.

Vivian gave up our farm at Neubotle; and we ſtocked it with 126 ſheep, 6 oxen, 3 heifers, 1 palfrey, 4 cows, 3 calves, 10 quarters of wheat, 1 of peaſe, half a cheeſe, 2 pigs value 7s. 1 iron-ſhod cart and 2 others, and 40s. for harveſt ||.

1246.

Roger Elteſdon, our vicar of *Stodeham*, died, and Walter Kemſey, chaplain, ſucceeded him. p. 274.

We obtained in chapter, againſt John Hyde, that the beſt beaſt ſhould be paid to the church on the death of the maſter of the houſe, and ſecond beſt for the miſtreſs, both of horſes, and other cattle.

* Comitatum.

† Medius.

‡ In miſericordia.

|| Pro autumnno faciend.

Gave

Gave the pope 6 marcs and 5 shillings.

Made a great barn at Stokes.

Our house at Stodeham burnt on St. Nicholas's day.

Our converts* charged with entering Brockeberg park, and we paid Hugh de Wynun 5 marcs; and Richard Heyvyn, who did the harm, for his many violences gave us bond for 4 marcs and half.

Michaelmas-day, John Fitz Jordan carried his wife to Stodeham, and recovered his land. p. 275.

We took the two sons of William Eltesdon to keep for eight years; and Simon Eltesdon married Giffard Tyringham's widow.

William Ruffel impleaded us for lands in *Sorthegrave*.

We made Walter Kemfey, chaplain, vicar of Stodeham.

1247.

The justices came to Warwick, and we were joined against Joyce, Hawis, and Jeffrey Catesby, and were adjourned till the day after Ascension at Oxford, and then three weeks after John the Baptist, and then were acquitted by Joyce's charter, which we proved to be true by the witnesses in it, and by 12 free and liege men†, sc. 6 of the neighbourhood of Cateby, and 6 of that of Dunstaple. p. 277.

On St. Lawrence's eve the king came to Dunstaple with the queen and Edward and his daughter Margaret. We gave the king a gilt cup, and another to the queen, and to Edward a gold buckle‡, and another to Margaret; all valued at 20 marks. The king and queen offered 8 cloths § of silk; and the king gave us 100 shillings of silver for a thurible and pyx.

On the day after St. Lawrence, Paulinus Peywre and Roger Turkebi agreed between the prior and town, with their consent, that the town should have a court for their tenants in fee and no

* Hearne says converts were the same as monks.

† *Firmaculum*.

§ *Pannos*.

† *Liberos & legatos*.

other;

others; and that none should plant ash-trees but in their own ground, and should have no right to those planted on the common; that in the view of frankpledge they should not answer for the affize of bread and beer, since the prior's bailiffs have power to punish offenders at all times.

The justices came here at Michaelmas, and sat at the prior's cost two days.

At St. Andrew's-tide Simon Scutteraifun gave us his land in *Bokelsbore*, and died about the octave of the Purification.

We contributed to the pope 25 marcs, and in the Peak 4 marcs. p. 279.

Sold our estate at *Gikewell* to William Trippelaw, who died in a month without heir or attorney, and we recovered the land again.

Bought of Nicholas Tingri a rent-charge of 10 shillings in *Flittewic*, for 9 marcs sterling.

Adam de Luton abbot of Woburn died, and Nicholas abbot of Medmeham succeeded.

Simon Edelsburew resigned at Michaelmas to Mr. John Crachale the church of *Edelsburew* and the tenement he held of us; and John began to build there. p. 280.

Beginning of Lent, Richard Cawdewell, Roger St. Alban's, Adam Wilemundele, and Henry Heddon, were ordained priests; and Maurice Elenstow, Robert Barton, William Watford, subdeacons.

We bought a bovat at *Balidenere* for 10 marks about Christmas.

Hired *Le* mill for 10 years at 11 marks.

1248.

Begun a new house at Rokefac, a dining-room *, and a cellar and kitchen, and a room in the middle for bread and beer, and a

* *Solarium*.

dairy ; all at the cost of prior Galfrid, except the bread, beer, and lime, which were furnished from the cellar. p. 281.

Exchanged with Mr. Paulinus for land at Hares for 20 *l.* a year.

Gave the king an aid of 10 marcs.

John Sleigrom of Dunstaple, our vicar at Segenho, left it, and took that of *Sunedon* ; and we gave the other to Robert de St. Edmund's, chaplain.

Robert, vicar of Pateshull, died in the beginning of autumn ; and we presented Richard, rector of Stepingale, who died before institution at Newham ; and we presented an Italian, one Peter Vitelle, to whom we owed 2 marcs a year.

In autumn died David Ruffus, knt. of Flittewick, and was buried at Wardun.

On St. Simon and Jude's day, died Simon de Edelefbure, and was buried in our church before the cross ; of whose goods were procured for the high altar a silver chalice, missal, vestment, a lamp with one light to burn for ever at two masses, sc. a wax-light from the Purification to All-Saints, and two candles from All-Saints to the Purification ; a mass *de Domina* to be sung there for ever, and pittance to the whole convent every Monday, when it was not a festival, and on his anniversary 5 quarters in bread and 1000 herrings to the poor. p. 282.

Redeemed John Leytun's corrody for 18 marcs, of which he promised to restore us two.

N. de Tyngrith gave us all he held in demesne in *Craule* and Hufteburn, and we had homage and fealty on St. Thomas's day, and lay there with our friends, he keeping only a mill and half a virgate, which he afterwards gave us. p. 283.

Received the demesne of *Stokes* for two years.

Let our estate at Gikewell to Thomas our chaplain for life.

Our new and best house at Wadelow burnt.

Began

Began and finished two dovehouses at *Winefeld* and *Caldecote*.

Bought of John Blund 12 acres upon *Banelond* in Pullokshull fields.

Claimed against Warin Fitz Gerald in the county court one quarter of wheat, which he was bound to pay us yearly, and he paid it us this year, and three quarters in arrear upon the oath of his own men.

1249.

We filed a bill * against Nicholas Tingrith for lands in Craule and Hufseburn: against John Allmar and his wife for William Linley's land in Houcton; against Ralph Fakeham and his wife Constance for land in Bradewine. p. 284.

William York, bishop of Salisbury, gave judgment against us about seizure of pasture in Kenesworth and Cadendon; his assessors being William de Rale †, bishop of Winchester, and Walter de Cantelupe, bishop of Worcester, and Paul Peyure, king's feneschal: but a question of right remained.

The bishop of Lincoln, on St. James's day, held a visitation at Dunstaple. Henry de Biland, who had been charged ‡ before him, fearing the severity of the bishop, went off privately early the next Sunday morning, and soon after took upon him the Cistercian order at Merivale.

The bishop visiting Caudewell priory, Eudo the prior, being afraid of the accusations brought against him by his convent, resigned by the advice of the priors of Dunstaple, Huntingdon, Newenham, and Byfmede; and our sub-prior Walter de Cadendon was chosen to succeed him, and confirmed next day by the bishop at a general chapter of the Augustine order held here, our prior and Henry abbot of Leicester presiding. p. 285.

* *Levavimus ciragrafum.*

† William de Raley, or Radley, was bishop of Winchester from 1244 to 1249.

‡ *Diffamatus.*

A general chapter of the order of St. Austin was held at Dunstable in the octave of Trinity, wherein presided Henry abbot de la Pre at Leicester, and Geoffrey, prior of Dunstable.

We built a hall and cowhouse at Stokes, a dwelling house and grange at Wadelow, a sheep-house* and part of a cow-house at Stodham, a large barn at Cherlton, a house for servants at Patef-hull, and a dairy at Rokeshoc. p. 286.

1250.

Began in March the inner gate below the court at Dunstable, and finished it the same year, and a great barn at Pullokshall, and sheep-houses at Winefeld and Craule, and laid 10 loads† of lead on the refectory. p. 287.

At Michaelmas bought land at *Moldrichyf*, notwithstanding the opposition of the monks of Guerdon‡; we could not have entry without the consent of the earl, who afterwards gave us full seisin, but Hugh de Ferrars gave us much trouble. p. 288.

Robert Grotest, bishop of Lincoln, held his visitation at Dunstable.

Peter Fitz Roger le Lorenger impleaded us in the county court for suit and service in Aungewin's cause, and remained at the mercy § of the sheriff, and we were quit. p. 289.

Received Stephen de Wackamsted and Henry de Newton into our order; about Whitsuntide Peter de Vitella de Ferentino, rector of Stepingle, came and staid with us till Michaelmas, and having leased his church for five years to Sir Gilbert de Tingrich for 100s. a year, went away to the pope at Lyons.

Adelina Wake, lady of Wardon, gave us a rent-charge of 3s. in the same village, which she used to receive of Thomas Chaplain, who at Whitsuntide restored our estate at *Gikewell* sowed at his own cost, which he had received of us for life for nine marcs a year, payable half yearly. p. 290.

* *Bercarium.*

† *Careias.*

‡ Wardon.

§ *Cecidit in Misericordiam.*

1251.

Sunday after Ascension we appeared before the justices of the King's Bench against Peter son of Robert Lorenger, who sued us as before, and he remained at the king's mercy, and we were quit; after Michaelmas he sued us for four roods of land.

Built a new private dormitory for fear the old one should fall.
p. 990.

Walter Denton died on Christmas eve as we were beginning Matins.

Made Hugh de Bray and Thomas de Dyam canons.

Built pigeon-houses at Segenho and Craule.

Robert Chaplain appointed vicar of Segenho.

We built a new grange, enlarged the sheep-house, and built three wash-houses [or sheds to wash sheep under] at Craul, and the front of Hufteburn chancel from the ground.

Received *in cathedra S'ti Petri* the estate of lady Hylaria, with its appurtenances, for her life, except the manor house.

1252.

Built a new house for carpenters and wheelers in the court at Dunstable. p. 293.

Hawisia de Cateby brought before the justices at Leicester the king's writ *de mort d'ancestor* which we had quashed, and she remained *in misericordia regis*, and we were acquitted. p. 294.

On Hokday the village of Effeburn and our stable at Bradburn were burnt.

We built and sowed first at *Moldrich*. p. 295.

Presented master Thomas to St. Cuthbert's church in Bedford, and John de Bartun chaplain to the vicarage of Chalgrave.

On Ascension-day admitted Benedict the bishop's clerk canon.

Robert Pafselew died on St. John's day.

Peter Peyvere was presented to Swanburne church.

We

We quashed * Hawisia de Cateby's writ before the justices at Leicester; our man Galfrid lost his suit against her, and she fought against us a writ of right in the county court †, which we quashed *. We granted half a virgate to Robert Hugeyn of Catebi for 3*s. per annum*.

William de Wotton, John de Maydenburi, William de Horne-fend, and Adam de Poclintun took on them our order. p. 296.

We borrowed of master Berard 20*l.* at Michaelmas, and repaid him the Sunday after Michaelmas next year at London, by Peter our cellarer.

1253.

Gave the king 10*l.* for the recovery of Gascony. p. 297.

Finished before Easter pigeon houses at Stodham and Shortgrave, and a grange at the latter after Whitsuntide. p. 298.

Before Michaelmas settled with Hawisia de Cateby, and gave her half a virgate, with a toft and appurtenances, for 2*s. per annum*, and she renounced for herself and heirs to us and our successors all claim to the estate of her uncle Simon in Catebi.

Alan Hyde's heirs appeared in court at Luton, and undertook to acquit us of all demands on the lands, &c. he gave us, and the steward ‡ made proclamation that the bailiffs of Luton should thenceforth distrain only on them, and not on us or our tenants.

We built cow-houses at Winfeld and Crawley. p. 300.

Before autumn sold wheat for 5*s.* a quarter. Received for corn above 140*l.* || and spent 20*l.* in oats and 12 marcs in lead.

So great a scarcity that wheat sold in many places for above 8*s.* per quarter, but with us for 5*s.* p. 302.

The see of Lincoln being vacant by the death of bishop Grostest this year, and the church of Messworth by that of Richard Tyngeres, the canons of Caudwell tried their right before the

* *Prostravimus.*

|| *Septies viginti.*

† *Breve de recto ad comitatum.*

‡ *Senestallus.*

archbishop,

archbishop, but only got the person they presented to be admitted.

Archbishop Boniface visited all the religious houses in the dioceses of Canterbury, Rochester, London, Norwich, Ely, and Lincoln, and had from each four marks for procuration fees; but gave us his letters to the bishop of Coventry, testifying that he had seen the privilege granted us by Pope Alexander, that none should molest or suffer us to be molested. p. 304.

1254.

We built a new barn at Shortgrave and a great stable here. p. 305.

Bought corn at Humbrilisho for 100s. viz. each acre of wheat and oats for 2s.

Settled with Philip Lovel and his son H. for tithes of Cardvilleh*, and paid H. 10 marks for seven years arrears.

Earl Richard built a tower of three † stories in Berkhamstead castle, and carted much materials ‡ from Soingdon park, which hurt our market by taking the carts. p. 306.

Sold a sack of wool from the fleece ||, for seven marks, and *lana pellicata* for six marks.

William Norham made a great deal of lime for us, and we paid him seven marks, and found him only wood. p. 307.

William Cantilupe died Friday before Michaelmas day, and was buried the Wednesday after at Stodley, many abbots, priors, and earls attending, viz. Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, and the earl of Hereford, who laid him in the ground.

The justices sat at Dunstaple with the prior, who had his pleas and criers, and received the forfeited goods of felons; 12d. of Simon le Brettun, 4d. of W. Leicester who was hanged, 2s. of Lettice who fled the realm for larceny, 20s. of Henry le Parchemenarii who fled for homicide, and 10s. for waste, the waste

* Q. *Cardvilleham*. Hearne.

† *Stadiis*. Du Cange makes *Stadium* the same with *Stagium*, which may either signify a house or a story.

‡ *Maremium*.

|| *De velleribus*.

for Henry le Percheminar amounting to above 60s. The prior was discharged from the escape of three robbers out of his prison, but much oppressed by the justices' expences. p. 309.

Sold a sack of the best wool for seven marcs, and other for six marcs, for it was then cheap. p. 311.

Many horses died in England and France of the tongue-evil *.

Appeared by our attorney before the justices at Hertford against Alice, wife of Hugh, mayor of Dunstaple, who sued us for an acre in Bareworthe, which she said was hers; we were appointed to appear next year at Bernemundeshe, but our attorney not appearing, were nonsuited. p. 312.

Carried a cause against Walter our vicar of Stodham, because the augmentation of his vicarage by bishop Grostest was withheld, and it was reduced to its primitive state by the abbot of Westminster appointed to try it.

1255.

We sent the king, at his return from Gascony, by S. de Eton our cellarer, a cup of silver gilt, worth 100s.

Gave the king tithe of lay fees and churches for last year, and afterwards the same for this. p. 314.

Peter Vitella who had let his church at Stepinle to Gilbert Tingrize then dean, and left Simon de Eton, canon of Dunstaple, his proctor, came back; the dean had paid the 100s. *per annum* neither to him nor his proctor for three years, so that Peter sued him, and made him pay 16 marcs for two years, and for the third John Crachale the archdeacon had 60s. of which he kept 23s. for three years lodging †, and gave Peter 20s. and Roger de St. Alban's canon of Dunstaple 17s. to make three windows in Stepinle chancel, and beautify the church. Peter at his departure let his church for five years to Benedict, clerk, for 100s. *per annum*. p. 315.

* *Malum Linguae.*

† *Hospitiis.*

Sold to Alexander at Charlton the tithe of sheaves for three years, except the three months corn * of the first year, for 50 marcs sterling, and carried in the corn of Pateshul and Hecham. p. 316.

Paid master Rustand 50*l.* sterling, which we borrowed *de executoribus negotii crucis.* p. 318.

Such a scarcity of corn, that had it not been for the last year's plenty many must have been starved. Stokes, Craule, Segenho, and Rokefhoc, had not enough for themselves.

1256.

King Edward's wicked bailiffs at Eystone and Houton oppressed the abbots of St. Alban's and Woburn, and fined us unjustly for a ditch at Shortgrave, and our lad Hammon 6 marcs, of which we paid 3, and by Sir G. de Langley the rest were remitted †, and the bailiffs within the year turned out. p. 321.

Let our estate at Charlton to John Cheydut, at a fee farm rent, and fifteen marcs fine, and three marcs and a half per annum, and 8 shillings for the houses, we keeping in our hands the old hall and two granges, all tithes of sheaves, hay, and mills, and a rent charge of thirty-two pence from two tenants of the church. p. 322.

Sir William Cheydul and John Boyver quarrelled on Christmas day, and John knocked down William, and greatly bruised him in the high street of Charleton, and because he had collected our tithes there in autumn, Sir William laid the blame on us.

John Watford admitted canon. p. 323.

Galfr. Beauchamp, rector of Brichull, died, after Easter; and N. son of William Grey succeeded, who cheated us of the tithes that year. Joan Peyure died at Leyham, buried at Woburn,

* *Traismisum*, or *tremisum*. *Trimense triticum* dicitur quia satum post *tres menses* colligitur. Isidore. Du Cange.

† *In respectum positæ.*

and her husband John de Grey shewed little respect and concern about her funeral.

Sale of Cadendon wood begun, on which was laid out * thirteen marcs and a half. p. 324.

1257.

Bought of Roland Malet a rent charge of twenty shillings, payable half yearly by Sir Warren de Bragenham. Of Hugh le Bretun de Walda, another of twenty shillings, payable by Philip, son of Alexander de Dagehale, and paid John Boclisford, lord of the fee, twenty shillings for admittance: of Almaric de S^t Amand, the land he held of John Boynun at Pollukshulle, for forty-three marks and a half. A little wood at Boclishore of John Puscer, for half a mark. A rent charge of fourteen pence for one mark of John Aeinfrei. Another of nine shillings and eight pence, of Philip de Dageham. p. 327.

Built a great barn at Rokefhoc, and enlarged the cowhouse at Pullokshulle, and first kept cows there. p. 328.

John Edlisberne, Richard Mentemore, Simon Wiscard, and John Hallinges, admitted canons on Ascension day.

A great scarcity of corn, and many died of want, and 52 nuns and 10 *conversi* were sent from Chicksand to other houses of their order.

Entered two actions † against Henry del Broc and his wife, and another against the sisters of Winfeud. p. 329.

Immediately after her death P. Peyver obtained the custody and maritage of the heir of Sir Paulinus Peyner of Sir John Grey for 1000 marcs, to be paid to him within the year: the abbot of Woburn and prior of Dunstable were securities for 300 marcs of this sum. He presently after sold the maritage of his kinsman to Galf. de Langley for 300 marcs.

Summoned by the justices at Derby, and dismissed the first day ‡. p. 330.

* *In quo posuimus.*

† *Leuavimus 2 Cirograffa.*

‡ *Licentiati recessimus.*
John

John Heltesdon mortgaged * to Thomas Hyngre his estate at Toternho, under and above the *Dun* †, for 10 marcs sterling, to be paid to the said Thomas, half on St. John Baptist's day, and half on St. Michael's, in which case he might recover his estate, else the said Thomas should further pay ‡ to the said John eight marcs, and keep the whole estate in fee.

William Welton confirmed to us all that we held of him in Toternho, and afterwards infeoffed his five sons in his manor there, and delivered it to them, who received fealty of the tenants.

Paid scutage for all our lands, but were deceived at Stokes, paying 16s. 7d. whereas we should have paid half as much; but in the *maritagium* of Sir Alan's daughter we took care to pay what was proper, which was 2s. 3d. p. 331.

Bought of John Heltesdon his arable and heavy || land above Dun for 35 marks, and cleared the mortgage to T. Hyngre, paying him the 16 marcs, and gave up the bond, which John burnt, but soon repenting of it, sold all the land below Dun to Thomas, with his homages and rents in Toternho.

Scarcity of corn after Michaelmas; we bought 20 quarter of wheat to sow, which turned out well.

Bought of Ammaric de S^t Amand the land at Pullockshill given him by John Boinun, for 43 marcs and a half, and a rent charge of 20s. of Hugh Briton of Walda for 16 marcs and a half, and gave John Boclesford 20s. for confirmation of said estate. p. 332.

. 1258.

On Easter Sunday our great stable here fell down, and all the materials § and bricks were broke, but we repaired it before Michaelmas.

Our barn by the gate at Shortgrave fell down, and we rebuilt it.

* *Invadiavit.*

† *Sub Duna et supra Dunam.* q. if *Dun* means the castle at Toternho, of which large earthworks yet remain: or the ridge of hills on which it stands.

‡ *Supersolveret.*

|| *Gravis terra.*

§ *Mayremium.*

Such scarcity of corn this summer, that wheat at Northampton was 20s. a quarter, at Bedford 17s. here one marc. We bought 12 quarter and a half of wheat, three quarters for 8s. 6d. each, and the rest for 6s. each; and all our drink from Michaelmas; a quarter of common malt for 6s. 8d. and about the same time two hogheads of wine for nine marcs, which we used in the convent. We spent this year in bread, drink, and provisions, above fourscore pounds.

John Stoke, John Hertford, and John Walch, admitted canons. p. 336.

Boniface archbishop of Canterbury held a general ordination here, the see of Lincoln being vacant; and John Stoke, novice, received sub-deacon's orders contrary to our custom.

Had a very long wet autumn, so that the corn was hardly got in before Martinmas. p. 337.

Richard Lincoln, clerk, died here.

Sued T. Hynge for four acres given him by John Heltesdon in Shortgrave close; but before he could be served with a warrant, he gave us in exchange four acres in Hocfeld, and five contiguous to them, for five which his father gave us for his chantry at *Barewurtb.* p. 338.

1259.

A Dunstaple boy named Laurence stole above 60 marcs at St. Alban's, and brought them to Philip Illig's house here, and with 24 marcs bought himself a corrody at Newham, and left Dunstaple. Philip was imprisoned on suspicion, till by the king's writ he was lodged in the custody of 12 men to bring him to trial before the justices; he quitted the realm, and could not be found, though Hugh Bigod chief justice issued out an order to seize him. When he and Gilbert Preston came to Bedford in Whitfun week, they summoned us to present Philip before them. This, we said, was contrary to our liberties; but that when they came we would do what was just, at the same time requesting them to come.

come. They refused to come, because they were not upon common but special pleas; so they seized all our property for the king, and set keepers severally at all our places; we followed them to Huntingdon, and hardly ended the affair for 10 marcs; they ended Philip's plea* for six marcs, of which we kept nothing. At the same time we were sued at Bedford for land in *Worthing* by three daughters of Ralph Eyl without writ; and appealed to the rolls of William de Evervic and other justices many years before at Bedford, and it was found that their brother lost that land by great affize, and we were acquitted, and they *in misericordia regis*. p. 340.

We had the land of Baldwin Witechiche at Stodham and the houses in the toft belonging to it.

The Friars preachers insinuated themselves against our will into Dunstaple, and by the intercession of the king, queen, and nobility obtained our leave to stay. p. 341.

Brother Ralph our convert at Stodham was slain in defence of the rights of our church by the prior of Grave's men, to the great harm of our church.

After Christmas came the justices here for special pleading; but not having general power, nor we the king's special letters, they did not agree to our liberty.

1260.

Died William Beauchamp, sen. and lady Ida had her dower, and entered Simon Pattenhull's manor, pulled down the houses, cut down the trees, and did great damage there. p. 345.

1262.

We made out our right to the patronage of Herlindon church before the justices William de Englefeld, &c. who sat above three

* *Pligium*.

weeks

weeks at Bedford, against Ralph Pyrot, nephew to Richard Pyrot, who maintained his claim with great obstinacy. p. 348.

William Pyrot sued us before the same justices for the advowson of Pullokshull church, by advice and help of Hervey de Berham, an artful lawyer, whom Ralph Pyrot presented against us to Herlingdon church, and by advice of John Fraverham, to whom William made over himself, his wife, and all his estates, &c. for ever, alledging we had no right in the said church but by his grandfather John Pyrot, who held only by his wife. At last we agreed with him, and he acknowledged it before the justices, that the patronage of Pullokshull church was ours, and he renounced it for ever for himself and his heirs; and for peace sake, and that the said John might be a faithful counsellor to us, we gave him 2*s.* a year out of our chamber at Whitsuntide for ever. p. 349.

John Efferugge sued us by the king's writ for 40 acres of land at Wadelow; and because we could not clearly make it out, we gave him 2 marcs, and had his grant.

Colin Cook of Herlington sued us for 2 acres of land and crop* unfairly carried off, which we settled for 2 marcs and a half, and gave up by a full writing his title to the land and crop. p. 350.

Our beer failed at Michaelmas, and we borrowed of Henry Chadd malt to the amount of 20*l.* and 5 hogsheads of wine for 10 marcs; and bought 40 quarters of oats for sowing and for our horses after Michaelmas; and besides, from Candlemas, we fed our own and other horses with bread till the new corn came in.

Sunday before St. Nicholas prior Galfrid resigned of his own accord to Richard bishop of Lincoln here; and having obtained the king's leave by brothers Simon Eaton and Henry Neuton, canons, to choose another prior, the whole convent pitched upon † Reginald de Reding, Simon de Eaton, William Briton, Thomas de Leuton,

* *Vestura.* Fructus quilibet agro adhærentes. Du Cange.

† *Compromissum* est per totum conventum.

William de Hannes, Henry de Neuton, and Richard de Mentemor, who all agreed for the rest to choose Simon Eton on Friday before the octaves of Epiphany; and before the Friday following he obtained confirmation of the bishop and the temporalities of the king, and was installed on St. Fabian and St. Sebastian's eve; when Peter Aldeham, archdeacon of Bedford, demanded his palfrey, but could not obtain it. p. 351.

After St. Lucia's day Roger de St. Alban's was admitted by the bishop of Chester to keep our church * according to the form of our presentation, making him answerable to him in spirituals and to us in temporals; to be recalled when the dignity of the order or the necessity of the house required. p. 352.

Our new prior found his house in debt 400 marcs, and all that year's wool fold, except and we had bought all our oats from that time to the following autumn. p. 353.

Had the king's writ of gaol delivery here directed to Laurence de Brock, and one was hanged for robbery, and the rest discharged. p. 354.

1263.

Settled with the late prior about his allowance by the bishop of Lincoln's order.

Bought part of a wood in Flittewic of Simon Fitz Winnart, and a moiety of a pasture at Brademor of Peter Tingrie's daughter, paying her a corn-rent.

Redeemed of John Ellefdon and Walter Gode the bond † in which we were bound to them. p. 357.

Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, hearing the king was going to Dover, came from Kenilworth towards London, and paſſing through Northampton, received the fealty of the townſmen; and coming hither, and being met by our prior, deſired to be admitted brother of the houſe, which was granted. p. 361.

Died Walter Watford, canon. 362.

* *Ad custodiam ecclesie nostrae.*

† *Liberationes.*

1264.

Prince Edward ravaging the country, the Wapentake of Wirkefwtte, to save themselves, offered him 200*l.* and laid 10*l.* of it on us for Bradebum. p. 368.

Rogues came in the evening into the fields near Sewell, and drove the almoner's sheep * towards Leiten; but the alarm being raised at Dunstaple, the prior's servants and townsmen went out, and took two with the sheep at Sewell, who were tried and hanged next day at Passcumbe. p. 370.

Above 20 armed horse and foot came to Segenho, and carried off all they could find in the prior's, William Beyvin and Henry Norwde's houses; but the country being raised, 17 were taken that day at Beaulieu, and foolishly let go by the prior of that place.

Robert Pullockshull and Edmund Trel admitted canons. p. 373.

Ralph Tingre admitted canon, and Ralph Bray convert. p. 376.

1265.

About All Saints Ottoboni came legate into England; and a parliament being called at Northampton, he went thither with the king and queen through Dunstaple, where they treated about receiving Simon Montfort, junior, and John de Eyvile, who from the isle of Axholme offered to make their peace; after which prince Edward's treaty with them came to nothing. In their return to London through Dunstaple they made some stay there with Simon de Montfort. p. 385.

1266.

About Ascension day Sir David de Offynthone, Adam Gordun, and 80 horsemen, came to Shortgrave, and staid a day and night, eating, and next day carried away all that they could; and making off towards the Chiltern and Kunebell to Altun wood, were followed by prince Edward (conducted by their comrade Ro-

* *Oves elemosinarii.*

bert Chadd who had deserted them) and killed and taken, among whom was Gordun. p. 386.

October 7, the almoner's horses, worth 100 shillings, were seized in his cart at Dunstaple. p. 389.

A number of persons coming from the Isle of Ely to join the discontented earl of Gloucester, some of them, with Ralph Pyreth, entered our court. We paid them the 10 marcs which our prior had promised the said Ralph for his protection*. They took a good horse from the mill, and all the horses they found in the town. p. 395.

The king, then at Cambridge, having received intelligence that John de Deigville, one of the rebel leaders, intended to surprize him, came with the king of the Romans† through Dunstaple to Windsor. p. 396.

1267.

Henry Pudereschue, seneschal to the earl of Gloucester, went from London to the manor of Geoffrey St. Leger at Offley, and burnt it, and then retired with his company to Brichull; and Reg. de Grey following him with his army, took him unarmed, suspecting nothing, killed 30 of his better followers, took some, and many escaped. p. 396.

Gyles de Dunstaple, Ambrose, Michael, and some others of the town, returning from Ely, where Prince Edward then was, staid in the town rioting and pilfering, till, fearing to be seized, they left the country, and were starved or hanged in other places; and the rest of the robbers in the isle returning to their homes, suffered the same fate.

1269.

We had a difference with David Flittewyc, son of David and Illaria. We had bought part of a wood of our fee of Simon Sil-

* *Pro tuitione sua habenda.*

† *Rex Alemannie.*

vestre joining to David's wood which he bought of Nicholas Tingris, and is called Le Mentel, to his prejudice as he alledged: we had also bought a piece of land under his wood fouthward, and another piece eastward below le Stochingge; and carried away part of John Capucio's mead, of that acre which Jeffrey Dammesone held of us, which acre was to descend to us by right, said Jeffrey being a bastard; and David first hearing of his death, had carried away the corn on it. We had elsewhere in the field ploughed balks* between his fee and ours, where we had land on both sides, and made a ditch in his ground above 10 feet wide at Rokeshoc, between our wood and his land called le Brem, which he thought we had no right to do, forgetting his own act before: we also demanded of him *extra judicium*, tithe of milk, lambs and calves, as in the neighbouring churches, and in Flittewic parish of old, notwithstanding any custom to the contrary. We had also changed lands in Rockeshoc with his tenants and freeholders. All this he alledged we had done to his grievance and disherison. On the other hand we say, the said David made a cart-way in that part of the wood that was Simon Silvestre's, after we were put in possession of it, and levelled his hedge and ditch between his wood and that which we bought of Simon Wymare, making a common cart-way through our wood at all times; and filled up our ditches as often as we made them to prevent this encroachment, whereby we sustained 40 shillings damages to defend our right.

P. 399.

The steward of the countess of Albemarle, who had Flittewic and Hufseburn in jointure, complained of us, that we and our people had so often oppressed him and his, that he could not defend his tenement; that we had got half his fee in these villages, and would pay him nothing, and came upon those lands without our

* *Divisæ.*

warrant. He sent 24 armed men to Rokefhoc, and, unknown to our keepers, took 6 of our oxen from the plow, and 12 at Craule, and pounded them 12 weeks at Roddeflun. We could have no redrefs from the king, becaufe his fon Edmund married the countefs's heir. So we fettled with her, and ſhe allowed us to enter for 5 marcs, and we had our cattle for 20 ſhillings pound charges*. p. 401.

We agreed with David that all Simon's and the other woods ſhould be ours, and that he ſhould neither make nor claim any road on our ground: that of Dammefon's land we ſhould have the paſture, and David the arable: that the public boundaries between the fees where we had land ſhould remain, and our ditch at Rokefhoc between him and us; and we made him conſent that Roger de St. Alban's, keeper of Rokefhoc, ſhould have his conſent before he made the ditch; and that he ſhould give him 20 ſhillings for this: that the exchange of lands with his tenants ſhould ſtand good, being for his advantage: that we ſhould hold the lands we had bought under his wood, and that he would not moleſt us in the ſaid woods, meads, paſtures, &c. and ſo all paſt offences were forgiven: and that he ſhould pay in money the tithes aforementioned as by permiſſion he uſed to do elſewhere; ſo as this be not conſtrued to the harm of the church, nor our favour be made a cuſtom. p. 402.

All was quiet at Ely, except that ſome ſoldiers of earl Ferrars, after his being made priſoner in the Peak, retired into the foreſt, and, ravaging the neighbourhood, carried off our ſteward at Bradburne's beſt horſe; but afterwards made their peace with us, ſparing our property, and plundering all the other religious. p. 403.

* *Cuſtodia.*

1270.

Of the Ely robbers, Henry Albemare, who stole our horse from the mill, was hanged for theft in France; John Sutton, clerk, Hugh Caudewell, Robert Werefle, and one Jeffrey their comrade, who robbed Stanley abbey, frequently lodged at Dunstable, and being closely pursued, and on the point of being taken, Joan the clerk fled to our church, and abjured the realm, and was afterwards killed at Oxford, excommunicate. His three comrades were taken and imprisoned; and the prior had their five horses and furniture and showy armour. They were sent to Newgate at London, where Jeffrey died; Hugh and Robert got off by bribing the jury*, and recovered their effects of the prior; but being taken again at London, Hugh was hanged, and Robert died in gaol. p. 404.

1271.

Robert Wederhore admitted canon. p. 406.

1272.

Edmund, son of the king of the Romans, married Margaret; sister of Gilbert earl of Gloucester, and had Sundon in free marriage with her. Upon this the people of Sundon withheld our toll. Our prior Simon went to earl Edmund and demanded seisin of the toll, of which we had been unjustly disseised by earl Gilbert. The earl granted his request, and gave him a letter to his bailiffs at Sundon to make inquisition into the matter: but the prior prosecuted his claim no further. p. 407.

Spent this summer 140 marcs in hard corn †, and began to use our new corn the beginning of August, and had used 40 quarters before Michaelmas.

We bound ourselves for Ralph Pyroth to the merchants of Cahors for 120 marcs; and they had our Peak wool at 8 marcs a

* *Corrupta inquisitione*, or, by a flaw in the indictment.

† *Durum bladum*.

hack

sack till the money was paid; and we had Ralph's rents at Helington and Wencrug, and were great losers by it. p. 408.

Robert parson of Rushden died, and we presented Robert Scadebure. Peter Basseth presented his brother John; and we compounded with him for peace sake, though he had no right, and we had letters of acquittance.

Walter Cadindon, prior of Caudwell, formerly our canon, freely resigned to the bishop of Lincoln, and Matthew was elected and installed the same day; and Walter died within 8 days, and Matthew said the first mass in the priory for him, and buried him honourably.

Paid a fine * for the 4 marcs for a twentieth granted to prince Edward when he went to the Holy Land. p. 409.

Died John parson of Herlingdon, who had held it twelve years; and we presented master William de la Mare. Ralph Pyroth opposed our presentation, of which see the suit next year.

Michael de Pecco admitted canon, aged 15, and also Roger Cuthone.

We bound ourselves and successors to pray for the soul of John Crachale every day in our Lady's mass, and for 10 years to come to celebrate every week three requiems and three Lady masses, appointing to it our brother canon, John de Waltre, who began on St. Dunstan's day, and honestly fulfilled it; and for the said John's soul we admitted into our almonry Simon, clerk of Weston, who was blind, and remained in it 10 years. John Houcton and Gyrard Ely, the said John's executors, with full power of administration, forgave us 134 marcs and more, and gave up our bond. p. 410, 411.

1273. EDWARD I.

The clergy having granted the king at one time a tenth for three years, we paid † for our four churches in the deanery of

* *Finem fecimus de.*

† *De uno termino.*

Dunstable 26s; for the four in Flitte deanery 14s. 8d. for those in the archdeaconry of Northamptonshire 16s. 3d. and the same for the second term. p. 414.

We took a lease of Lithlington church for five years at 18 marks a year, and gave their proctors 5 marcs for horses.

Died John Bothleford son of Jordan, having confirmed to us all that we held of him.

The prior was summoned to the recognizance of Ralph Pyroth by a writ of *quare impedit*, why he did not present a proper person to Herlingdon; and he came, and they settled it by license, for which he paid 1 marc. Ralph allowed the advowson to belong to us, and gave it up to us; and it was allowed that the prior should recover his seisin, and a writ was directed to the bishop of Lincoln to present a proper person, notwithstanding Ralph's claim: and so W. de la Mare was admitted on our presentation, and Ralph not suing out his bond, lost the favour we promised one of his people. p. 415.

George Cantilupe being of full age, was put in possession of Eyton, Houghton, and his other lands, and allowed us entry on the lands of John Eltesdon in Toterho, held of him for 20 marcs. George died about All Saints, and one moiety of his estate went to Eudo le Zouch, who married his eldest sister, and the other to ——— his other sister, widow of Henry Hasting.

We paid into the king's exchequer 4 marks fine for the twentieth granted to the king, and had a tally, which we carried to the greater exchequer, and had a discharge to the sheriff by green wax.

Granted Bartholomew junior and his son Richard a chantry for ever in the chapel erected by Bartholomew at Humbristeho, saving the rights of the mother church at Stodham; and after their deaths the chantry to cease. p. 417.

Granted the same to Peter le Loring and his son, at Chalgrave.

The

The body * of our church repaired at the expence of the parish from the altar to the cross, and North-west door. Henry Chadd was at the principal charge.

Built a great dove house near the privy, and a windmill on Schykes-acker.

Thomas Ethone appointed vicar of Segenho. p. 418.

William Ely, Vicar of Huffleborne.

A great mortality of parsons, vicars, and clerks here.

First said in December in the convent, *Maria plena gratiæ, mater misericordiæ, tu nos ab hoste protege: in hora mortis suscipe.*

Eudo la Suche and his wife Milefent had seisin of their lands in Houcton, Eyton, &c. as heirs to George Chantilupe, deceased. He was good to us at first, but afterwards our enemy.

We concluded with master Reymond about our temporalities, *per loca*, for two years, and paid 20 marcs. Our yearly income † was then 107*l.* according to the taxation of master Constantine and G. de Tantone.

Paid 40*s.* to the proctors who went for the Augustines to the council at Lyons.

Gave the vicarage of Chalgrave to Walter Radenhoe; and Jeffrey Lorenge refused it. And that of Stodham to Thomas Rothland, who held it a little while, and then we gave it to William Stokton, senior chaplain.

Paid 5*l.* 15*s.* for the second year's tenth. p. 421.

A long hard frost in March.

1274.

Simon Paterhull and his son John did homage to our prior Simon for Grimescot, and gave him bond for a release ‡, in 46*s.* 6*d.*

* *Cumulus.*

† *Summa bonorum nostrorum per annum.*

‡ *inradavit ei relectum.*

The wife of Benedict jun. drowned herself in a well, and the Hospitallers sued us for refusing to bury her, and we made it up, fearing their privileges.

Thomas Inge, Eudo le Suche's bailiff, in his view of frankpledge at Houcton, imprisoned John Chuke our tenant, because he was indicted of robbery by the tything men* of his court, but he sent him to our prison afterwards because he belonged to us. And Eudo sent a troop of armed men and broke open our gaol, and took him and sent him to his, pretending he would not allow us frankpledge or fines there. In the same view of frankpledge, the country people presented certain purpræstures, which the prior had made on their land in their demesnes, and the lord distrained so heavily on the prior, that twenty-four of his horses died, and his lands in Houcton lay untilld that year, to above 20*l.* loss. And Eudo threw down the prior's gallows in Edeffuthe, where they had been ever since the building of Dunstaple, and inclosed a common where our priors always had a right; and distrained on the prior for 25*s.* a year, which he said was due to him by assignation from Simon Bobelin for lands in Houcton. The prior sued him and his wife on three articles by a writ of trespass † in the king's court. They were summoned to answer for breaking open our prison at Chaldecotte one night, and forcibly carrying off John Chuke imprisoned there, and pounding his cattle on account of the purpræsture, and cutting down his gallows at Edeffuthe; and the prior was effoined *de morte*, and the defendants put off *sine die*.

Afterwards the prior's successor William agreed with them on these terms: they were to make good the gallows, renounce their claim of 25*s.* it appearing that the prior had good discharge from it; and he gave Eudo one palfrey worth 5 marcs; but the suit about the prior's goal and royalty in Houcton continued,

* *Dccenas.* See Du Cange in voc.

† *De transgressionē.*

because

because Eudo said the royalty could not be divided, which the prior said it was not, though served by different officers: he brought his writ of ejectment for Shortgrave common, against Eudo, and another writ about frankpledge, and fines of bread and beer for his tenants at Houcton. p. 424, 425.

Gave John Radenhore 2 marcs out of the chamber till we could procure him a benefice.

Our beer failed at Whitsuntide, and we drank five hogsheds of wine, which was of great service to us.

The king's officers found a deficiency in all the bushels of the township*, and gave us a new standard, and the township paid 4 marcs for default, and the prior's bailiff *quietavit eorum hospitium* †.

Granted William Chetendon admission of one canon for ever in his name, and he gave us 60 marcs. p. 426.

Jeffrey Merstone took on him our habit.

Leased to Martin Peckham the profits of Litlington church that year for 20 marcs; but when they were lodged in the grange, one John —— and his people ravaged and spoilt them, and Martin got nothing by them.

Reginald Chaplington appointed vicar of Pullokshull.

10 kal. November, died Simon our sixth prior, who had held it eleven years and nine months, and the house was in debt over head and ears ‡.

Had the king's licence, and chose for prior *William le Brothar* then sub-prior, who was confirmed by the bishop of Lincoln at Stowe park, and admitted by the king at Northampton, and installed on St. Catherine's day.

In vacation time John London, king's escheator on the other side the Trent, had custody of our house and places; we gave him five marcs for a horse, and yet he took of us for the king's

* *Totius villatæ.*

† F. paid for their lodging or board.

‡ *Ad summam.*

use 20 marcs. All the esplees of courts and other outgoings were ours; and the king had nothing of them. The archdeacon demanded a horse for the installation, but had it not. Richard Inge, clerk, had *gratiam D'ni clericis debitam*, on account of the new creation; we presented him to St. Peter's, Bedford, and were quit from that grace.

Eudo la Suche set up a gallows below Pudele, which was not there before. p. 428.

Against the death of prior Simon, all his horses died, and misfortunes came thick upon us.

We acknowledged before the dean of Lincoln, that we owed John Houcton 20 marcs for corn, beasts, &c. which we borrowed of him and his executors; and we paid them to the dean and chapter of Lincoln, according to his bequest.

Richard, canon of Lincoln, visited us for the bishop, and left his corrections in writing.

Began to pay the tenth decreed by the council of Lyons on ecclesiastical profits only, and paid the prior of Caudwell 40s. for 8s. in the archdeaconry of Bedford.

The king's officers found some unlawful measures in Dunstable, and fined the town. p. 429.

Eleanor, countess of Leicester, died in France, and the manor of Luthone came to the Marfchall's heirs. It is divided into six parts, and half the hundred of Flitt came to William Moun.

1275.

Henry, a converted Jew, obtained the pope's letters that we should maintain him and family; the official of Lincoln provided for him elsewhere.

Sold our Peak wool five weeks before hand*, at 9 marcs a sack, and had 30 marcs earnest, of which we paid 20 to Lincoln chapter for John, and 1 marc penalty †.

* *Præ manibus.*

† *De pena.*

Four knights of the county held our gaol delivery by king's writ, and five thieves were hanged; the sixth turned evidence, and hanged thirteen more. p. 430.

Paid Bartholomew Marcer for Lethlington 13 marcs, 32 pence, and he allowed 24s. for tithes, and 40s. for repairs.

Paid the prior of Beaulieu for last year's tithe 7*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

Imprisoned in our gaol Richard Ash on suspicion of murder committed out of the town*: his accuser was imprisoned, and himself discharged by the jury of Dunstaple, and recovered his goods.

Spent in corn that summer 100 marcs. p. 431.

A general but short earthquake all over England, before† the octaves of the Nativity of our Lady.

Richard Strathford, canon, died at high mass time, and was buried immediately because he had the dropsy.

Richard Greenbure admitted canon.

The king and queen lodged with us on St. Andrew's day, and he gave us one rich baudekyne.

Richard bishop of Lincoln visited us in person.

The collectors of tenths for the Holy Land would not abide by our oath about the value of our effects, but taxed us again at 400 marcs a year, so that we paid, while that tenth held, 40 marcs *per annum*, but they allowed all we had paid to former collectors to stand good.

Gave Richard, son of John Durraunt, one marc out of our chamber, till we could give him a living. p. 432.

Received *de denariis S. Freemundi plicatii*, 100*s.* by weight, wherewith we bought oats.

The king's officers found the town brewers had not paid the assise, and fined the town 40*s.* p. 433.

* *Extra.*

† *Infra.*

Walter lord of Stodham beyond his new ditch opposite his manor towards the cross, made us a manse in many places, and took away his plantations.

Walter lord of Steppingale allowed us to make a live hedge and ditch between us and Steppingale field.

Paid a fine to the king of 10 marcs for our fifteenth, if however the king attempted this afterwards. We paid the abbot of Ramsey at St. Neots 5 marcs for the said fifteenth, and had a receipt for the payment*.

Received in deposit by the king's writ all the money of Bedfordshire and Bucks arising from the fifteenth, and delivered it to the merchants by the king's writ, and paid the collectors 5 marcs for our fifteenth. The king's assessors of the fifteenth came here, and by a jury of Dunstaple burghesses taxed our effects within our court, and those of all the town.

And the total of the town was	—	£.648	16	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
of the fifteenth	—	36	11	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
of the priory effects,	—	16	4	10
of our fifteenth	—	1	1	8

1276.

We were sued before the justices at Bedford by John Grimauld of Craule, by writ of *mort d' ancestor*, for 14 acres, which we gave him on a recognizance of 1 marc, and he remained in *misericordia*. p. 435.

The town of Hufteburn brought a writ of ejectment for inclosing a croft where our sheepcot stood, and another before the mill. We gave them two ways into the latter, and they dropped the suit; the other croft was let alone.

Walter Beyvin brought a writ against us for 7 felions† of land above Rugement castle, but discharged us for 1 marc.

* *Talliam de soluto.*

† A *felion* is a *fitch* or *ridge* of land. Spelman in voc.

Emma Pik brought a writ of dower, and we settled with her.

The town of Everholt would have presented us for incroachments; but we made it up, as well as many more which the twelve jurors of Mannesheved and other hundreds would have presented.

Donablina, wife of Roger Smith, had a writ of ejectment for land in Flitwic, and we gave her 10s. to make it up.

Alice daughter of Robert Bending had a writ of *mort d'ancestre* for an acre in Pullokshull; we satisfied her, and she discharged us.

Reginald de Grey paid us 2s. rent charge for Silvestre de la feld at Eye.

Thomas Bray brought a writ of trespass for detaining the sheep of William Bray, son of Ralph our convert, and we made it up for 62s.

The jury of Mannesheved presented that John Peynur had fled from our church, for which we were fined 100s; we knew nothing of this indictment, and so were not prepared.

Settled with Marietha Rede, heir to Roger Halgode, for his tenement in Dunstaple. p. 437.

Simon Curtey chaplain had long sued the prior in the King's Bench *, by writ of prohibition, but not proceeding at Bedford on the return of his writ, was *in misericordia*.

The whole county was fined 40 marcs for false judgement, no liberty being exempted, and we paid for our lands out of Dunstaple as others geldable.

Our shepherd at Pullokshull killed a man, and though we did not receive him, we were fined for stopping his pay, which neither he nor any one for him demanded; and for many defaults we were fined 20s. the chief justice being against us in every thing.

* *Banco Londoniæ.*

At this affize prior William had his writ to the sheriff against Eudo la Suche and his wife, to summon them to shew cause why they refused the prior view of frankpledge and fines of bread and beer, which he always had in South Houthone.

He had also a writ of ejectment for their inclosures at Shortgrave; but deferred executing his writs and making an attachment till the affize was over; then Eudo came, and promised with an oath to molest him no more, and to open his inclosures, if he would withdraw his writs, which he did, but the other kept not his word.

The said judge Roger would not allow the prior's liberty, nor come to Dunstaple to try it, but would plead it with the geldables, unless he had the king's special writ, which when he had he refused to obey, but appointed the prior a day before the king and court at London, and the prior appeared in the next parliament before the king, and upon proper evidence the king gave him his liberty, and Roger promised to come and try it. Mean while some of the town procured other special justices by writ, which so offended Roger, that on the first day of their sitting here their power was revoked, and given to him. He sat again, and at the first sitting seized the prior's liberty for the king because the prior had but one coroner; he turned out his bailiffs, and imprisoned one, because he went out of the liberty to take account of the goods of Elias Probator who was then in gaol, would not suffer the prior to sit by him, nor to have his registering clerk as usual, and, having tried a few writs, departed. He released our bailiff because he was a clerk and thorn, and restored to the prior his liberty, but so as he was forced to apply to the king in great haste. At length Roger restored to him his liberty for 40s. for the king's use; and dropt all his anger against him. He was soon after struck with the palsy, and lost his speech and the use of almost all his limbs, and in this condition turned canon regular at Torenton. p. 439.

At this assize at Dunstaple we were sued by John Sperling for Roger Halogood's tenement in Dunstaple, and paid him 7s. for a discharge.

Robert Culefworth, carpenter, and his wife Galiena, sued us on a writ of entry for 18*d.* yearly rent in Dunstaple. We gave him a marc to make it up, and had a discharge from Robert.

Settled with John son of John Clerk about land in Wadelow.

December 16, the king's falconers who lodged with us, quarrelled with some of our family and our chaplains, and going out with the rest of their comrades who lodged in the town, wounded the priest so that he died three days after, and wanting to get in again they maimed and beat the porter, knocked down all they met in the court, greatly wounding several, and sparing neither canons nor converts. The monks being waked, and the people flocking in on ringing the great bells, the prior could scarce keep them off the falconers, who, however, were not hurt, but went next day to the king at Wallingford, complaining of us and the town. The king would scarce hear the prior's relation, who was heavily charged by them before the council at Abendon, and not heard, but told that the king would enquire into the matter, and so it rested. Roger Seyton at the assizes here directed the jury to enquire into it, who acquitted the prior and town, but the king would not receive their verdict, and came in person to Dunstaple in March, and thirty-six lawful men were chosen out of two hundreds, unconnected with us or the town, who reported that we were innocent, and had incurred no forfeiture, and if any of them was hurt it was done in self-defence, and the chaplain was killed by some ribalds * of the aforesaid family; so the prior and all of us were acquitted, and the prior had no other fines †. It was also declared that if any of the chaplain's

* *Ribaldi.*

† *Nisi quod offensam D'ni regis mitigavit.*

relations

relations would prosecute in the king's court, justice should be done them.

Granted John Elneftow a chantry within our court for 20 marcs, and promise of a greater gratuity. p. 443.

Granted master Walter de Ludeford 2 marcs of Mart - - - - *per annum*, and afterwards gave him Herlingdon church. p. 444.

1277.

Sold all our wool here to John Durraunt at 6*d.* a fleece, to be kept at that price till we had paid him the 158 marcs 3*s.* 11*d.* *i. e.* 100 marcs, 44*s.* 11*d.* for tenths to the Holy Land, 23 marcs to Martin clerk of Litlington, and 32 marcs due to said John.

Peter Radenhore's executors forgave us 140 marcs, and we gave the deceased a place in our martyrology.

In autumn began a large room for the king near the prior's. p. 445.

Prepared to enter on the profits of Litlington church, which we farmed; but Richard bishop of Lincoln ejected us, and gave the keeping of it to Walter de Stowe his clerk, because Payn the rector was said to be dead, and his proctor did not satisfy us about it. Walter de Ba was presented to it as vacant, and we lost the profits that year.

The archbishop of Canterbury visited for the bishop of Lincoln, and staid with us five days; we maintained him intirely for only one day, and found him wood, hay, and *xenia* for the rest; he proceeded regularly in his corrections, and left them in writing; we shewed him our titles to our churches, and he allowed them all.

Our parishioners at Thebworth summoned us before him at St. Neots, and John Pauly, one of them, appeared and demanded by our proctor, *quasi extra judicium*, that we should celebrate service in their chapel three days in a week as usual, or restore the 36 acres, with their appurtenances, given by their ancestors to the mother church of Chalgrave for that purpose; and the said

John

John and our proctor agreed to let the matter drop, and that we would do amicably as justice directed, and this was done *ad cautelam*, because the archbishop favoured others in this affair. p. 446.

Bartholomew junior of Dunstaple died, and left to our high altar 40s. and for two anniverfaries ten marcs, and to the pittancer of the convent 10l. to buy provifion, which laft the prior applied to the cellarer's ufe, fo that the pittancer fhould receive of him 20s. a year till all was paid, but only 10s. were paid in his time; for this the convent agreed that the faid Bartholomew and his wife Ifabella fhould have an anniverfary and two canons' corrody. p. 448.

Let our manor at Cateby to William the parfon's brother for 20 years from Michaelmas 1277, for 12 marcs *per annum*.

Let that at Stoke for five marcs *per annum* for 20 years from Michaelmas 1278, and 25 marcs fine.

Gaol delivery here by Jeffery Leukener chief juftice; Henry Em and his two accomplices who were imprifoned for a rape were difcharged, and a third died in gaol.

Mafter Michael made our two largeft bells, and his fon after his death a third.

The prior this year firft eat with the friars preachers in the town. It was alfo then amicably agreed that the feven pſalms fhould be faid at night to the firft Sunday in Paſſion week.

1278.

The juftices fat at Hertford, and the prior brought a writ of error againft Thomas Hyde, about the prior's common, and the high road through the prior's wood; but the prior did not proceed, becauſe Thomas made reftitution. p. 450.

Edeline Bradwid had a writ of fummons* for arrears of her corrody, and we settled with her.

Robert Ferrars of St. Albans confirmed to us the lands and tenements of his father Robert Chelton in Stodham, and we gave him half a marc.

The king's officers fined the town for false measures, and the prior lodged them †. p. 451.

Let our tithes at Bracenton and Attelone for 13 years for 200 marcs in hand.

Roger bishop of Coventry confirmed to us Bradburn church with all its chapels, and procured for us the confirmation of the chapters of Litchfield and Coventry, for which we gave him in alms 200 marcs, and it was mentioned both by the bishop and us that we paid this for a long sequestration which he said he had made in that church.

1279.

A tournament here. p. 452.

The justices at Bedford required us to answer articles without the liberties of the town, who paid them a fine of 10*l.* for the king's use, that they should come and do their business here, yet so as that all the profits should be the prior's, and on these terms the prior gave the town towards the said fine one moiety of all the profits of their session; but they came not, and the town paid 10*l.* at Oxford. p. 453.

Granted Thomas the keeping of our principal gate, with the *onera* attending it, for 20 marcs. p. 454.

The town butchers erected wooden sheds over their benches, which as they touched the ground the prior and town removed; but the prior allowed them to board over the top so they were not set in the ground.

* *De conventione.*

† *Eorum hospitium quietavit.*

Walter Hay by writ of enquiry recovered right of common in 40 acres *super bydam*; Richard Wifchard in Kechingge.

Gilbert admitted canon. p. 455.

Archbishop John visited Luton and Coventry diocese, and finding us sufficiently confirmed in our right to Bradburn church and chapel, confirmed it to us.

Gave out of our chamber 40s. yearly to Walter Wocton, procurer and promoter of that confirmation.

Our hall * at Segenho burnt, the dining room, &c. saved, and the hall repaired in three weeks.

From kal. December to Michaelmas took off from the almonry in the refectory each day three loaves, three gallons of beer, and one quarter of wheat a week from the granary.

Our beer and corn failed about Whitsuntide and before, and we spent above 100l. p. 457.

1280.

A great tournament here after Easter.

John Hertford, canon, died at Rokshull, and buried at home.

William de la Mare, parson of Herlingdon, died in October, and John Radenhore was admitted on our presentation; when he got letters of institution he resigned the church, and so we were clear of two marks which he had of us yearly; Walter Ludford was admitted on our presentation, and so we saved two marks more which used to be paid to him out of our chamber. p. 457.

The bishop of Lincoln visited us in person, and forbid the prior and certain of the brethren for certain reasons having any thing to do in the management, and by his order some of the more useless of the family were turned out. He sent his corrections to us in writing. He absolved prior Breton from pastoral rule, who after, by the bishop's appointment, had the following pro-

* *Sala.*

Q 2

vision

vision at Rokesthulle, 14 white * loaves and 14 gallons of best beer for himself, and 8*d.* for his meat † per week, 20*s.* *per annum* for his chamber, lights, &c. and for his servant a corrody and pay as the prior's groom ‡ used to have. The king's licence to elect was obtained, but the election was put off till we had paid our money to the Holy Land, and the day after Twelfth-day all who were bound for the debt being acquitted, *William Wederbore*, chamberlain, was chosen prior by compromise||, confirmed by the bishop on St. Paul's day, allowed by the king on the Purification, and 5 *ld.* February installed by Richard Bradwell archdeacon of Bedford, who as well as the king's marshal demanded his horse, but neither had it. The sheriff of Bedford had custody of our lands during the eight weeks vacancy, without wronging us or our tenants, and took for the king's use 21*s.* of our rents, and this out of the town trade §. Richard Inge, king's clerk, had by favour of the new creation ** 40*s.* till we could provide for him; and as we were deeply in debt, the bishop of Lincoln kindly allowed us to reduce the allowance both of the superior and other members of the house, and keep to it till reinstated by common consent ††. p. 458.

Our friend John Durant gave the archdeacon for peace sake in our name five marcs for the palfrey, that the prior's installation might be hindered ‡‡. p. 460.

Walter Ludford, parson of Herlingford, forgave us 30 marcs of master Peter's debt.

The bishop admitted brother Stephen to Flit church.

* *Alba micbie.*

† *Companagium*, cibus qui cum pane in escam datur. Pulmentum. *Companage*, Fr. Du Cange. ‡ *Garcio de Stabulo.* || *Per viam compromissi.*

§ *De mercato burgi.*

** *Gratiam ratione novæ creationis.*

†† *Quod a capite et a membris multæ fierent subtractiones et tenerentur donec.*

‡‡ *Ut; Q. if it should not be ne.*

A tournament the beginning of Lent*.

Discharged † before the arch-deacon of St. Albans, 20s. a year out of the church of Brickhill against John then rector.

We were put in possession by the said arch-deacon, *causa rei servandæ*, of tithes demanded of Derley abbey, whose abbot appealed to the court of Canterbury; and the dean of the arches having heard us both, referred us to the said archdeacon, and so we had the tithes for the next year; and the opposite party appealed to the Pope, and the priors of Horebury, Coventry, and Norham, were appointed judges of appeal. The two first proceeding alone without waiting for the other, we appealed to the archbishop's court, but they determined it against us notwithstanding.

1481.

Justices sat at Derby; and the prior appeared, but soon had leave to depart. p. 462.

Let to William Chaurugge for his life our place at Gledele for one marc yearly, reserving to us the timber trees ‡, and he paid us 15 marcs advance, and five marcs for corrodies.

Our parishioners here first paid tithe to the vicars of Kenesworth and Cadendon of the fodder § of their beasts in Dunstaple, and pasturing in those villages, the tithe of lambs where they were eaten, and of milk and wool *pro rata temporis*.

Sold to Thomas, son of John Duraunt, for his life, 14 white loaves ||, seven brown ones **, seven buns ††, and 14 gallons of best beer per week for 14 marcs.

* The expression here and before is *durum fuit torneamentum percussum*.

† *Dirationavimus*. ‡ *Arbores grossiores*. § *Nutrimenta*. || *Albæ michiæ*

** *Sura*, coarser brown bread, called still in the North *sewr*. In the chartulary of Dunstaple these are called *sura michæ*, and elsewhere *bisæ michiæ*, from *bi* French for brown. Hearne.

†† *Cobbæ*, cobb loaves, buns. Ibid.

Appropriated a revenue to the kitchen, viz. the toll of the town and market, and of hogs in the franchises*, the cellerar to furnish the larder † as usual, and the cook all the rest. p. 464.

A hard snow and frost; London, Rochester, and many other bridges broken down by it; at Bydenham bridge the ice broke under a woman and floated her down to Bedford bridge, but nobody could help her, and the ice broke there, and she was seen no more. p. 465.

John Stodham took our habit.

Roger abbot of Woburn died, and Hugh Suleburi succeeded.

David Flittewic brought the king's writ of inquiry about damage done in his warren at Flittewic, but the jury found he had no warren there, and the same day we and the neighbouring nobility caught rabbits there unmolested.

This whole year we withdrew the alms of the tythe of our white bread. p. 466.

The archbishop of Canterbury called an assembly of the clergy of his province to inquire into the state of the church. Those who did not attend were severely punished. Our prior, who was absent, with difficulty obtained forgiveness, at Winchester.

1282.

Robert Lincoln, physician, was admitted on our presentation to Stepingale church, saving to us one marc a year pension there. We had presented Richard Inge, to whom we owed 40s. on the creation of our new prior, and he refused it, by which we were freed from payment that year, but at the instance of the king's chancellor we shewed him that favour till he had incepted in arts. p. 467.

Presented Galfred Buguleun, to whom we owed two marcs a year, to St. Cuthbert's; he kept our presentation till the living

* In *franito*. Hearne corrects it *francbito*.

† *Inveniet lardarium*.

lapsed, and made no use of it; but afterwards the son of Henry Trone, by the bishop's favour, was admitted on our presentation.

Bought of Robert Ingolf part of his wood at Bukeleshore for 30s. and the other part next year. p. 468.

Ralph Harewood, canon, died, and was buried at Bradburn.

A woman of St. Giles's, Duntaple, died, and was buried at the Friars Preachers; her corpse was first brought to our church, for which we had an offering and eight wax lights, whereof the sacrist gave two to the friars and two to the nuns, and kept the rest.

Philip Merston, a minorite, died within our bounds*, and as he was *specialis noster* and reader in his own order, was decently buried in our close†.

Richard Bradwell, archdeacon of Bedford and official of Lincoln, died, and was succeeded by John Hoke. p. 469.

The town allowed the prior in full court to inclose that lane ‡ called Grunts Lane, where he built a wall; but some of South street beat it down, and afterwards made peace with the prior, who made them another way seven feet broad by Stephen Stable's house, in the presence of the township.

A canon of Bismead castrated himself with his own knife, and died the same day of the wound.

Bought an acre of William Fitzwilliam at Bokelshore; it is of our fee, and within our land.

Milesent Muthave confirmed her brother George's grant of John Eltesdon's land in Toterho.

Paid John Cheney, sheriff of Bedford, 3*l.* for divers defaults in Seyton's affize§, for which he gave us a receipt. p. 470.

* *Septa.*

§ *De itinere magri de Seytone.*

† *Clausum f. claustrum.*

‡ *Venella.*

William Bithoke his clerk paid for us at Shrewsbury two marcs for *aurum reginæ** for a fine of 20 marcs with John London in vacation-time, then escheator on this side Trent; also 2s. for many defaults *de judaismo*, and one marc more for the same, and had separate tallies, which the prior gave him to be allowed in the Exchequer at his first account.

Gave William Atteho and his wife Alexandria corrodies in bread and beer, &c. for 45 marcs, on account of the very great necessity of our house.

Our part of the aid to the Welch war came to 40s. the town's to 15l. 10s. J. Durant's to 20l. Stephen Aungew's to 10 marcs. p. 476.

This summer we new built the body of our bakehouse and its appendages, and the brewhouse wall, and the chancel † at Hufseburne of materials prepared before for that purpose.

1483.

Oliver bishop of Lincoln on Palm Sunday celebrated high mass, assisted at our procession, and preached excellently; he did not come to visit, but only as he went through the town.

The estates of persons who were worth above half a marc in chattels, were taxed by a jury of the neighbourhood for $\frac{1}{30}$ to the king, and ours out of town and within the court by the burgesses moderately; but the king took off this assessment from

* *Aurum Reginæ* is a royal debt, duty, or revenue belonging and accruing to every queen consort during her marriage to the king of England, due by every person who has made a voluntary oblation or fine to the king, amounting to 10 marcs or upwards, for any privileges, franchises, dispensations, licences, pardons, grants, or other matters of royal grace conferred on him by the king, arising from and answerable to the quantity of such his oblation or fine, viz. one full tenth part over and above the fine or oblation to the king, as one marc for every ten, and 10l. for every 100l. fine, or one marc of gold to the nine for every 100 marcs fine in silver to the king, which became a debt on record to the queen, by the very recording of the fine. Prynn's *Aurum Reginæ*, 1688, 4to; a treatise written expressly to supply the defect of all our glossaries in this article.

† *Novum cumulum* de cancello.

the religious and merchants, who assisted him in his Welch wars otherways.

Made a clock over the pulpit. . . p. 480.

None of our parishioners here, holding or not holding land in Houcton, could turn cattle on the common there, unless they lay on the fee at Houcton; some of them built themselves sheep-coates there, and the sheep lambed there, and others carried the sheep to Lymburi, which lambed there, and so we lost the tithes of the lambs, milk, and wool; and Walter vicar of Houcton was said to have contrived this hindrance against the lady of the manor of Eyton, that he might get the tithes. A woman of Dunstaple freely gave to Houcton tithe of lambs fallen at Dunstaple, but our sacrist obliged her to restore a better lamb to our church, and pay the convent a large fine.

The dispute with the abbot of Darley about tithes in the Peak was at last settled by consent of them and our proctors, and order of the dean of the arches, that they should have them, paying 16 shillings half yearly in Bradburn church, under penalty of greater excommunication.

Admitted Roger Kylpsham canon, on the presentation of Mile-sent Muchaut, lady of Eyton, according to the form agreed on with her ancestors. . . p. 482.

We sold William Pyke our naif, with his suit*, for one marc.

One of John Durant junior's servants at Dunstaple threw himself into his master's well, and after the coroner had sat on him, was cast into a pit† out of town; but the Hospitalers took him up, and buried him in their cemetery. . . p. 482.

A wrestling match on St. John Baptist's day at Hocclive before the hospital; and when it was almost over, and all going away,

* *Nativum nostrum, cum sequela sua.*

R

† *Fovea.*

John

John our smith was killed with a bill; and on the part of William Muntchenfy, who had wardship of John Malherbe's heir, was killed Simon Mustard*: but it appearing by a jury of some townships before the coroner, and in the full county court, that they killed each other, we came off free, and none of our family were called to account. p. 483.

Walter Ludford, principal executor to Peter Radenhore, forgave us all the money due to the said Peter.

We sold to John Ludford 4 corrodies for ever for 25 marcs. p. 484.

Built a hall at Newbotle, our chamberlain furnishing the cost, and reserving to each of us a chamber in it.

Laid out at Offele this summer 20*l.* in corn, and as much at Suthlingdon and elsewhere; and bound ourselves to perform for the said Peter certain specialties, marked in our Martyrology, which our predeceffors engaged for.

The prior and brothers Michael de Pecco, John Hallings, &c. were summoned to Rokeshoc, on a writ of trespass, by David Flitwic, for fishing by night in his ponds. p. 485.

Registered it in the fine-roll of 11 E. I. that our prior is permitted to pay of the 100*s.* due to the king for John Peynur's escape, and of the 46*s.* 8*d.* due to the king for arrear of fifteenths, and of the one marc due for a writ, and of the 20*s.* due for a trespass, 60*s.* per annum half-yearly, for which we had writs from the Exchequer and Chancery to the sheriff.

The king issued out writs to him also to refer† till the meeting of parliament the prior's demands of fines of his tenants; goods of fugitives and convicts; acquittances for murder, and waste. p. 488.

Paid the sheriff $\frac{1}{30}$ of our temporalities for the Welch war, which, in consideration of the favour by us shewn to the king,

* *Ribaldus valde ferox.*

† *Ponere in respectum.*

had been referred, at the instance of John Kyrkby, which was taken in payment, and our town got off the same way.

Nicholas Baffe of Kenefworth was hanged for felony. While he was in gaol, we cut down close to the ground some thorns parting his ground from that given us by Thomas Inge at Shortgrove, for which the lord of Cadendon troubled us; but it was agreed that these and those between us and Jeffrey Amite should grow up and remain as boundaries between the two counties; that, as often as they wanted cutting, we should take only in mid-way, and the said men's lands be ploughed no nearer to the hedge, and our old hedge and ditch should remain between our field and Kenefworth. p. 489.

Our prior dined* in town, contrary to custom, on St. Vedast's and St. Amand's day, when John Durrant of Dunstaple made a feast there for the lord of Cadendon and other great folks in the neighbourhood; and as he owed the said John Durrant much money, he dared not offend him. p. 490.

We were sued before the justices at Dunstaple by Agnes and Alice, daughters of William Burchard, by writ of *mort d'ancestre*, for a messuage and 10 acres and $3\frac{1}{2}$ roods, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ roods of meadow in Everesholt: they sued several others, who all, with us, put in answers; and they withdrew the suit, submitting to the prior, who was to enquire into their right in his court at Segenho. They could have made nothing of it, because their grandfather Burchard had acknowledged himself the prior's villan before the justices itinerant at Bedford 3 H. III. but these present proceedings were not registered, because the prior held the original brief for nothing, agreeable to their grant; he had also another writ 10 E. I. and two years after the women dropped their suit.

* *Comedit.*

R 2

Summoned

Summoned before the bishop of Lincoln our 6 vicars in the arch-deaconry of Bedford, for refusing to pay with us a fifteenth to the king, as levied on their vicarages. Four of them submitted to the bishop's admonition, and satisfied us; but those of Segenho and Huseburn stood out, and were summoned by the bishop to meet him another day: but in the chapter held at Flitewic they paid their arrears to our proctors John de Maydenbury and W. de Witton. p. 492.

The heavy rain this summer killed so many sheep in the lowlands, that hereabouts we had scarce 200 left by the end of March; but those in the Chiltern and Peak continued well. Against the itch, which made havock among them all over England for the last year, we anointed them successfully with stale hog's lard *, quicksilver and verdigrease: but nothing would do against the wet. p. 495.

-1284.

Christina, wife of Simon Mustard, sued the prior and 10 more in the county court at Bedford for her husband's death; but not appearing, she was condemned to be imprisoned, and her effects seized. The jury determined that none of the parties accused were guilty, but that one John Smith of Flamstude killed him with an arrow in his right side; and Simon before he died struck Smith on the head with a stick, and felled him; and that Roger Balloke killed John: that Christina was not wife of Simon, but set on by David Flitewic and others; that Simon died guilty of felony, and his goods fell to the king, viz. six quarters of malt † value 24s. at Dilewike; 22 sheep, value 22s. one blue ‡ coat, value half a marc, at Cranford in Northamptonshire; one *super tunica*, value 1s. 6d. which were given by the coroners to the

* *Uncto veteri*. vieil oint. Fr. Stale hog's grease. Hearne.

† *Brasii ordacii*.

‡ *Roba de bluetto*.

town of Hoclive; and her securities * for carrying on the suit, Nicholas † provost of Ronhale, and William Stragon of Houcton, were fined, the first 60s. the other 20s. Her plea set forth, that the said Simon standing and being in the king's peace, an. reg. 11^o, on Sunday, the festival of the beheading of St. John the Baptist, against the gate of St. John's hospital at Hoclive, in a place called Stafteis ‡, without the said gate 2 perches to the east, as the hour of vespers was striking, came the said John wickedly, feloniously, and designedly, and with one bow of yew || strung with whipcord § in his left hand, did wickedly and feloniously shoot ** at him with one barbed arrow; the said arrow †† being made of ash, and feathered with goose †† feathers, and the said arrow (point) |||| being made of steel and maple §§; and struck him in the left side, making a wound 4 fingers long and 2 wide, reaching to his heart, whereof he died in the arms of the said Christina his wife. And the said John immediately fled, and she raised a hue and cry ***, and pursued him to the neighbourhood, and so to 4 villages round, and so to the king's bailiffs, and the coroners, and into the county-court; and if he will deny the felony, she is ready to prove it against him as far as the king's court allows that a woman can and should. She charged Walter the chamberlain with striking Simon at the same time with a pole-ax †††, the handle of ash, and the head of iron and maple, making a wound in the left side of his head 5 fingers long, reaching to the brain, which would have killed him without the former. She charged John Porcher with shooting him with a bow and arrow through the brawny part ††† of the right arm between the shoulder and elbow, and making a wound 2 fingers long and 1 wide; after which he fled. She

* *Plegii.*† *Præpositus.*‡ *In una plecca Stafteis; i. e. ni fallor Stafteis appellata.* Hearne.|| *Yf.*§ *Corda de Caume, Cannali,* whipcord.** *Incipit.*†† *Flecke.*†† *Auce.*|||| *Sagitta.*§§ *Assero,* acre. Hearne.*** *Hutafium.*††† *Hachetta Danejke.*††† *Medium brachii dextri brachii.*

charged

charged John the cellarer, Thomas the porter, Walter Pet, and 4 others, with aiding and assisting, and the prior with receiving them. After 4 court days * she appeared on the 5th, when the party accused did not; but the king's writ was produced for them, appointing the justices Bray and Malet to try it. p. 496—506.

Gave Henry Weyville about 14 marcs to redeem 14s. 10d. due to him for a year's rent at Houghton. p. 507.

William and Richard, sons of John Durrant of Dunstable, incepted in arts at Oxford, where their father made a famous feast. p. 508.

Bought of Benedict Sporon a croft of arable land, and some headlands of meadow †, which he held of us in Wadelaw.

Friar Robert Trone, who had been 7 years among the friars minors and ordained priest, was adjudged by formal sentence to have a wife, whom he married *per verba de presenti*, before his admission; he was stripped of his regular habit, and returned to his wife; but being afterwards brought back, was committed to prison.

Robert Fitz Alan cleared ‡ to us for 2 marcs and a half one virgate of land in Stoke Hamund, held of him by gift of John Hastings. p. 509.

Our prior appeared before the justices at Leicester for Cateby, and was dismissed with leave the second day of session. p. 510.

John archbishop of Canterbury first visited Lincoln diocese, and came here, where finding every thing right, as the bishop of Lincoln had so lately visited us, he staid but one night, and had 4 marcs procurations. He gave the cross to one of our canons for his irregularity §, and, by the authority allowed to Crusaders ||, absolved him from the said irregularity; provided in the first expedition he should redeem himself so far as he could

* Comitatus.

† Capicia.

‡ Puravit.

§ Qui irregularitatem contraxerat.

|| Cruce-signati.

get money from his own chamber or his friends, without hurting the monastery. The archbishop inspected our privileges as to the appropriation of churches, and for that time referred them*.

Had but 5 sacks and 20 stone † of wool in the Peak, of which at least 2 sacks went in tithes, which we wondered and were offended at, as having 1200 sheep there of our own, reckoning 12 score to the great hundred ‡. p. 511.

Richard Inge was turned out of St. Peter's, Bedford, by order of council; and Peter Harehull, clerk of Sir Ralph Hyngham, admitted on our presentation, reserving to us a yearly pension of half a marc.

John Saboth, bailiff of Dunstaple liberty, gave in before Robert Wotton and Robert Cumeton, canons, 37s. 8d. levied || by green wax on the Exchequer, and received of the several fines of the townsmen for amercements, for default of appearing before the justices at London and Dunstaple, and satisfied the prior's exchequer, and had a tally.

	<i>d.</i>
These fines were of Henry le Spicer sen.	40
Henry le Spicer jun.	40
Robert Barkam	20
John le Mone	40
Robert de Rilend	20
William de Pyrithone	20
William Rys	20
Walter Cryps	— half a marc.
William Rys	— half a marc.
Alexander Banete	40

Restored to the almonry the tithe of white bread, which by common consent had been withdrawn three years. p. 513.

* *In respectum posuit.*
 || *Levavit.*

† *Petras.*

‡ *Per majus centenarium.*

Two tallies which we had against the abbot of Ramsey for the king's fifteenth paid to him were allowed in the Exchequer, in which tallies were contained 10 marcs, and in the abbot's account to the Exchequer it was found that the 10 marcs were accounted for; so the prior had an acquittance.

1285.

Henry de Grey sued the prior before the justices at Northampton by the king's writ, for withholding from him the advowson of Newbottle near King's Sutton, which he said one of his ancestors Richard had taken in the reign of king Richard, and received esplees by presenting one Jordan Humet his clerk, and he made out his title by descent. The prior allowed his right to seisin, and desired acknowledgment whether he or Henry had most right; and offered the king half a marc to appoint a time, and put in his bail: a jury were chosen, who returned that Richard had not presented the said Humet; and the prior was to have the said advowson. p. 515—518.

Hundred of King's Sutton, to wit. Philip Eynho was found murdered in Faringho field, near the Hyde. The first finder came, and not being suspected*, was discharged, there being no *Englisberia, judicium, or murdrum* on Faringho township, as having nothing to do with the hundred; and the townships of Purston, Cherlton, Tenford, and Faringho did not come to the coroner's inquest, and so were fined†; and the jury say that Richard Passivant and Richard Wise had disappeared, and are strongly suspected of the aforesaid murder‡, and so are outlawed, and the sheriff is answerable for their effects; and the prior of Dunstaple taking Wise's without warrant, he was *in misericordia*, but was afterwards discharged. p. 518.

* *Non male creditur.*

† *Et male creduntur de prædicta morte.*

‡ *Ideo in misericordia.*

Henry

Henry F. Juliana, naif* of Henry de Grey, brought a writ of novel disseisin against the prior for one moiety of that bipartite messuage which he held in Dunstaple for his life, by grant of prior Galfrid, without consent of the convent; but because Henry had a fee in that tenement, the prior gave him one marc, and had a discharge. The prior spent in going to Northampton 33 marcs in expences, presents, and treating the jury. p. 519.

On that occasion we gave William Cateby, clerk to judge Loveday, 7 marcs per annum, till we could give him a benefice, because he was useful to us. p. 520.

Had of Philip Knyth 30 marcs for corrodies, which we spent in harvesting†.

Four knights of the neighbourhood held by king's writ a gaol delivery at Dunstaple, and two men were hanged for murdering one of the queen's merchants. Two of the accomplices were indicted for murder in Norfolk, and would not be discharged by that general writ; and besides they were clerks, and could not submit to lay-jurisdiction, and so were remanded to prison: for though at the second session one of them was mentioned in the letters patents of these knights, no evidence could be had, as the murder was committed at a distance. Two robbers fought a duel before the said judges at the end of West Street, where the challenger got the better, and the other was hanged; and the challenger was re-imprisoned for challenging out of the liberty.

At the desire of Ralph Hingham we presented Robert his clerk to St. Peter's Bedford, reserving half a marc per annum.

The high roads in Dunstaple mended by king's writ directed to us and the town.

Thomas Porter, capital bailiff of Dunstaple, accounted for 17*l*. 5*s*. received of the mayor for one whole year last past, viz. for

* *Nativus.*

† *In autumnalibus.*

finer, esplees, toll of merchandize, felons effects, &c. allowed; and he gave in his account to the cooks*, and had a tally.

Died Almaric de St. Amand, lord in chief of Pyrote fee, Pullokshul.

1286.

The justices at Wycomb demanded our warrant for fines on the affize of bread and beer at Stokes, to whom we alledged royal grants, and the matter was referred to the Exchequer at London. p. 523.

The abbot of Dale compounded with us for tithes demanded of him in the Peak, which we settled before delegates. p. 527.

Scutage was paid to Almaric de St. Amand's executors, one hyde of Faldho in Pullokshull, paying 8s. and we for ourselves and tenants for four hides of William Pyroth 32s. for which we received of Woburn 16s. and of our other tenant of the same fee 8s. these 5 hides make one knight's service; and for John Boynun's fee, who did half a knight's service the abbot of Woburne paid 12s. for the lands he held there, and we for lands not cleared which we held there 4s. 2d. and we received of the several tenants of the said fee 41d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Ashrigge church dedicated by Oliver bishop of Lincoln, at the desire of the earl of Cornwall its founder. p. 528.

The justices sat at Bedford: the prior required them to come to Dunstaple as usual, which they engaged to do, and all proceedings there were delayed till then. David Flittewick remitted to the prior all his right to the advowson of Huffleburn, Flittewick churches, or Rokeshoc chapel, and to the other lands and tenements held of him and in Rokeshoc.

Warin Fitz Gerold gave us one quarter of wheat, which had been owing several years from his place in Camelton. p. 530.

* *Cequinariis.*

John Peyvere sued us in Waldelowe by writ of confanguinity, and we were discharged for 100s.

Robert Payn of Flittewick, who had sued us for an account of meadow land, discharged us; and we gave him the last rood of meadow land in Smaleven westward.

Ralph Pich, our naif at Scgenho*, dropped his prosecution on writ of *mort d'auncestre*, and submitted to the prior, who gave him 7 acres and the land he then held, to be held by the same service as his father Robert held them, paying 20s.

Ralph Pesele put the prior in possession of 6d. rent-charge, given us by Cecily Maufras of Pullokshull.

John Goldvild of Hufteburn *disfranchavit* his father's messuage *sup.* M. Hacon and son, held of us, and we were not called upon to warrant it, and our grant was returned us, because the said Hacon and son had the tenements of him.

John Manasse of Houcton engaged to restore us the land he had wrongfully ploughed, and set down the land-marks †.

Ralph Ordwy of Teburth dropped his writ of *mort d' aunc.* because his writ contained 16 acres of land and one of pasture, and we held but 8, and he one of them in fee by our grant; all the land of Haren in Teburth which Edwin, Simon, and Huel, three brothers, held, was naif ‡ of old, and the writ would be of no service to him, as he descended from Huel the youngest. The people of Teburth, were very troublesome about having a chantry in the chapel, or that we should give back the lands left for that purpose: but the prior replied that there had never been one since Chalgrave church was given to us. They carried it into the king's court, but gained nothing. p. 532.

The miller of Redingge dropped his writ of *mort d' auncestre* against the miller of Flittewick, because he was our tenant at will; his father having given up in full court at Rokeshoc.

* *Nativus noster.*

† *Paxillos.*
S 2

‡ *Nativa.*
The

The prior was summoned before one of the justices and others, to shew by what warrant he claimed view of frankpledge and weyf in Dunstaple, and the former in Segenho, Hufseburn, Flittewick, Chalgrave, Howthon, Toternho, and Stodham; return of writs, coroners, chattels of felons and fugitives, fines on his own people, acquittance for common fines, market and fair at Dunstaple, exemption for himself and people from answering to any charge touching the town, except before the king or the justices in the king's bench, the king's justices' attendance to hold pleas at Dunstaple, and the charge of prisoners there. p. 533.

He answered, that all Dunstaple was his fee; that he had in Segenho 3 carucates; that one moiety of Hufseburn, viz. of a knight's fee, was his; also a moiety of Flittewic; $\frac{1}{6}$ of Chalgrave; $\frac{1}{4}$ of Houcton; $\frac{1}{10}$ of Toternho; and that he had about 10 tenants in Stodham. He claimed the said view at Dunstaple of all the inhabitants once a year; also at Flittewic of all inhabiting his fee at Segenho, Hufseburn, and Flittewic; also at Howton for all his fee at Chalgrave, Houcton, Toternho, and Stodham, without the king's bailiff, or paying the king any thing. Being called upon about Decennaries, he said he had about 40 in his view at Dunstaple, 4 in that at Flittewic, 10 in chief in that at Houcton.

Q. If he had Gallows, Tumbril, or Pillory?

A. Has at Dunstaple all judicial rights, and inquires touching every thing in his view, as the sheriff in his torn; has the standard from the king's marshal, and tries weights, measures, &c. claims view of frankpledge by charter of king Richard there recited, and by long prescription, as well as returns, &c. &c. a market on Wednesdays and Sundays every week; a fair kal. August; another of three days May 10, by charter of king John, and by king Richard's charter. Indemnity touching the town, &c. &c. He claims also plea of writs which the sheriff may plead,

plead, and their fines and pleas *vetiti nant* within and respecting his town; and all issues respecting the said town of all pleas before the said justices, both of the crown and lands, and goods of felons before justices for gaol delivery and itinerant, and of all persons arrested and apprehended in Dunstaple, both natives and foreigners wherever tried, though out of the liberty, and fines for murder within the said town, and estreats. Gilbert Thornethon on the part of the king said, that the prior claimed privileges not in the king's grants, that things relating to the crown cannot be separated from it, and that the king ought to recall such liberties taken from the crown, and not confirmed by him, and a day of hearing was appointed before the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer. p. 532—539.

Hundred of Manshead,
To wit. } It was presented before the justices for such inquisitions, that Paulinus Peyvere, grandfather of the present John Peyvere, had withdrawn 40*d.* hidage due to the king in the village of Haree, and John appeared and said that he could not answer without a king's writ, because there was no such wrong done, and if it was, it was by his grandfather, and not by him, and the statutes of Westminster allow every lord to distrain in his own fee for services due to him from the issuing of the writ of novel disseisin, and he cannot deny that Henry the king's father was seized of the said 40*d.* within the said time. He came afterwards and desired time, which was granted; and upon his saying that the prior of Dunstaple should acquit him by a writing which he thought he had relative thereto, the prior appointed a day, on which he appeared, as did said John by his attorney, who said he had no such acquittance to produce. p. 540.

The justices returned to London to parliament without trying certain causes, &c. relating to the hundred of Radburnstoke, but appointed a common day for it at Dunstaple, by which the prior thinking himself aggrieved, removed it to Bedford, and the justices

tices were told they should try no causes at Dunstaple but such as regarded Dunstaple. They came afterwards hither, and tried such for three days, referring all others to Bedford, but would not allow the prior a registering clerk with theirs, he being dispossessed of this by Richard Seyton, and he was summoned to the Exchequer. In all cases respecting the prior's liberty they proceeded strictly, but according to law, except in crown cases, where the liberty was sometimes in danger, but saved, except that they charged the sheriff of Bedford for goods of foreign felons coming here, notwithstanding the prior pleaded charters and prescriptions, but he was allowed a day, and the sheriff ordered not to levy the goods in the mean time. The justices went to Bedford, and heard the causes referred, and the whole court was fined 40 marks for false judgment. The journey to Bedford cost the prior 18*l.* one marc, and their coming to Dunstaple 14*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* p. 542.

By the statute of Winchester, all trees overhanging the high road 200 feet, and quicksets were lopped; and our wood at Bocwood, and grove at Shortgrave, were lopped among the rest. p. 543.

Conveyed John and Edmund from our gaol to Norwich, where the first was hanged; the other died in gaol.

1287.

This year died Peter Lorenge, who had been kinder to us than any of his family before.

The justices at Hertford brought the prior before them for his lands in Bareworth, but nobody suing him, he was dismissed in four days. p. 544.

The prior appeared to the writ of *quo warranto* at the Exchequer, and was twice put off.

To frustrate the designs of the friars preachers here, we made our porter Thomas buy a messuage late Robert Franceys', joining
to

to their court, and took feoffment of him for it, that they might not extend their bounds without our consent, and the articles of sale between him and the seller are registered in the king's court, and we were greatly charged by that contract with yearly and other corrodies.

Some of our parishioners at Baliden in the Peak, naifs of lady Elen, who held the manor in dower, ploughed a meadow there, of which we had more under the name of tythe, about a part assigned in a corner of it. When we demanded a whole tithe at harvest they refused it, and we carried off three or four sheaves, for which the lady sued us in the county for fresh assault * without writ, as is the custom there; but by the mediation of William Menyl and Edward Munchoy knts. dean of Castelle, &c. interceding at Attelowe, it was agreed that the sheaves carried off should remain at Bradburn church as tithe, and the said meadow be left untilled for ever; but if it should hereafter be broken up, the prior should have liberty to bring his action for a full reasonable tithe; they both paid a fine to the sheriff of Derbyshire for the suit. p. 545.

The prior visited Bradburn, and found plenty of all sorts of corn, it having been a generally plentiful year. Our sheep there were then eight hundred, at twelve score to the hundred, but the place was in debt from former failures of corn and other accidents. But the little wood planted by canon Henry Newton, of ash and other trees, was grown up and very pleasant. p. 546.

Such plenty that a quarter of wheat sold generally for 20d, and a quarter of oats and beans for 12d.

Thomas Perchesoyl, the prior's *præpositus* here, paid into our exchequer £. 11 18s. 1d. of fines levied on the town by the justices, 15 Edward, and 10s. 7d. remained due. p. 549.

* *Recenti forcia.*

Paid Hugh le Blond, sheriff of Herts, one marc for several defaults *, and had a discharge, which marc we before paid to Robert Hormade bailiff of the Deans [i. e. upper and lower.]

Walter lord of Stodham paid scutage for Wales to the executors of William Marshall, his lord in chief, and acquitted † all we held of him at Stodham according to his father's grant.

The wood work of our tower at Bernwell burnt by lightning.

Oliver bishop of Lincoln visited us in person, but took no procuration. p. 550.

1288.

Beginning of this year prior Breton died at Rokehoe, where he had lived seven years, and was honourably buried in our chapterhouse as prior.

About Easter the prior appealed to the quo warranto at the exchequer, and it was put off till next year. p. 551.

Sued Milefent de Montalt in the king's bench before the justices, by writ of trespass for seizing our hogs at Totternho, but both judges favoured her so that we got nothing, but were at great expence.

The executors of Nicholas dean of Lincoln finished Letton ‡ church out of his effects.

A general chapter of our order here, the abbot of Cirencester and prior of Kenelworth presidents; but only the observance of the old statutes enjoined.

A duel here on the gaol-delivery between two robbers; and the defendant was overcome, and the other carried to London, having appealed to foreign jurisdiction. p. 552.

Buffedene church void by resignation of Robert Scarbure, and his nephew John admitted on our presentation.

Ralph son of Robert Pyke came into full court at Segenho, acknowledged himself naif of the prior, and taxable at his

* *Judaismi.*

† *Acquietavit.*

‡ Q. Luton. Hearne.
pleasure,

pleasure, and paid a fine of 20s. for keeping off so long. p. 553.

Oliver bishop of Lincoln visited us.

Built a new hall and room over it at Pullokshull, and were at great expence in materials, provisions, and wages.

Refused to let Walter Serville profess, because he was not a good scholar, nor grave in his behaviour, and very troublesome. Walter de Badlesden, Richard St. Albans, and Roger Derby, who were probationers with him, were admitted.

1289.

Proceedings against Milesent de Montalt, and others, in the king's bench, for seizing forty-four of our hogs at Herthen Deane in Toternho, and driving them to William Inge's house there, till they were discharged by the king's writ, to 100s. damages; she allowed they belonged to us, but that Dunstaple had nothing to do with Toternho by right of any tenure there, and that she found them grouting in her manor. The prior replied, he had lands, &c. in Toternho before her or her ancestors; and the jury found we had right of commonage there ever since the foundation of our house, and gave the prior 2s. damages. p. 553 — 557.

Milesent, &c. were charged before the justices at Bicklefwade, with having turned the prior out of his right of commonage at Houghton, pretending he had no right to it as depending on Dunstaple, the towns being in different baronies, and the former royal demesne, where no writ has force but the little writ of right *. The prior said that Henry I. gave us the town-close of Dunstaple with all its appurtenances, by which we ever had a right of turning our cattle of Dunstaple at Houghton, and on the common there: a hearing was appointed to enquire by assise. The prior said that after the king gave up that manor of Hough-

* *Parvum breve de recto clausum.*

ton the tenants sued by common writs, the focage being changed to freehold. She said, this signified nothing, because the whole* of the said manor still belonged to the king, and the prior could not shew proofs of the change aforesaid. She was appointed to produce the record of Domesday, which she did, and which shewed that Houghton is antient royal demesne; but the prior pleading as before, and the two towns being in different baronies, and Milisent claiming to hold of the king by barony, and the prior the said common in frank almoigne, it was referred to parliament. They appointed two other justices to sit with the former at Bickleswade, where the parties appealed. Milisent excepted against the writ appointing these two others, as the former sat under it, but this exception was not allowed. Then she pleaded an agreement between them at London, and her grant of common to the prior at Houghton and Toternho for all his cattle except goats, and a confirmation of it afterwards before the bishop of Bath and Wells, chancellor. The prior alledged, that such an agreement had been in treaty, but came to nothing, and that after the said meeting before the bishop they both appealed before the council, where he complained of the long delay of taking that assize, the record of which was then read, and the council ordered the assize to proceed, as Mileisent alledged nothing about the agreement then; nor could she prove that it had been registered. She said, it was clear against the prior's right, that when one George Cantalupe, to whom she is heir, was under age, and in ward to the king for twelve years, the king's officers let the common to the prior's predecessors for 10s. or 1 marc, as they could agree. The jury found that the priors of Dunstaple were seised of the commonage as part of their freehold till she and others dispossessed him, and therefore he may recover it by recognizance of the neighbourhood, and 40s. damages; and the

* *Integrum.*

sheriff issued a precept to the bailiff of Manshead hundred to put him in possession of the said commonage in two hundred acres of pasture at Houghton, after the corn is carried off the first year, and the next for the whole year for all his beasts. p. 553—570.

Alexander le Bantere of Dunstaple was killed in Kenesworth field, and being brought within the town liberty died. John Em, John Garland, and John Elyoth fled upon it, and the prior had their effects. The two first were discharged in Hertfordshire by justices appointed to try them, and recovered the lands and tenements, but not their chattels, because they fled. The third surrendered himself at Colchester, and was put in gaol there. p. 571.

We engaged to maintain John Baddleiden clerk, and had of him 20 marcs.

John Cook of Newbotle, jun. entered on the fee which his father held of us, and let to Richard Etherington in 1284, on which we had great arrears.

A tournament here in October, and ended * in January.

The prior was summoned to the king's bench to answer for a yearly pension of 4 marcs on the church of Merston to the prior of the Hospitalers, and fifty years arrears; but the latter dropped his suit.

Some burgessees of Berkhamsted sued our bailiffs for taking toll in our market, contrary to their liberties, and also the bailiffs of Leuton and Aylesbury, but it came to nothing. p. 573.

The king this year heard complaints against his judges, and ours against Roger Boyland in Milesent's cause, and appointed us two new ones, John de Metingham and Elias Bekingham. For that suit we gave Roger Hotham, Henry Spigurnel, and Walter Aylesbury, each 20s. a year, to look after our affairs;

* *defecit.*

T 2

WE

we granted Spigurnel our manor of Stoke, saving to Robert and Walter, clerks, their term in it, which they afterwards gave up. p. 578.

The parish built two pinnacles on the north front of our church, and repaired the ruinous stone roof of the porch, John Durant senior paying half the cost: his wife died this year, and he buried her in a more sumptuous manner than ever was known here. p. 579.

1290.

Milefenta summoned the prior again before the king about the right of common in Houghton; he appealed before the judges in London, and the cause was heard, all but sentence; which being likely to prove favourable to the prior, she got it put off till Michaelmas, when he compounded by his attorney at Clifton by Nottingham, and the suit was put off at their joint request till after next Easter. p. 580.

The townsman of Berkhamsted, who sued the priors of Dunstable and Grave, and lord of Aylesbury for toll, dropped his suit. p. 585.

5 kal. December, died queen Eleanor. Her corpse passed by here, and rested with us one night, and two precious cloths or baudekyns were given to us, and above 120lb. of wax. When it past through Dunstable the bier stopped in the middle of the market-place till the chancellor and nobility marked out a proper spot; where afterwards, at the king's charge, a lofty cross was erected, our prior assisting, and sprinkling it with holy water. p. 585.

Two friars preachers of Dunstable celebrated Christmas-day in Hertford castle with William Valence, and going to bed in good health and spirits on St. Stephen's day, were found dead in their beds, supposed to have died suddenly, and were buried at Dunstable. p. 586.

The

The king kept Christmas at Afferuge, and staid there five weeks, and Dunstaple was much charged in furnishing and carrying provisions, and his seneschal and marshal within the liberty of Dunstaple came to enquire after the treasure found at Golden-lowe in the reign of Henry, and the jury found that Matthew Tyler * of Dunstaple found it, and was dead, and what was left came to his wife Emma, who married Adam Rus of Dunstaple, who became rich; for which he and his effects, valued at 30*l.* fell to the king, who granted him † a writ of *melius inquirendum*, the former inquiry being made out of spite ‡, and the twenty-four townsmen jurors reported as before, and so did the twelve foreign jurors; and Adam compounded with the king for 10*l.* and had his goods again. p. 587.

The bakers and brewers were fined 5 marcs for false weights, but the prior and his officers nothing. p. 588.

Roger Wotton, receiver, accounted for 40*s.* received of William Blake, mayor, by him levied by an exchequer writ on the freemen of Dunstaple, viz. of Stephen Babbe 11*s.* 10*d.* of John Eleyne half a marc, of Thomas Luton 20*d.* of Thomas Berselow 2*s.* 6*d.* of Joseph Wineter 40*d.* of Joan widow of Robert Sewel 20*d.* of John Pinton 15*d.* and of Richard Madard 2*s.*

Paid John Pabenham, sheriff of Bedfordshire, 100*s.* for various defaults, and to William Turville, thecriff of Bedford, 2 marcs for fines of the town levied before the justices here, having before paid him 40*s.* for the same, and had two discharges.

Paid William Holcote the chancellor's clerk 10*l.* borrowed of him of the chancellor's money, the bishop of Bath and Wells.

Ralph Hingham forgave us all our debts to him for 24 marcs yearly. p. 589.

* *Tegulator.*

† *Meliorem inquisitionem.*

‡ *Per atyam.*

Brother Stephen, curate of Flittewic, died at Rokesnull, and was buried there, not being fit to be moved for the stench, and two other canons were buried there for the same reason.

John Paternull died this year, and his son Simon gave security for * relief to the prior 46s. and did homage for lands in Grimefcot and Patesnull. p. 590.

Adam Bradwin, the prior's naif, died, and the land was let to Edmund Clerk for 20s. entrance money †, he to take care of one young woman nearest of kin to Adam.

Presented John Maidenbury to Bradburn church, and Geoffrey Merston to Flittewic, both canons.

John Faldo admitted canon.

Richard Young, lord of Humbrichestho, gave us his mead adjoining to ours in Flitte, to be free of toll himself, his tenants there and his heirs, in our market at Dunstaple, except on St. Peter's fair.

1291.

The people of Houghton sued us to contribute with them to the *quare non venerunt*, and such extortions from which religious are exempted, but they dropped the prosecution. p. 591.

Our charter of liberties was registered in the Exchequer for 15 days after Easter ‡. p. 591.

The pope gave the king one-tenth of ecclesiastical revenues for the Holy Land, and Oliver bishop of Lincoln and John bishop of Winchester were appointed to collect it; their commissaries taxed our churches anew at the following rate,

Dunstaple — — — — 19 marcs.

Toternho, Hufsburn, Flittewic, Chalgrave, }
 Segenho, Pullokshull, Patesnull, and the } [No number of
 moiety of Hecham, Bradburn, and its } marcs set down]
 chapels, — — — — }

Newbottle — — — —
 Stodham — — — — 15 marcs

* *Relievium.*

† *In ingressu.*

‡ *A die Pasche in quindecim dies.*

John

John Faldo was professed, John Chetundon, William Walderore, and John Dunstaple, novices. p. 599.

The prædial tithes in Bracenton and Attelowe let to William Hamilton for thirteen year at 200 marcs fell in to us.

Thomas our head porter died, for whom we celebrated two anniversaries, and had for them his sheep at Buckleshore; and paid the sheriff half a marc for him, by his wife and Walter Peak, for a fine for the agreement between him and Peter Pakeman and his wife, for R. Frauncey's messuages in Dunstaple. p. 600.

Granted William Cateby and his wife Alice our manor of Cateby for life, where he had before a term of five years.

Died Thomas Painter of Houghton. Lady de la Yorne had his best heifer for a herriot, because he was her tenant, and we the next best for a hide of land held of us in Sewel by assignment from Hugh Gornay; and his wife the childrens wardship.

William Newbond died in Flittewic, and his heir paid us 5s. relief. p. 601.

Simon Perot of Pullokshull died, and Roger carter* there, and their heirs paid relief.

We had only two sacks and a half of good wool at Bradburne, where John Maydenburi looked after our sheep; which was a great loss to our merchants.

Bought of John de la The the yearly delivery † of eight cart loads of wood in W. Cherlwood, whenever there is a full delivery.

1292.

John de Dunstaple admitted canon.

Paid the abbot of Osney, collector for the Holy Land, the whole tithe of our spirituals according to last year's taxation, and also of our temporals, except Thame.

Nicholas Warwic came here by letters patent, and fined those who had sued in the king's bench; our prior paid 40d. for many

* *Carellarius.*

† *Liberata.*

defaults

defaults relating to the priory of the Hospitalers, and 40d. for non-appearance. p. 602.

Paid Ralph Hengham 12 marcs upon the acquittance of our debt *.

Sued David de Flittewic, knt. before judges delegated for that purpose, for tithe of hay in Flittewic. He appealed to the archbishop's court, and by the fraud of our proctor had the archbishop's protection † the first day before the dean of the arches.

A tournament ‡ here on Ash-wednesday, in which no ruffian || or any other person on foot carried any thing in their hands but a little whip to keep off the horses. p. 603.

Jeoffrey Burgilun sued the prior before the collectors of the tenth at Litchfield, and fraudulently procured the prior to be excommunicated without notice or summons. But the bishop of Lincoln set aside the whole proceeding. p. 604.

Took tithe of wheat and beans sown within an inclosure §, of some townsmen, by sentence of the archdeacon of Bedford.

Inclosed about four acres at Shortgrave, and planted them with mast and beech, and other smaller trees.

Our prior and his servant hunted ** rabbits in Bocwode wood as his common, notwithstanding the complaints made by the servants of the lady of Eyton's manor.

John Duraunt, sen. bought 11 marcs yearly rent charge fee of — Weywille in Houthon.

1293.

In the sheriff's account to the exchequer, was this entry : 20 Edward allowed the said sheriff 32s. $\frac{1}{4}$ for the prior of Dunstaple, holding part of the tenements of Godfrey Lyneholt and Milo de Bray, for the said prior's contingent of 43l. 1m. due to the king

* *Secundum formam installationis debiti nostri.* † *Tuitionem.* ‡ *Turniamentum durissimum est percussum.* || *Ribaldus.* § *Curtilagium.* Hearne explains it a *garuen*; Bishop Kennet a *yard* or backside; Du Cange a *garden* or *orchard*.

** *Furectavit*, ferreted. Hearne.

at the suit of the abbot of Wardon, who acknowledged himself principal debtor. Also allowed the said prior 40s. for his extra charges of 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ rs. of different persons revenues whose names have a T. set before them in the rolls of fines and extra charges, &c. Also allowed the said sheriff twice 40d. from the prior of Dunstable, received of several defaults against the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, for which he had been fined before Richard Warwic, 18, 12, 20 Edward. p. 605.

We paid the sheriff on four receipts 32s. received on the profits of lands of John Sone half a marc, Richard Chalthtone 40d. Jeffrey Cook 2s. and Stephen Stable half a marc; all of them living out of the borough of Dunstable. p. 606.

The king's marshals on Hoc-day fined the town for short weights and stinking meat, and the prior lodged them*. p. 607.

Paid John, parson of All Saints Bedford, executor of Thomas official of Bedford, 5 marcs, and recovered our bond to pay to the Holy Land 20 marcs for P. Aldham.

Paid Ralph Hengham 4 marcs for the discharge†.

April, a tournament here, in which a very famous squire was killed, and buried with us.

The king seized the charter of London for not apprehending the murderers of John de Cornwall, clerk of the earl of Cornwall, the year before, and not raising hue and cry after felons; and appointed new bailiffs there; and the citizens paid there, and here, and elsewhere, toll for their merchandizes; but the king restored their liberties on condition they should afterwards raise the hue and cry, and observe the coroner's duty. We took care to have leave to raise hue and cry in our liberty, which we had not before. p. 608.

* *Acquiescit eorum hospitium.*

† *Pro debito installato. remisso sive quieto facto.* Hearne.

Hugh of Houghton, merchant, was fined to the prior for stopping toll of corn, &c. in Dunstaple market; notwithstanding the former discharge of Houghton from toll. p. 610.

Roger de Rothwell archdeacon of Bedford engaged the parishioners of Toternho to find banners, cross, wax, and missals, and discharge the rector.

Peter le Loring, lord of Chalgrave, allowed us to make a new inclosure * in Chalgrave field, which produced good tithe and crop.

We sued the parson of Chenle for waste of tithe of some plowed lands in his parish due to us of old.

1493.

At the charge of John Burgeys of Dunstaple the great cross in the church, with the images of Mary and John, was new painted, and many other figures of saints there new done.

The prior appeared before the judges appointed to try writs of new ejectment, and alledged he was dispossessed of two parcels of land in Wadelow. An issue was granted † to try whether Richard Maunfel, &c. had ejected him unjustly from his freehold in Thodingdone, as he complained: they said they were only naifs of John Peivere, and that while he was under age the king had ward of it, and gave it to queen Eleanor, whose officers let it to Simon our late prior. The prior replied, that the inhabitants of Thedingdone were possessed of these tenements, and infeoffed prior Simon in it for himself and his successors for ever. The jury brought in a verdict for us, and found that we were to pay 6*d.* a year in mowing-time for the said tenements, and that this had been duly paid till the prior was now ejected; the said prior was therefore impowered to recover possession by view of

* *Heebium*, hedge.

† *Affisa venit recognitura.*

recognizance*, paying 2s. †, and Richard Maunfel, &c. for forcible ejectment, were to be imprisoned: but he paid 10s. fine, and the rest 20s. and 1 marc. p. 611—616.

The lepers of Dunstaple set up a large bell on two timbers out of the precinct ‡ of their house, which the prior brought to our convent, but restored it again; and it was agreed that neither this nor any other bell should be used by them to call the parishioners or people together. p. 616.

Oliver bishop of Lincoln, finding some benefices over taxed, made a new taxation, but left ours according to that made by his commissioners last year. p. 617.

1294.

To furnish our share towards the Welsh war, and help our affairs, we leased out our tithes at Newbottle for 15 marcs yearly for 5 years, and sold William Merston one free servant's § corrody for 24 marcs, and to Walter Coblinton for him several yearly corrodies, and the great dining-room || and little stable by the almonry for 60 marcs. We also agreed to certain reductions ** till we should think fit to recall them, when the contributions were paid, and our house had recovered itself, viz. 10s. worth of white bread; and that in each mess one *frustum* should serve two monks. The other reductions, as the number of messes in the convent, the alms, the entertainment of strangers, and the government of the house, may be found in the old Martyrology. p. 625.

This summer our hay-barn in our court here was burnt with the hay, manure, &c. in it. We enlarged our garden, and built a new wall without the old one at great charge, the convent furnishing 40s. but this wall, by the bad weather in summer, fell down in the winter; and we had several other heavy

* *Per visum recognitionis.*

† *Extra sectam.*

§ *Liberi servientis.*

‡ *Danda sua quæ taxantur per eosdem ad 2s.*

|| *Solarium.*

** *Subtractiones.*

repairs to do to the kitchen-garden and other garden walls. p. 626.

The pope's nuncio passed through here to the king in Wales, and we gave him 20s. for one day's procuration, and the celerar's palfrey to ride on, else he would have laid us under interdict: and he had 20s. more on his return. p. 627.

Laurence Lodelowe, a very famous merchant, was lost at sea. He put the merchants on giving the king 40s. for every sack of wool, whether lost at sea or saved; and because he had laid this hardship on the woollstaplers, he was lost in a ship loaded with wool, and the king's clerk and another very rich merchant with him. The rest escaped, and amongst them Robert Frude of Dunstaple. p. 628.

This year, on account of the piracies and murders at sea, trade was stopped; wine failed; spices were sold by the pound; wool was so cheap as scarce to find a purchaser; and we got 16 marcs for 4 sacks in the Peak.

In July search was made by order of some about the king* after the wealth laid up in the monasteries, cathedrals, and other churches about England, and certain of the clergy were deputed to do it, who sealed up the money, and left it, till the king's treasurers had considered it. St. Paul's church at London was searched, and 2000*l.* deposited there by the bishop of Cirencester was said to be borrowed for the king's use. Our priory was searched by Nicholas rector of Todington and his lay associates; but though they searched all our secret places, and had the keys of all the offices, they found only 40*l.* deposited in our church by Walter Rudham, which they sealed up, and afterwards returned him by writ from the Exchequer. This sacrilege greatly displeased the English clergy, but the king was said to be clear of it. p. 629.

* *Regis collateralium.*

Our general chapter was held at Huntingdon, our prior and the abbot of Osney presiding. The next was at Newham, where the abbot of Leicester and prior of Lantoni presided. Oliver bishop of Lincoln had a general ordination here at Michaelmas. General scarcity of corn. A quarter of wheat fold in the Peak for 21s. and here for 16s. 8d. and elsewhere for more. One quarter of salt for 16s. A late harvest and hay time, and little hopes of the next year. p. 630.

Richard Northwode, sub-deacon, presented by us to the vicar of Chalgrave, which the bishop granted him by special favour. p. 631.

Robert parson of Cateby died, and we presented William Cateby his sifter's son, to whom we owed a yearly pension of one marc.

Paid nothing this year to Ralph Hyngham of his debt, according to the purport of the discharge of our great debt to him; but he forgave us this time.

Recalled John Maydenburie, who was admitted to the cure of Bradburn by the bishop of the diocese, and sent Peter Aldham thither.

Paid the abbot of Osney a moiety of our spiritualities and temporalities, granted to the king at the following terms.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
On St. Hugh's day, Dec.	12	16	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	spirituals.
	8	11	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	temporals.
	21	7	10	

For receipt 6*d.* and expences 3*d.*

As much on Hokday, and as much for receipt and expences.

Nothing then for our effects at Cateby, but on St. John's day.

John Peyvere, knt. confirmed to us two pieces of land in Wadelow, into which we had a way through Todingdon common,

and we gave him 46s. 8d. for the grant, and 6d. a year, by authority of the townsmen of Todingdon*. p. 632.

Our and the neighbouring markets suffered greatly by the long stay of prince Edward at Langelee. 200 messes a day were not enough for his kitchen, and he paid for nothing; but his servants took all the provisions and even the cheefe and eggs that were brought to market, and even out of the townsmen's houses, and scarce left any one a tally; and they took bread and beer from the bakers and brewers, and obliged those that had them not to make them.

1495.

Pope Boniface revoked all the provisions, dispensations, and favours granted by his predecessor, and his brief to the king to receive the revenues of the vacant churches the first year for three years, and thus we were discharged from providing for one — clerk of Liscumb, who by pope Celestine's letter demanded our first living that fell worth his taking. p. 633.

The king ordered the sheriff of Bucks to summon our prior for 220 marcs in arrears to the prior of the Hospitalers at four marcs a year. The prior was effaigned † on the day fixed, and making default of his next appearance, was summoned to shew cause why he did not come; it was afterwards made up at Westminster, our prior giving one marc for licence of agreement and acknowledging the yearly due of four marcs, and the other forgave him the arrears except 12 marcs, and in default of future yearly payment the sheriff was to distrain. p. 34.

Accounted to the Exchequer for the fines of some persons of our liberty in Dunstaple. p. 637.

Granted Walter Peak victuals in our almonry for life, he forgiving us his pay for several years and other debts, and promising us one moiety of his goods at his death.

* *Per attornationem dictæ communitatis de T.*

† *Effoniat.*

Gave Luke Bodyn nine white loaves and seven gallons of college ale a week for his life.

Two rogues got out of our prison, one of whom had turned evidence and impeached several whom we discharged by main-prize*. This was ascribed to the negligence of Bartholomew Broc, our porter, then gaol-keeper, for which he fled to the church as guilty, and remained there three weeks, when he returned to his former office, and it is said engaged to indemnify us. p. 638.

Rebuilt our principal gaol from the ground of stone and mortar; the rogues were in the mean time in a safe place in the keeping of Bartholomew deputed by the prior.

Scarcity continuing, the bakers kept up bread enormously, which the prior and town inquired into, and punished them severely.

Withdrew the feast we used to give the townsmen on Christmas day. p. 639.

The king kept Christmas at St. Alban's, and staid there some time. He took nothing of the house but what was offered him, for which he favoured them at court†: but his officers finding false measures in the abbot's liberty, forfeited it to the king; and he recovered it with difficulty for a large sum. The same officers found false measures here, for which the town was fined, and we lodged them. The town presented us for remitting the punishment of pillory to Robert the baker, which we compounded for for peace sake, as it was done out of pique, contrary to the agreement between us. p. 643.

Died John Wodehull, formerly our patron at Pateshull, Hecham, Grimescot, and Segenho. p. 645.

Died Simon Pateshull, jun. not yet a knight‡. The king had ward of his heir and lands for 18 geese §, which the king used

* *Per salvam manus prisonam.*
§ *Alia.*

† *Respexit eos curialiter.*

‡ *Non dum miles.*

to receive as service for a tenement held by Simon and his ancestors ; and the prior settled and had the rent-charge due from Simon for Grimescot and Pateshull ; afterwards his mother had the latter manor, with the appurtenances and incumbrance * as dower.

Resumed our farm at Hecham let to Richard Ekenton, there being no mention of heirs and assigns in our agreement, and his heir had entered upon it, and committed great waste. p. 646.

Walter Haye committed felony in Ireland, killing his nephew, and afterwards himself ; but he had heirs there to his lands in Pullokshull by his wife Maud, one of Faldo's heirs ; but his heirs not putting in their claim, the rest of Faldo's coheirs got in.

J. Faldo, W. Wederore, and J. Chetendon, canons, were ordained priests.

Walter Wutton our clerk was made archdeacon of Huntingdon, and kept his other benefices.

On account of the poverty of the place at Bradburn, we gave our brethren the wool and other profits there, except the tithes of Brassington that year, for which we had 17 marcs to cloath the convent. p. 647.

John Sewell in his father's name made out before the judges of the King's Bench his right to hunt in the common chace at Bocwode with dogs, against Milesent de Montalto, and took seizin and † with him, and it is said that she has free and perpetual warren there by king's writ.

Brother John Carpenter made a new mill of a new fashion unheard of before, promising it should be turned by one horse ; but when it was finished, four stout horses could scarce turn it, and so it was put away and the old horse mill used again.

1296.

The archbishop assembled the clergy at St. Paul's, to enquire if they could, according to the pope's bull, give the king any thing of their revenues. They gave in their answer to the king, who was not satisfied with it, but set about seizing their effects by the sheriffs. Some of the bishops in the province of Canterbury made their peace. The archbishop summoned his clergy again to London to consider if they could assist the king; which they not being able to do, the king sent them word he cared not for their subsidy, but would have their fines, threatening them for refusing him an aid for the Holy Land. The archbishop and clergy expected relief from the pope, which not coming, almost all the ecclesiastics were forced to purchase their peace of the king and his letter of protection for a time, which being near out, our prior seeing his goods likely to be seized, paid a fine for his estates by secular proctors, and procured the king's protection. The fine amounted to 17*l.* to be paid next Easter, and as much next Whitsuntide. p. 651—655.

Our officers here stopped a cart in the market for toll, and found in it fish bought here for the earl of Cornwall's dinner at Berkhamstead, for which he plagued us so that we could not come on his fee without great harm and insult. He seized 17 of our hogs on our common at Chalton, and kept them, charging the prior with disrespectful behaviour to him and his officers, and not allowing them to clear themselves. p. 655.

Greater plenty of beech mast in the Chiltern than was ever known; till then we kept all our hogs at Shortgrave on Dode-winishay without panage till Easter, till the provender failed there; but in Kenesworth wood about 40 of them fed and were taken in to fodder* unknown to us, for which our steward paid panage out of his own pocket. p. 656.

* *Agistati.*

X

William

William Bodringham, archdeacon of Cornwall, staid some time with us, and shewed us many courtesies, eating with * us and treating us in the refectory; and we admitted him of our chapter. p. 657.

Died David Flettewic the third, knt. and David his son by his wife Lucia succeeded him, and we had his horse and arms as an herriot belonging to the church.

1297.

Prior paid Simon Bradenham, sherriff of Bedford, one marc for leave of agreement with the prior of the Hospitals, and had a tally; also 6s. 8d. for several defaults against Hugh Becket of Houghton.

* *
*

What follows is set down in the MS. without any order :

1302.

Abbot John Chedington was installed prior, the whole	l.	s.	d.
expençe of whose election, &c. exceeded the usual			
expençe	-	-	-
Also to the king's escheators and officers in presents	21	7	8
For cart-horses and oxen	6	4	10
For debts aforementioned	10	13	4
For repairs of buildings, &c. †	98	2	10
For corn and malt	6	15	0
For wood	90	9	0
	9	3	4
	221	8	4

Total 242l. 8s. 4d. †, all which was an extraordinary charge, and we were then 203l. 4s. 7d. in debt, which must be paid, and had in hand and due to us 115. marcs, 6s. 8d. The prior and

* *Manducans & cibans nos in refectorio.*

† *Redditum nostrum.*

‡ *i. e.* including the 21l. 7s. 8d. but that will make 244l. 16s.

convent made out this account on Valentine's day 1303, at the instance of brother George Merston. p. 658.

1306.

On Sunday after our Lady's nativity, in Woburn chapel, the cause for Sladmede, Flitwick, was given for us against David Flitwick. p. 659.

EDWARD II. 1326.

Roger Brabazon's executors demanded of us 20*l.* for which we were bound in recognizance 11 Ed. II. and 15*l.* to the king by our bond for money borrowed of them. John Brabazon's executors allowed us 18*l.* of it, for two canons to say mass three years in our church for Roger's soul, and for tithe of wool and a herriot on his death, and for sheep at Galidene 73*s.* 4*d.* and 10 marcs left us by Roger; and we paid John at London by our brother John of St. Albans 10 marcs, and had his discharge for the said 35*l.* and all other debts, which he acknowledged, and it was inrolled. The acquittance is in the treasury among others in the long chest.

1324.

We owed the nuns of St. Helen's at London 10*l.* sterling, arrears of a yearly pension of 34*s.* by an engagement of prior Richard, for which pension prior Chedingdon paid them March 1, 1324, by John of St. Alban's 22*l.* and had a receipt, which is in the little box in the long chest in the treasury. p. 661.

1324.

We pulled down the old Lady chapel built by prior Richard, and now ruinous, and rebuilt it from the ground, laying the first stone the day after St. Barnabas.

EDWARD III. 1349.

In the plague time the townsmen made themselves a bell, and called it Mary; and prior Roger lent them lead to cover it. p. 662.

X 2

1367.

1367.

Died in this town John Bracebrigge, knt. and we had his best horse and saddle for a heriot. p. 664.

1370.

Such a general scarcity that one quarter of wheat sold for 23s.

1371.

Saturday, June 17. The mob of St. Alban's and East Barnet, hearing those in Kent and Suffex had risen against the king and made him do what they pleased, rose against the abbot of St. Alban's, and the people flocking to a standard, broke open the gaol, beheaded a prisoner, and forcing into the abbot's house, demanded of him a charter, which he for fear of his life was forced to grant. The mob rose likewise at Afshridge, Berkhamsted, and Hemlamsfede*. Nor did they stop here. Some of our traders were that day at St. Alban's' market, and saw it all, and laid the same design, and came to us a little before vespers. The first executor of their malice, Thomas Hobbes, the worthless mayor† of Dunstaple, falsely accosted as from the king Thomas Marchal the prior, whom he had never spoke to, who returned it by putting off his hood, and bowing his head, demanding the king's pleasure. Hobbes in an insolent manner told him it was that he should grant the townsmen a charter of liberty as they had from Henry I. At first the prior refused; but reflecting on what had happened at London and St. Alban's, yielded so far to the mob and the request of the townsmen, as to grant them a charter sealed with our common seal. At that time William Croyser knt. and William Bateman had sheltered themselves among us from the mob, and advised us to comply with all they asked; and we inserted in the charter that they should do fealty to the prior. But this forced grant did not last long; for the mob

* Hemel Hemsted.

† *Capitalis.*

could not agree among themselves about the article excluding the neighbouring butchers and fishmongers from selling their goods here: at last however it was sealed. Soon after, the king having got the better of the insurrections, punished them as they deserved, and did the same at St. Alban's, where John Ball the priest was hanged and quartered. The prior watching his opportunity first endeavoured by fair words to get the charter back; but when this would not do, he summoned them to St. Alban's, and got it cancelled as being extorted by force. He was at great expence and risk to deliver his townsmen; while the rest of the nobility revenged themselves entirely or in part by bloodshed, he alone in these parts exposed his life and property in defence of his trust. But according to the observation,

*Pessimus est hostis qui cum benefeceris illi
Fortius insurgit, &c.*

For about 8 years after, at the visitation of Courtney archbishop of Canterbury—————*desinit abruptè.* p. 666—670.

1459. 37 HENRY VI.

Henry VI. being here, caused it to be proclaimed that no townsman of any craft or mystery join any lord's company, or list under his banner. p. 670.

The king's marshal, the earl of Warwick, demanded 3 horses on the creation of three priors, alledging that they held of the king by the tenure of a baron's fee, or part of it. Thomas Marshall being made prior was called upon to answer, 25 Edward III. and inquisition was taken to find whether he held by such tenure; but it was returned by the jury that he held all here and elsewhere in pure and perpetual alms, which the king confirmed by charter 49th of his reign.

The

The C H A R T U L A R Y contains,

- The endowment of perpetual vicarages at Stodham, Toterno, Chalgrave, Hefsburn, and Segenho, by Hugh bishop of Lincoln, (see before, p. 61) p. 677
- Nicholas archdeacon of Bedford's report to Richard archbishop of Canterbury, about Rokesnac chapel, stating a violation of that chapel yard by the founder Philip de Sannerville's heir, who had forced the priest to give up his deeds for 40s. for which he was struck with a leprosy, and obliged to make satisfaction. This must be dated about 1172. p. 679
- Agreement between Dunstaple and Snellethale priories, (see before, p. 60) p. 680
- Charter granting the vicar of Newbottle alterage, &c. (see before, p. 70) p. 681
- Appointment of a chaplain to St. Mary Magdalen's hospital for lepers, at Dunstaple p. 682
- Innocent III. his bull against the clergy keeping whores p. 683
- "Innocentius [III] de S'co Albano & de Woburne abbatibus, & majori celerario de S'co Albano. Ex parte dilectorum filiorum canonicorum de Dunstaple fuit propositum coram nobis, quod R. de Merstun, & quidam alii eorum vicarii Lincolnienfis & Londonienfis dioceseon quibus quædam ecclesiastica beneficia liberaliter contulerunt, Dei timore postposito, mulieres fornicarias & adulteras in suis præsumunt domibus publice detinere, & licet fuerunt sæpe commoniti eas tamen nolunt abjicere, in scandalum populi & obprobrium clericale. Quocirca, &c."

Letters

Letters from Pandulf the legate to the Lincoln clergy, to furnish an aid to Henry III. (see before, p. 62) p. 614

Prior Richard's letter to the bishop of Lincoln, about his grant of a chantry to William Heldestone in his chapel at Bareworth, 1236. William Heldestone's charters of indemnification to the mother church (see before, p. 73) p. 685
This chapel was dissolved, and is now gone.

[Q. It might be in Heldestone's house.]

Agreement of boundaries of Whippsaid, Stodham, and part of Toterno parishes p. 689

Grant admitting Alan and Alice Hyde into the society of Dunstaple priory p. 691

This form is too curious to be omitted :

“ *Universis Christi fidelibus Ricardus [de Morins] prior de Dunstaple, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra, nos unanimi consensu dominum Alanum de Hida & Aliciam uxorem ejus recepisse in fraternitatem domus nostræ : et præterea invenimus eis unum capellanum canonicum vel secularem, quamdiu alteruter eorum vixerit, ad ministrandum in capella sua de Hyda, ad victum dictorum Alani & Aliciæ & stipendia nostra, & post mortem eorum assignabimus eis unum capellanum alternandum per singulas ebdomadas in capitulo nostro, ad celebrandum singulas diebus perpetuo pro eis & animabus antecessorum suorum & successorum suorum & familiarium & benefactorum nostrorum & omnium fidelium defunctorum. Ipsi autem commendaverunt & dederunt corpora sua Deo & beato Petro & ecclesiæ nostræ; et faciemus eorum nomina in martilogio nostro annotari & circumferri per domos religiosas cum nominibus canonicorum & converforum nostrorum ; & sciendum est quod*

- missa prædicta post eorum mortem in ecclesia nostra de Dunstaple debet celebrari. In cujus, &c."
- Hugh Cotterell's grant of 18*d.* a year to the canons of Dunstaple p. 692
- Richard I. his letters patents or inspeximus into the foundation and endowment of Dunstaple priory p. 693
- Endowment of Toterno vicarage, from Lincoln registers p. 703
- Richard de Lega's grant of lands in Bereford to the canons of Bissmece (tacked in) p. 704
- Writ of Edward IV. an. reg. 19. allowing the prior of Dunstaple to take the oath of John Hampden, escheator for the king in Bedford and Bucks, with the form of the oath p. 706
- Letter testimonial, or certificate, of many inhabitants of Dunstaple, Edisburgh, Whipnade, Tilsworth, Stanbrig, and Kenesworth, touching right of common of pasture, claimed by the inhabitants of Houghton and Sewell, in Eyton and Toterno fields p. 708
- Original dispensation of cardinal Pole, signed by his own hand, to John Ward, of London, scholar, to take orders, p. 712

This priory had the vicarages of *Chalgrave*, *Harlington*, *King's Houghton*, *Flitwick*, *Totternhoe*, *Huffeburn Crawley*, *Polluxbill*, *Ridgemon*, *Segenboe*, *Stodham*, and *Bedford*.

Rectories of *Stepingley*, *St. Cuthbert*, *St. Peter*, and *St. Mary*, in *Bedford* (*a*).

Moiety of *Great Brickbill* (*b*).

The Infeximus of Richard II. adds the churches of *Cublin*, *Heecham*, *Merston*, *Newbottle*, *Asplay*, *Herling* or *Herlingdon*, and a moiety of that of *Pateshull*, *Cest*.

They had lands in *Dunstaple*, viz. a place (*c*) and garden where Henry I. had lands (*d*); also the manor and burgh with a market, and four *culture terre* round the town (*e*); lands in *Stokes* (*f*), *Stodeham*, and *Barworth* (*g*).

Demefne at *Hocton* (*b*) or *Houghton*.

Common of pasture at *Houghton* (*i*), *Cadenton*, *Kemsworth*, *Toternho*, &c. (*k*).

Free warren in *Houghton Regis*, *Toternho*, *Eyton*, *Stodham*, *Flittewick*, *Pullockeshull*, *Segenhow*, *Wadelow*, and *Bareworth* (*l*).

Licence to appropriate and give to *St. George's chapel*, *Windfor*, the church of *North Marston*, *Bucks* (*m*).

The appropriation of *Rishenden church* (*n*).

A fourth part of the manor of *Luton* (*o*).

(*a*) Infex. R. II. in Hearne, p. 693. (*b*) Chart. p. 834.

(*c*) *Placea*. (*d*) Cart. 5 John, p. 1. m. 17. n. 133.

(*e*) Pat. 3 Edw. II. m. 21. vel 22. Cart. 14 Edw. II. n. 20.

(*f*) Clauf. 11 Hen. III. m. 18, 19. Fin. 11 Hen. III. m. 10. 19. Clauf. 14 Hen. III. m. 14. Fin. Bucks, 29 Hen. III. n. 60, 61.

(*g*) Fin. div. com. 43 Hen. III. n. 46. 46 Hen. III. n. 4. Pat. 4 Edw. II. m. 15. vel 25. (*b*) Cart. 5 John, p. 1. m. 24. n. 208.

(*i*) Plac. Affis. in div. com. 18 Edw. I. rot. 5. Pat. 34 Edw. I. m. 9. vel 10.

(*k*) Ibid. Cart. 14 Edw. II. n. 20.

(*l*) Cart. 16 Edw. II. n. 5. Pat. 43 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 4.

(*m*) Pat. 2 Edw. IV. p. 6. m. 16. Pat. 19 Edw. IV. p. 1. m. 13.

(*n*) Pat. 2 Edw. III. m. 21.

(*o*) Pat. 1 Rich. II. p. 2. m. 16. Rec. in Scac. 4 Rich. II. Pasch. rot. 11. Pat. 10 Rich. II. p. 2. m. 1.

Messuages in Luton, Todington, Flitwicke, and Houghton Regis (*p*).

They had lands in the Peak at Bradburn.

The manor of Rokefokes (*q*).

A fair at Dunstaple (*r*).

Other records referred to by bishop Tanner are, Cart. 4 E. III. n. 79. Plac. in co. Bedf. 4 Edw. III. Quo warranto rot. 36. Pat. 11 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 1. vel 2. Cart. 14 Edw. III. n. 20. Pat. 15 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 36. Pat. 16 Edw. III. p. m. 37. de taxacione temporalium. Pat. 35 Edw. III. p. 3. m. 17. de allocatione bonorum felonum. Claus. 40 E. III. m. 6. n. 70. de litibus inter priorem & convent. & communitatem villæ super libertatib' et consuetudinib'. Pat. 10 Rich. II. p. 2. m. 29. de concordia inter prior. & burgenfes. Rec. in Scac. 15 Rich. II. Hill. rot. 17. Rot. in Scac. 18 Rich. II. Trin. rot. 15, Mich. rot. 11. Hill. rot. 18. Pat. 2 Hen. IV. p. 2. m. 27. Pat. 1 Hen. V. p. 5. m. 15.

(*p*) Pat. 21 Rich. II. p. 3. m. 23.

(*q*) Pat. 2 Hen. VI. p. 4. m. 11. Rem. Scac. 4 Hen. VI. Mich. rot. 32. Rec. in Scac. 12 Hen. VI. Hill. rot. 2.

(*r*) Cart. 5 John, p. 1. m. 17. n. 209. Liberate 5 John, m. 13. Cart. 5 John, p. 2. m. 15 & 19.

PRIORS of DUNSTAPLE.

From the Registers of Lincoln. Willis, Mit. Ab. II. 2.

THOMAS, occurs 1196, died 1205 (*t*).

RICHARD DE MORINS, elected September, 1203, died 1242 (*u*).

WILLIAM prior of DUNSTAPLE, 1233 (*w*).

GALFRIDUS DE BARTON, canon of Dunstaple, resigned 1263 (*x*).

SIMON DE ETON, (*y*) died 10 Cal. Novembris 1274 (*z*).

WILLIAM DE BRETON, or BROTHON (*a*), confirmed prior 8 id. Novembris 1274, lived seven years after he resigned 1280, (*b*) and dying 1288, was buried in the chapterhouse (*c*).

WILLIAM DE WEDERHOU, WEDERHOSE, WEDEROUR, or WADERHYR, nominated 8 cal. Februarii, 1280, on the resignation of Breton. He resigned 1302, or (as Chron. Dun. p. 658) 1303 (*d*).

(*t*) Chron. Dunst. p. 49.

(*u*) Canon of Mereton, Chron. de Dunstaple, p. 48. M. Paris (p. 316) mentions him 1223, assisting in declaring the church of Westminster exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of London. Regist. Grostest 1241. Kennet, MS.

(*w*) Kennet, MS. in Mon. Ang. II. 133.

(*x*) Reg. Grostest. Rex assensum prebuit electioni Galf. de Barton in priorem Dunstaple 20 Ap. 1262, die Veneris infra octab. Epiphan.

(*y*) Simon de Eton electus prior de Dunstaple per resignationem Galfridi, & institutus est per Petrum de Audeham archidiaconum Bedford, qui palefridum petiit sed non obtinuit. Chron. Dunst. p. 352.

Frater Simon de Eton electus in priorem de Dunstaple per resig. Galfridi, examinata electione per J. de Maydenestun & Hen. de Hawecle canon. Linc. auctoritate dñi ep̃i admissus. Kennet. Reg. Gravesand. Pat. 47 Hen. III. m. 20. licentia eligendi per cession. Godfr. Jan. 1. Rex consensit electioni Simonis de Eton, et reddidit temporalia, 15 Jan. m. 19. 1262, &c.

(*z*) Chron. de Dunstaple, p. 427. where he is called *sixth* prior.

(*a*) Pat. 2 Edw. I. Rex consentit electioni Willi de Breton in priorem de Dunstaple 1 Nov. m. 13. Temporalia redduntur 11 Nov. Reg. Gravesand. Kennet.

(*b*) Kennet, ex Reg. Sutton. Oliver Sutton, bishop of Lincoln, absolved him à regimine pastorali. Chron. p. 458. Pat. 9 Edward I. pars 14. Licentia eligendi priorem de Dunstaple per cess. Willi nuper prioris. dat. 9 Dec. Temporalia restituta Willo de Wederour in priorem de Dunstaple 2 Feb. 9 Edw. I.

(*c*) Chron. Dunst. p. 550.

(*d*) 1304 Kennet ex Reg. D'Alderby. Pat. 30 Edw. I. Licentia eligendi priorem de Dunstaple, per cess. Willi, 16 Nov.

JOHN DE CHEDINGTON, confirmed 8 id. Decembris 1304 (*e*), died 1341 (*f*).

JOHN DE LONDON, elected 1341 (*g*), resigned 1348.

ROGER DE GRAVENHURST, confirmed 2 id. Aprilis 1348 (*b*), died 1351.

THOMAS MARSHALL, elected and admitted 7 id. Octobris 1351 (*i*), died October 12, 1413 (*k*).

JOHN ASTON succeeded, and died in six weeks (*l*).

JOHN ROXTON, or ROYSTON, confirmed December 18, 1413 (*m*).

THOMAS GILES, resigned 1482 (*n*). He had been presented by John Broughton, Esq. to the church of Leighton Bosard, on the resignation of John Gyrtton, July 28, 1473 (*o*).

RICHARD CHARNOCK, October 31, 1482, occurs 1494; and quitted it for the priory of Christ Church, London, April 28, 1473 (*p*).

WILLIAM WESTHALL, confirmed 1497, occurs 1501, died 1525 (*q*).

(*e*) Rex consensit electioni Joh. de Chedington in priorem de Dunstaple 1 Dec. Temporalia restit. 8 Dec. 31 Edw. I.

(*f*) The following entry from bishop Kennet's MS. collections seems to intimate that one HENRY was prior between Chedington and London; though the dates do not agree. Pat. 16 Edw. III. licentia eligendi priorem de Dunstaple per mortem 4 Feb. per mortem Henrici prioris.

(*g*) 6 Feb. rex consensit electioni fr̄is Johan' de London in priorem de Dunstaple 24 Feb. Temporalia trad. 27 Mart. John de London electus prior de Dunstaple per mort. Johis 1341.

(*b*) 15 cal. Maii Rex consensit electioni de fratre Rog. de Gravenhurst in priorem Dunstaple 15 Apr. Pat. 22 E. III. Temporalia trad. 28 Apr. Nuntiatum fuit regi de cessione fratris Johis de London, prioris de Dunstaple, & hab. licentiam eligendi, 10 Ap. Kennet, MS. Rogerus de Gravenhurst confirmatus prior de Dunstaple per cessionem fr̄is Joh' de London, 15 cal. Maii 1348. Reg. Gynewell, Linc.

(*i*) Pat. 25 E. III. licent. eligendi prioris de Dunstaple, per mort. R. de Gravenhurst 10 Sept. Rex consensit electioni de fratre Thomæ Marshal in priorem 17 Sept. temporalia trad. 13 Oct. Kennet. Fr. Thomæ Marechull electus prior de Dunstaple per mort. fratris Rog. de Gravenhurst; admissus 7 id. Oct. 1351. Kennet.

(*k*) MS. E. R. Mores, Pat. 1 H. V.

(*l*) Ibid.

(*m*) Reg. Reppingdon, in tur. Lond. Pat. 1 H. V.

(*n*) MS. E. R. Mores, Reg. Linc.

(*o*) Reg. Rotherham, Kennet.

(*p*) MS. E. R. Mores.

(*q*) Kennet's Collections.

GERVASE MARKHAM, last prior. He was an active man in Henry VIII's divorce, which was transacted in his monastery, as divers of our historians can testify; and in Rymer's *Fœdera* may be seen some commissions directed to him. October 17, 1534, 26 Henry VIII. he, with Thomas Claybroke and eleven others, subscribed to the king's supremacy, and continuing till the dissolution 1539, had on the surrender of his monastery a pension of 60*l.* assigned him for life. He appears to have been possessed of it 1553, and was buried in the church here, September 23, 1581 (*r*).

Pensions paid to the following monks of this house;

					<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Thomas Cleybroke	-	-	-	-	9	0	0
Richard Kerke	-	-	-	-	8	0	0
Augustine Curtis		-	-	-	8	0	0
George Edwards	-		-	-	7	0	0
John Stallworth	-		-	-	7	0	0
Richard Bowstod	-		-	-	7	0	0
Edward Green	-		-	-	6	0	0
Robert Somer	-		-	-	6	0	0
John Nyxe	-	-	-	-	5	6	8
Nicholas Cleybroke		-	-	-	2	0	0
John Percivall	-		-	-	2	0	0

(*r*) MS. E. R. Mores, or 1582, as a Cottonian MS. Cleop. C. III. p. 138. Thynne's Col. 1559, cited by Willis.

The arms of this house were S. a pile in point A. a horseshoe conjoined, Or, and interlaced with an annulet of the second pendant. A MS. of the late Mr. Neve's has the field G. (s).

These arms are supposed to have an allusion to the pretended derivation of the town's name from *Dun* the robber, and the *staple*, out of which he stole Henry III's ring fixed to a stake, about which John Willis the curate or incumbent in the 16th century rhymed so pleasantly in his parish register (t). The etymology in the *Historiola* of this place, quoted by Camden, is rather to be admitted; if indeed that name be not to be taken from a *staple* or place of trade on a *dun* or hill.

"The priory church was doubtless a large building and a magnificent fabrick, as it should seem by Henry VIII. pitching upon it for a cathedral church, and nominating Dr. Day to be the first bishop thereof. But the design being laid aside, all the conventual part of the church was demolished, as it seems to me: for the whole now left standing is only from the west end to the choir entrance or cross isle, and contains only a body and two side isles, which are in length no more than about 100 foot.

"It is a patched irregular building. A draught of it may be seen among the late published prospect of ruined castles and religious houses, by Mr. Samuel and Nathaniel Buck. It was till lately in mean repair, but has been ornamented with an handsome altar piece and other decorations by the trustees of Mr. Chew, which family have founded and generously endowed a charity school, and given very largely to the town in other charities.

"On the south side the church stood the prior and convent's apartments, of which no remains but two arched portals. They had probably cloisters which entered into the east part of the

(s) Tan. Not. Mon. fol. 1. The field and pile were changed in the first edition.

(t) Hearne, p. 727.

church or cross aisle, in the middle of which was, I presume, a tower with bells in it, for the use of the religious, who reserved that part to themselves, and the townsmen were divided from them below the cross aisle to the west, as aforementioned, where was, on the dissolution and demolishing of the great cross aisle and choir, a dead wall run up as it now continues (*u*)."

Dr. Stukeley (*x*) says, "the church is composed of many parts tacked together, some very old. It was part of the priory. Archbishop Cranmer was the last prior there (*y*)."

What Doctors Stukeley and Willis mean by calling the church a *patched irregular* building, composed of many parts *tacked together*, is not easy to understand. It is one of our few remains of Saxon architecture; the six arches on each side of the nave are circular and lofty (*z*), consisting of four mouldings, the outer of zigzag carved, the inner in some failing at different distances, and a pilaster in the middle between the arches. The arches of the upper windows are also round. The aisles at the east end have groined round arches. All their windows are of a later date, and their walls are mended with brick. A beautiful stone rood-loft of four pointed arches with clustered columns ranges over the west door, and has a rich wooden screen under it. The roof is oak, beautifully carved with knots, flowers, &c. the beams supported by angels horizontal and perpendicular. A pew on the south side of the chancel had a rich canopy of oak, the pillars charged with the five wounds, bleeding hearts, pomegranates, lillies in a pot (*a*), tendrils of vines and grapes, fleurs de

(*u*) Willis's list of Dunstaple priors, end of Hearne's *Annales de Dunst.* Appendix, No VIII. p. 736.

(*x*) *Itin. Cur.* I. 108.

(*y*) The Doctor means that Cranmer in this church pronounced the divorce of Catherine of Arragon, May 23, 1533.

(*z*) Two on each side making the present choir. The South Westernmost slopt up.

(*a*) This is the never-failing accompaniment of the Virgin Mary at her salutation. We see it in all paintings and prints; and over the west door of St. Mary's church at Huntingdon it represents the patroness.

lis, &c. but a gallery is now built upon it. To whom this chapel or seat belonged is not known, but such rich pews are not uncommon in country churches, as at Lavenham in Suffolk, Tatterthall in Lincolnshire, and Market Bosworth in Leicestershire. Several grotesque capitals about the church. The tower in the center seems to have been narrow, and once stood on four lofty arches, the western pillars of which remain clustered, and having hexagon capitals. Doors almost filled to the top opened unto the north aisle and choir.

The west front is most imperfectly drawn and engraved by Buck, being out of proportion, all the arches too long. The great door has four pillars on a side, with Saxon capitals supporting 9 mouldings, of which the outermost is zigzag, the second has angels in alternate rounds, the fourth beasts' heads jessant foliage, the sixth the signs of the Zodiac, of which Pisces and Capricorn, and a spread eagle still remain; the eighth flowers; the rest are square mouldings. The capitals have David playing on the harp, a figure prostrate to him, a bishop in pontificalibus, with mitre and crozier, with a bearded man in a cap; two more bearded men holding a scroll perpendicularly, on whose top is a headless beast, &c. (*b*). The lesser door has seven mouldings on five pillars, exclusive of the inner, composed of roses, and laced work nail headed quartrefoils. The arch between the two doors is half a zigzag and half a straight moulding, and the interlaced arches within it exactly resemble those in the crypt at the end of the south transept at St. Albans, resting on capitals charged with grotesque figures; one seems to have a number of souls and a devil; the flat between these doors is charged with roses cut in. Above are three rows of arches; the first row of seven flat arches

(*b*) This beautiful door-case was till 1776 concealed and deformed by a horrible wooden porch, which the churchwardens obtained the late bishop of Lincoln's leave at a visitation to remove. Unfortunately the unlucky boys, in quest of birds who breed in the carved mouldings, now destroy the beauties which were before concealed.

with

with pedestals for statues ; the second fix open a gallery leading to the bell tower, with rich laced arches and two taller pointed, and a seventh arch between them placed over the door, all on trelle clustered pillars ; the third row has five pointed flat arches with single pillars. Under the west windows of the tower are four beautiful roses in squares, and over the west door under the arch three beautiful niches wretchedly drawn by Buck. The upper west face of the tower is made up of a composition of flints, &c. The buttresses of the tower had six niches and images ; half of one remains. The south tower is also hexagon.

MONUMENTS and EPITAPHS.

1. At the west end under the gallery, two braslefs flabs of a man and woman, and a monk.

2. George Bohune,
oblit Dec. 9, 1775,
aged 74 years.

3. To the memory of
Mr. Thomas Foulkes, gent.
who died the 29th of May 1778,
in the 48th year of his age.

4. In the middle aisle, on the edges of a stone coffin-fashioned near the door, the traces of letters, the bras picked out,
- S - - - - E R I C A 1 6 1 - - - -

5. By the font and gallery one man and woman in shrouds :

Off y'r charite py for the soule of henry sayrey and agnes
his wife the which lyeth buryed under this stone and the said
henri decessid the xxviii dai of december A° Dni mccccxvi.

6. On a bras plate under a woman between two men, one in gown, one in doublet, six boys in doublets, and two girls :

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF RICHARD FYNCH. CITIZEN AND
MERCHAUNT TAYLOR OF LONDON, BEING A BACHILER OF THE
AGE OF 81 YEARES OR THERE ABOUTS, WHO DECEASED THE
12 DAY OF JANUARY A° Dñi 1640. THE SONNE OF THOMAS FYNCH
AND ELIZABLETH HIS WIFE: WHICH ELIZAB: DEPARTED THIS
SECONDE DAY OF AUGUSTE A° Dñi 1607. AND THE SAID
THOMAS DECEASED THE 26TH OF DECEMBER A° Dñi 1586:

Round the ledge,

WE KNOW THOU ART NOT LOST BUT SENT BEFORE,
 THY FREND'S ALL LEFT TO THY ABSENCE TO DEPLOARE;
 NOR CAN THY VIRTUES EVER BE FORGOTTEN
 THOUGH IN THE GRAVE THY CORPSE BE DED AND ROTEN.
 FOR YEL TONGED ENVY TO THE WORLD MUST TELL
 THAT AS THOU LIVEST THOU DYEST, AND THAT WAS WELL.

7. Under a man and woman in shrouds, and fix children:

Pray for the soules of Robert Alce and Elizabeth
 and Agnes his wyfes, the which Robert decessed the iiii day of
 Septembere the yere of our Lord m^cviii; on whose soules ihu haue merce.

The brasses and plate now in vestry.

Five boys, five girls.

8. Under a man in gown and woman, seven girls, the boys gone:

here lyeth John blunte and Elizabeth his wyf whiche John decessid the
 xx day of aprill in the yere of oure lord thousand cccc
 upon whose soules ihu have mercy, amen.

From his mouth, *Secta trinitas unus.* = = =

From hers, *Pater de celis miserere nobis.*

9. Here lyeth interred the body
 Of Cap^t John Briggs late of
 Dunstaple, who departed
 this life the 18 day of March
 1694-5, and in the 66
 year of his age.

Three orles divided by bends and a fleur de lis in center of them.

10. A fine brass man legless, woman gone.

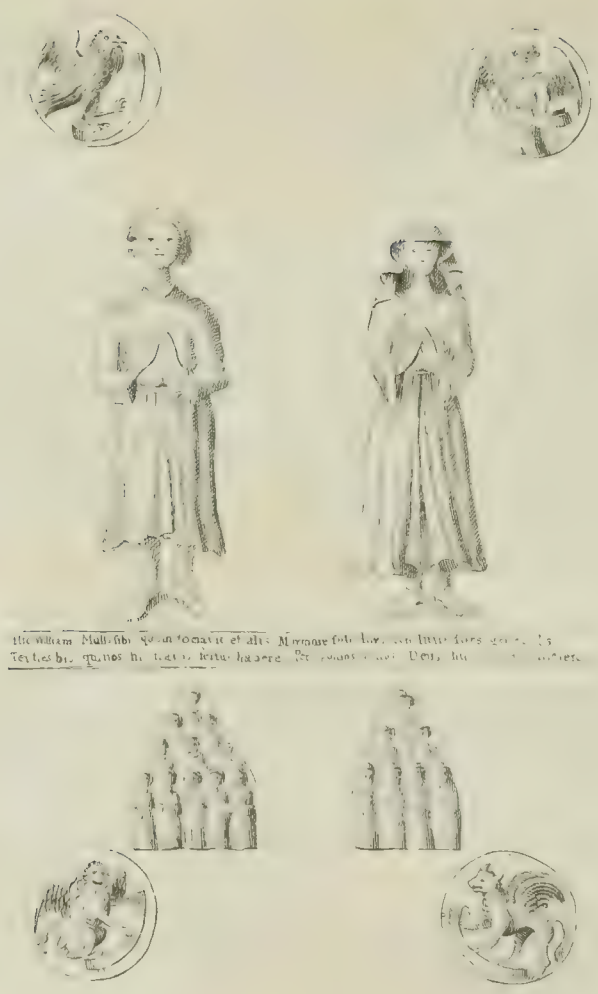
One son under him, *Lawrence Cantelowe.*

Six girls, three boys.

11. A very long slab, brassless man and woman, and four roses.

This was probably the *Mulso* slab, and the woman's figure is
 preserved in the vestry.

The famous epitaph here on Mr. Mulso makes him father
 of 19 children by two wives. Fuller (Worth. Bedf. p. 119) af-
 cribes them all to one woman at five births, viz. three several
 times three children at a birth, and five at a birth two other
 times.



From a Drawing in the Digby Pedigree.

times. The tradition of the place continues the error; and bishop Gibson in his additions to Camden repeats it implicitly, gravely adding that *after the coronation* of king Charles II. the wives of two blacksmiths were at the *same time* delivered of three children each, one of three boys, the other of three girls. The epitaph was first published by Hakewill in his Apology, p. 253, and since by B. Willis, in Appendix to Hearne's Chron. de Dunst. p. 736, from Thynne's Collections, Cot. Lib. Cleop. c.iii. p. 138:

*Hic William Mulso sibi quem sociavit & Alice,
Marmore sub duro conclusit mors generalis
Ter tres, bis quinos hic natos fertur habere
Per sponsas binas. Deus his clemens miserere.*

The harshness of the construction would puzzle a common reader; but nothing can exceed the grossness of the mistake of the compiler of the beautiful Digby pedigree mentioned by Mr. Pennant, where the wife of William Mulso is called Alice *Marmore*. In the same pedigree is a drawing of this monument long since gone, which we have therefore engraved here by favour of Mr. Pennant.

The DIGBY Pedigree, p. 42.

Johannes Mulsho de=	Joanna uxor ejus
Thingdon A ^o 21	obit post 2 Hen.
Hen. VI.	IV.

Gulielmus Mulsho=Alicia Marmore de Thingdon uxor ejus.
frater Edmundi,
36Hen. VI.

“By the above extracts it appears that William Mulsho was the son of John Mulsho; that the said William Mulsho married Alicia Marmore, who is also mentioned by that name in the Index of names to that matchless book of Pedigree.

“William Mulsho was only *once* married, and had by his wife *only one* child, a son, of the name of John, who died at Thingdon on the 24th March, in the 27th Henry VIII. and left issue.

“By

“ By this it is evident that the remarkable number of children at five births cannot be fathered on William Mulsho, but must be given to the second husband of his widow. It is equally clear that the reading in the inscription of *binos sponfos* is right, but that *bic* in the third line ought to be *bæc* as it refers to his wife; for it appears from the pedigree that Mr. Mulsho had *only one* wife; therefore the reading given by Willis to Hearne, of *binas sponfas*, is undoubtedly wrong.”

Mr. Pennant has most faithfully given the inscription on the tomb, from p. 598, of the pedigree. On that are the words *bic* and *binos sponfos*. The last is right: the first a mistake of the mason or the *Digby* copyist.

“ Who the second husband of this multiparous lady was, we know not; he was probably of Dunstaple, where Fuller says she lived and died.”

12. Man in fur gown, two women, one gone :

Pray for the soules of Nicholas Burvey elizabeth and alys his
wyves which Nicholas decessid the secunde day of Januari A m^o b^o xxi.

Three boys of different heights, the girls under pews.

13. By the pulpit, man and woman, inscription under pews.

14. Man and woman, ditto.

15. Man in shroud, six boys.

16. Under a man, his wife, and sons :

* - - itie pray for the soules of Richard Wynfold
- - - aret his wyfe the which Richard decessid
- - - ay of Nov. in the yere of our lord god
- - - on whose soul Jesu haue merçi. Amen.

Over him a chevron between three cocks.

Over her a chevron between three mascles, almost gone.

* The beginning hid by pews.

17. Heer lyeth y^e body of Sufanna Goyen the wife
of John Goyen, who dyed the 9th day of December 1657.

Her walking was fevel, maid and wife, as
ever was within the town of Minehead.

Curfed be thay that caufeth striff betweene man and
wife, the spirit of God knoweth that I am free from there
firy lying tongues. Those that God hath brought
together in trew love let no man put afunder.

This, given in Le Neve's Mon. Angl. II. 55. from MS. Ashmole, is not now to
be found.

18. Here lyeth the body of Peter Kay,
who departed this life the 4th day of May
A. D. 1622, being 66 years of age.

A provident father to 6 and
grandfather to 14 children.
His Justice and Frugalitie,
His Mercye and Fidelitie,
A Paterne for Posteritie.

Not to be found, 1782.

In the South aile,

19. Under a man, between two women, and a third at his right
gone,

*Hic jacet Johannes Wedder qui obiit vi die mensis Augusti Anno D'ni mill'mo
ccccxiii et Margareta Matildis Agnes uxores ejus quor' aiabs propitiatur de. Amen.*

20. John Swindall, Sept. 20, 1759, aged 69.

21. Joshua Iremonger, son of Matthew, March 7, 1690. 12.

22. Matthew Iremonger, late of St. Alban's, groser, Nov. 20, 1719. 71.

23. William Garnet, May 3, 1754. 83.

And Elizabeth Webber his niece, Sept. 29, 1777. 83.

24. From Stukeley's Itinerary, I. 108.

Hic jacet nichas lane quid'm †
Presidens frat'nitat' sci Joh'is
Bapte de Dunstaple qui obiit
2^{do} die mensis decemb. anno
D'ni 1459 & agnes ux. ej' quorum
Aiabs propitiatur deus. Amen.*

Cone 17. 6.

* jacent.

† quondam.

In

In the North aisle slabs for

25. John Briggs, of this town, gent. Sept. 4, 1715, 49; he married Judith daughter of Henry Belfield, of Studham, in Hertfordshire.

Briggs impaling Ermine a mullet, a label of 5. Crest an armed arm holding a bow and arrow.

26. George Briggs, late of Dunstaple, gent. Feb. 7, 1692. 77.

27. A brassless large slab for a monk under a single canopy, on which two figures praying to the Deity, with six scrolls and four shields at the sides, and a ledge round.

28. Thomas Privell, of St. Botolph, Aldgate, merchant, 1709, April 25. 60.

29. Against the north wall a mural monument, with a bust on a grey sarcophagus with pyramid of the same, and below this inscription :

Near this place lies the body of THOMAS CHEW CART, of the Inner Temple, gent. who died March the 27, 1722, aged 23 years. He was the son of Mr. JAMES CART, of London, by Jane his wife, one of the daughters of Mr. Thomas Chew of this parish by Elizabeth his wife, which Elizabeth was daughter of William Marsh of the same parish, gent. This monument was erected at the charge of his pious mother, who in the year 1733 did, in the church of St. Mary le Bow, London, bury Mr. James Cart, the last son of her grand-child, and in the year 1732 did in the same church at her own charge, erect a most beautiful monument to the memory of her husband and said children.

She gave one third toward the charge of building and endowing of the charity school in this town, and at her sole charge built the end of the almshouse adjoining to the said school, and settled a sermon in the church for ever on Sunday in the afternoon, as mentioned in the table of gifts by the descendants of Mr. Thomas Chew, and she also gave largely to the poor inhabitants of this town, and to several other charities and pious purposes.

Arms: Azure a saltire Gules between 4 Y's Azure; quartering Azure, a Catharine wheel O. between 3 griffins heads erased Argent; the last on the slab of Thomas Chew Cart.

30. By it another mural monument, supported by pillars, a tablet of cherubs, &c.

In assurance and hope of the resurrection, the body of
Mrs. JANE CART,
who departed this life Oct. 15, 1736, aged 83,
was deposited near this place, together with
the remains of her son Mr. James Cart, removed hither
from the church of St. Mary le Bow, London.

She

She was a grand-daughter of William Marth, formerly of this town, gent. one of the coheirs of William Chew, esq. and relict of Mr. James Cart of London, merchant; to the memory of him her loving and beloved husband, she erected a stately monument in the church of St. Mary le Bow aforementioned.

She was eminently pious and extremely charitable. A set of plate for the holy communion, and sundry other elegant decorations given to this church, the Lord's day afternoon lecture here instituted, and the bread of her denation weekly distributed to the poor; the charity school in this town founded and endowed, to which she contributed a third part, and six almshouses for aged women by her solely erected, and their maintenance provided for, are some of the instances of her general goodness, besides several other useful and lasting benefactions, the surplus of a large estate by her bequeathed for the annual relief of poor clergymen, their widows and daughters, will be, it is hoped, an abiding memorial of her pure religion and hearty affection to the church of England to the latest posterity.

The following monuments are within iron rails;

31. A pyramid, urn, and curtain. Arms: Paly Gules and Azure, a horse's head Argent between 3 quatrefoils countercharged.

WILLIAM MARSHE,
Gentleman,
of an ancient family in the
parish of Dunstaple, died 19
January, 1651, and left issue by
Elizabeth his wife two sons,

JOHN and FRANCIS, and one daughter named Elizabeth:
The said John married BLANDINA, daughter of Humphry
IRONMONGER, gentleman, and left issue by her JOHN his only son,
who died without issue, and two daughters, BLANDINA and MARY.

The said BLANDINA daughter of the said John Marshe founded
and endowed within this parish a lodge for harbouring six poor
maiden gentlewomen descended of reputable parents, and members of
the church of England, and died unmarried Dec. 28, 1741, having
left several charities for the benefit of the minister and poor of this town,
and of other parishes in the county of Bedford.

The said MARY married Thomas Lockington, esq. and survived him, and died 21 Oct. 1720, without issue, and considerably augmented this and two other livings, and made several charitable provisions for the poor of this parish and elsewhere.

The said FRANCIS Marshe married Rebecca the daughter of John Briggs, gent. heretofore of this town, and had issue by her two sons, DANIEL and JOHN, and two daughters REBECCA and JANE, since deceased, to the memory of all whom, and pursuant to the desire of the last named Blandina Marshe, this monument hath been erected.

32. Oval white tablet surrounded by a flaming urn.

To the
memory of
ELIZABETH DICKINSON,
late wife of John Dickinso, n,
citizen of London,
who lies buried underneath ;
as also two of her children,
MARY and THOMAS.
She was the daughter of Thomas and
Elizabeth Powell of London, and granddaughter
of Francis and Rebecca Marshe,
of Dunstable :
she departed this life the 2d of November
1711, aged 34, leaving issue three sons,
JOHN, FRANCIS and MARSHE.

33. White marble tablet, *Marshe* impaling G. on a fess three griffins heads crest Az. between three anchors O.

Near this place lieth interred
the body of JOHN MARSHE,
of Leighton Buzard, in the county
of Bedford, gent. who departed
this life the sixth day of December
anno dñi 1706, aged 75.
He married the only daughter
of Thomas Theed of
Linslade in the county of Bucks,
gent. at whose charge the
monument was erected.

34. Marble

34. Marble pillars supporting flaming urns, and on pediment A a chevron between three fleurs de lis S. impaling the wheel between the griffins heads; *Chew.*

To the pious
memory of her dear and ever honoured mother
Mrs. ELIZABETH AYNESCOMBE,
who departed this life the 14th day
of June 1711, aged 85.
She was granddaughter of William Marfhe, gent.
eldest daughter of Thomas Chew,
and Elizabeth his wife;
She married Mr. Henry Aynscombe *, citizen
and haberdasher of London, who lies interred
in the chancel of his parish church
of St. Mary Woolnoth.

This monument was erected at the sole cost
and charge of her eldest daughter Mrs. Elizabeth
Gilbert, who had 4 children, (viz.) Elizabeth
aged 5 years and three months, and lies in her
grandfather's grave, with another daughter
Elizabeth, and a son William Chew Gilbert,
who both died; their son

Thomas Chew Gilbert only surviving.

35. Under the east window on pedestals supported by urns,
&c. over it Az. a chevron between three crosses patee O.

Near this place lies the remains
of FRANCIS DICKINSON, esq.

(a son of John and Elizabeth Dickinson, and a great grandson of Francis and
Rebecca Marfhe deceased)

Who, after presiding many years at Mocha in Arabia,
As chief under the East India Company of England,
and acquiring great sums in that station with
great honour and integrity, returned to his
native country,

Where he lived in universal esteem, and died a bachelor
November 13, 1747,
in the 46th year of his age, much lamented.

36. A large white marble monument of pillars supporting pedi-
ment and curtains, two weeping boys holding scull and torch, &c.

Near this place
lieth the body of
WILLIAM CHEW, esq.

* A family of this name were lately settled at Whipnade by Dunstable.

who fined for sheriff of London and Middlesex,
 and served high sheriff in this county.
 He did intend to settle his estate of 150*l.* per ann.
 for the endowment of a charity school
 in this town, where he was born,
 and accordingly gave directions for it
 before his death,
 which his two sisters and a sister's son,
 who inherit his real estate as coheirs,
 (in gratitude to his memory and in
 pursuance of so good a design)
 have agreed to perform,
 and erected this monument
 in memory of him.
 He departed this life
 the 18th day of March

1712.

in the 56th year
 of his age.

Likewise near this place lieth
 the body of

Mr. THOMAS CHEW, his eldest brother
 who died the 2d of July, 1693,
 in the 52d year of his age.

Arms: the chevron impaling the wheel; crest, a griffin Erms.
 supporting a wheel.

37. Against the last North pillar, pillars supporting a pediment
 on which in a lozenge A. a mullet S. impaling *Chew*.

In memory
 of

FRANCES ASHTON,
 daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Chew, formerly
 inhabitante of this parish, and widow of William Ashton,
 citizen of London, who departed this life Dec. 21,
 1727, in the 80th year of her age.

Amongst other virtues particularly remarkable for her extensive charity;
 for in her life-time she erected and endowed one third part of a charity-
 school for the education and cloathing of 40 poor boys of the parish, and
 built 6 almshouses in this town for 6 poor women, which at her death she
 liberally endowed and gave, besides 5*l.* 4*s.* a year, for ever, to be dis-
 tributed on every Sunday by 2*s.* a week in bread to the poor of this
 parish; not to mention her many other charities.

38. On

38. On a slab. *Marsh* impaling *Briggs*.

FRANCISCUS MARSHE,
 de Dunstaple, generosus,
 eodem sepulchro
 cum Rebecca conjuge sua
 hic sepultus jacet;
 cujus
 assidua in Deum pietas
 inviolata (cum vixisset usque ad aras)
 in Anglicanam apostolicam ecclesiam constantia,
 nec non inconcussa in principem fidelitas
 temporibus (heu) infandissimis,
 Carolum &c. martyrum sanctissimum,
 Carolum mortalium clementissimum,
 Jacobum imperatorum augustissimum;
 paternalis in liberos amor,
 eximia in pauperes charitas,
 comperta in omnes humanitas,
 exemplum presentibus, documentum & posteris
 præbunt
 Ille } obiit { 29 Maii, ann. 1685 } ætat. { 61.
 Illa } obiit { 28 Junii, ann. 1682 } ætat. { 35.

39. On another slab.

Hic jacet corpus
 GULIELMI MARSHE,
 nuper de Dunstaple,
 generosi, qui obiit
 19 Jan. 1751.

40. On another, *Chew* impaling *Marthe*.

Here lies the body of
 THOMAS CHEW,
 late of the parish of
 Dunstaple, haberdasher, who departed this
 life 20th day of Nov.
 A. D. 1687, aged 73 years.
 Here likewise in the same grave rests the body
 of ELIZABETH his wife, daughter of
 William Marthe of this town gent. who
 died the 9th day of Sept.
 A. D. 1694, aged 81 years.
 Nere unto also is deposited the body of
 THOMAS CHEW of London, merchant,

eldest son of the said Thomas and Elizabeth,
who departed this life unmarried the
17th day of July 1668, in the 50th
year of his age.

41. On a round tablet against a pillar of the North aisle.

M. S.

Of JOHN DICKINSON,
Attorney of London, eldest son of
John Dickinson of Gildercorne,
in the county of York, gent. He married
Elizabeth the eldest daughter of
Thomas Powell, of the said city, Esq;
She died in 1711, and was buried in the
church, by whom he had issue five children,
three whereof survived him, JOHN, FRANCIS,
and MARSH. The two others, MARGARET and THOMAS,
died infants. He departed this life the 24th
of August 1719, in the 55th year of his age.
In this aisle is also interred the body of the
Rev. JOHN DICKINSON, M. A.
eldest of the said three surviving
sons, who died the 5th of Nov.
1733, unmarried, aged 33.

42. Grey slab, bust in alto relievo, and under it a tablet thus
inscribed, with the arms of *Dickinson*.

In memory of
MARSH DICKINSON,
who represented the borough of Brackly in the county of Northampton
in two parliaments till
the 6th day of February 1765,
when he departed this life
in the 62d year of his age.
He was sheriff of London in the year 1752,
and lord mayor in the year 1757.
Those offices he discharged with vigilance and abilities
that did honour to himself
and real service to that city
and the publick.

43. Mural, against the north pillar within the chancel.

Here
is committed to the grave the body of JANE
the wife of NATHANAEL WIMPEY (son of that

reverend

reverend and sometime faithful pastor of this church William Wimpew, prebend of Lincoln). She left no issue, had been mother of three children; one daughter JANE, buried at Barnet in the county of Hertford; two sons, SAMUEL and NATHANIEL, both interred in this place.

Of all that knew her she lived beloved, and died lamented on the 29th of Oct. in the 42d year of her age,
1684.

44. Painted against the wall of the north window of the chancel,

NATHANAEL WIMPEW,
son of the rector, died Feb. 13,
1705, aged 63.

Arms. A fess between 3 pheons.

Within the communion rails slabs for

45. John Biffaker, April 6, 1712, 65.

46. Edward Salmon, July 17, 1722. 62.
who when living and at his death
owned the Crown at Dunstaple.

47. William his son 1718-19. 15.

The site of the East end of the church was dug in for stone, and coffins with bones were found and buried again behind his garden-wall, by the late Mr. Crawley, who owned it 35 years ago, and lived just by the church. It was since owned by ——— Cook, esq. now by Mr. Vaux. Tradition says a bottle and glass were found in one coffin, by which we must understand a chalice and paten.

Mr. Willis informed the Society of Antiquaries, 1745, that at the east end of Dunstaple church, about two feet under ground, and about three feet from a side wall, and the feet close to a cross wall, was found a stone coffin, the lid composed of four stones, the piece at the foot a separate one, the head, sides, and bottom of one stone, under the head an eminence instead of a pillow in a hollow or niche corresponding to the head. The skeleton was entire except the ribs which had fallen in, the head inclined

inclined to the left : between the upper bone of the left arm and the back bone was a glass urn fallen down and the lid off, stained with deep brown on the inner side of that part which lay over the stone : about the feet were pieces of leather very rotten, which by the holes appeared to have been sewed together. An ancient spur was found here.

The site of the priory was granted 1 Mariæ to Dr. Leonard Chamberlain *.

The present clerk, — Bowse, found in the church-yard in digging a grave close under the priory wall by the south-west buttress in front of the church, a gallon urn full of black earth placed a little over the head of a complete skeleton, which lay some depth under ground, the bones of which were thrown in over other coffins.

By letters patent, 6 Edward VI. p. 8. m... the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Dunstaple were granted to Windsor college †. It is now in the Crown, and worth about 100£. per ann. and was not charged in the king's books. Certified value 50/‡.

R E C T O R S.

ROBERT RUSSEL, 18 June, 1458 §.

JOHN COOPER, 13 November, 1554 §.

WILLIAM WIMPEW, prebendary of Lincoln.

—— LORD.

THOMAS HILL ||.

—— LOCKMAN, D. D. prebendary of St. Paul's.

S. J. COLLINS.

The service is alternately here and at Houghton : the present curate, Mr. Mead, resides at the latter place.

* Tan. Not. Mon. p. 2.

† Ibid. p. 22.

‡ Eton, p. 209.

§ Lincoln Register.

|| On an altar tomb on the North side the church-yard, " Thomas Hill rector of this parish, died December 14, 1754, aged 55."

The appointment for an afternoon sermon is 20*s*. per ann. the lecturer chosen by trustees of the Dickinson estates. Present lecturer Mr. Thomas Scot.

The hundred in which Dunstaple stands, though at present comprehended under the name of *Manbead*, was antiently in Doomſday (fol. 215.) divided into *Manſbeved* and *Stanburge* hundreds. This latter took its name from *Stanbridge*, a ſmall village midway between Dunſtaple and Leighton Buzzard. It comprehended in Doomſday *Eſtodbam* [Studham], *Achelai* [Hockley], *Edingebirge* [Edgeburrow], *Totenebou* [Totternhoe], *Mildentone* [Milton], *Gledelai* [], *Eitone* [Eaton Bray], *Pileworde* [Tileſworth].

“ Icknield ſtreet continuing its courſe to the north weſt of Willbury, Little Offley and Lilley, enters Bedfordſhire through Streetley to Dunſtable :” “ Locus autem ille prope Houghton “ ubi Watling ſtreet * et Ickneld duæ ſtratæ regiæ conveniunt “ extitit undique nemoroſus et latronibus repletus.” Henry I. cauſed this ſpot to be cleared of its wood, and built in the neighbourhood a royal manſion, which he called *Kingſbury*. This ſpot † contained 9 acres. In order to induce people to form a town here, he iſſued out a proclamation, that they ſhould have an acre for 12*d*. annual rent, with the ſame liberties and privileges to them and their heirs, as the citizens of London or any other town in England; and then was this town built along the length and breadth of the ſaid ſtreet [the Icknield and Watling], and called from *Dunning*, the famous robber who infeſted thoſe parts, *Dunningſtadle*. The king kept the town as a free borough ſeventeen years and a half in his own hands : the bur-

* Salmon denies the Watling ſtreet came here, Herts. 170. Icknield runs on the north ſide of the church, and is ſtill called here *Iicknill-ſtreet*, and ſaid to run from Oxford to Cambridge, yet is not marked in the laſt new map of the county, though Watling-ſtreet is as running through the town from eaſt to weſt. It has alſo the name of the *Mixt* road, perhaps from the junction of two roads.

† *Placea*.

geffes were free throughout England, and never liable to answer before the king's justices itinerant, or any other of his servants out of the town and liberty, but the justices went thither and determined all suits without any foreign affessor, by the oath of twelve of the townsmen.

The king granted them a market twice a week, and a three days fair on the feast of St. Peter *ad vincula* (now three fairs, Ash-Wednesday, May 22, August 12), and a fourth November 12, not tolled by the clerk of the market; and they had a gallows out of the town at a place called *Edefcote*. He afterwards built a church in honour of St. Peter, and dedicated there a monastery for a prior and canons regular, giving them in frank almoigne the said church and town, with all its inhabitants, fairs, markets, privileges and revenues, reserving only his palace, because a sufficient mansion should be provided for the canons.

Henry I. granted to the abbey the whole manor of Dunstaple, with the lands pertaining to the town, viz. four *culturæ* of land round the town, the market and schools of said town, with all its liberties and free customs; *sac, soc, tol, tbeam, infangenethef, giithbriht, hamfocne, clodwith, forstal* and *flemenesferd*, right of common in Houghton wood, common of pasture in Houghton, Cadendone, Kenfworth, and Totenhoe; and the four ways [*quadraria*] of the said town, with safe passage to the market, under pain of forfeiting £10. He further granted leave to hold what they could purchase, and exemption for themselves and servants from all taxes due to the shire and hundred, county fines for murder, tollage, pleas, geld and danegelds, hydage, toll, passage, pontage, stallage, and all customs and secular exactions, and worldly services through the realm. The king reserved to himself only his houses in the town, and the garden where he used to lodge. This charter is witnessed by Robert bishop of Hereford, Simon bishop of Worcester, G. chancellor, Robert de Sigillo,

Sigillo, N. the bishop's nephew, Milo of Gloucester, Humphry de Bohun, G. Fitz Paine, Robert Fitz John, Drogo de Moncei, and Maurice de Windfor, at Cumba [Comb abbey]*.

These grants were confirmed by Henry II. Henry III. and John. The latter prince gave them his royal palace here, and a fair for three days on St. Fremund's feast; as did Henry III. the pleas and fines of the town; and appointed that the prior should sit with the king's justices, and have his clerk and enrollment of writs. All these several privileges were enjoyed by the convent and town, and many of the inhabitants were tenants *in capite*, and others tenants in fee to the prior. The church was all along taxed at 100s. the town at the same sum, and the profits of the market at the same. Three parts of the town stand on the fee of *Houghton*†, for which Henry I. gave the tenants of that place part of his wood at *Buckwood*. The fourth part to the south is reputed of the fee of Kenefworth‡.

The customs of Dunstaple, as found by Hearne in an old register §, are as follow :

Every burghers may erect in his fee a windmill and horsemill, a dove-house, an oven, a handmill ||, a woodpile, and dunghill, unless the two latter are deemed to obstruct the king's highway or the prior's market, by view of the liege men of the town.

Shopkeepers may not brew for fear of fire, nor make hogsties out of their doors, nor drive stakes without leave of the mayor.

Butchers may not cast blood or filth before their doors or in the streets, to the hurt of the neighbourhood or market.

* Mon. Ang. II. 132.

† Now a mean village a mile below Dunstaple to the South, in a deep chalky soil.

‡ Historia foundationis ex vet. membr. in Coll. Armor. Mon. Ang. II. 132, 133. I take this to be the *Historia Privata* of the monastery cited by Camden, which Hearne and others have in vain sought for; or at least the same in substance as his extract from it.

§ Pref. p. xxxix.

|| Here is added *curalia*, which Hearne translates a *court*.

The townsmen and strangers must carry away the booths the same day that they set them up in the market.

The goods of any person feloniously slain, or who runs away, belongs to the prior.

No traders of this and other towns may buy victuals before one o'clock, nor go to meet the sellers out of the town.

If any trader buy out of a cart any thing that is usually sold by tale*, he may not lessen the tale, nor sell it dearer that day.

Bread made for sale at the price of a farthing † shall be sold at same price; and in like manner ale when four gallons are worth a penny.

Affize of ale not to be observed where no sign is put out.

When a widow loses her free bench, she must deliver up to the heir the fixtures fastened to the land by nails or pins: also the principal table with stools ‡, the best wine cask §, tub ||, basons, hatchet, best cup, coulter and share, and the bucket of the well with the rope. Other chattels she may dispose of by will or gift; and she is not bound to answer for waste, unless such waste be done after the king's prohibition.

All these privileges and customs have long been lost. The present government of the town is by four constables, a churchwarden, and two overseers.

“The old towne of Dunstaple and the thoroughfare was
“a mile from the new towne, where now is the village
“caullid *Dunestaple Houghton*. There is one parochie church
“in Dunstaple.

“There was a priory of black chanons of Henry the firste
“fundation**.

* *Sub numero.*

† *Quadrans*

‡ *Triode.*

§ *Vegetem.*

|| *Alveum*, powdering-tub, or wash-tub. Hearne.

** Dunestaple [com. Bedf.] S. Petri prior. canonor. Aug. Henricus primus rex Angl. fundator primus. Lel, Coll. I. 83.

“ In the priory was buried the reliques of St. Fremunde, a
 “ noble Saxon, the which were brought from - - - - - towards
 “ Cantewarbyri, there to have been left. But the commune
 “ fame goeth that by miracle they should go no farther than
 “ Dunstaple.

“ There lay also buried in this priory one Nigellus Loring,
 “ a nobleman of Bedfordshire, and a great benefactor to the
 “ priory.

“ This Nigellus made three cantuaries in the paroch church
 “ of Tuddington in Bedfordshire, about two * miles from Dun-
 “ staple, and there, as I here say, lye buried sum of that stokke.
 “ There lyith also a nobleman called Fitzneele, a benefactor to
 “ the priory.

“ There was a place of blake freres, that of late toke an ei-
 “ quier of Devonshire for their founder †.”

The site of the church of the friars preachers, settled here
 about 1259, is known at present by the name of *St. Mary Over*.
 It lies on the West side of the town where the walls were lately
 remaining, near Baptist meeting house. The street is called
The Butts.

Hawise, daughter of Fulk lord Fitzwarren, and wife of Sir
 Richard Hoo, knight of the Garter, died September 2, 1344, and
 was buried in this church ‡.

To frustrate the designs of these friars here, the convent, 1287,
 made their porter Thomas, buy a messuage adjoining to their
 court, and took feoffment of him for it, that they might not ex-
 tend their bounds without their consent, and the articles of sale
 between him and the feller were enrolled in the king's court.
 By that contract the convent was burthened with yearly and
 other corrodies §.

* Now four.

† Leland's Itin. VI. 72.

‡ Chauncey's Hertf. p. 510.

§ Chron. p. 534. See before, p. 134.

The prior was allowed by the town to inclose *Grunt's* lane; but some of the towns-people beat down his inclosure, and afterwards made peace with the prior, who gave them a new way seven feet wide. 1282*.

Here was an hospital or house for leprous poor persons †.

1293. The lepers of Dunstaple set up a large bell on two timbers out of the precinct ‡ of their house, which the prior brought to the convent but restored it again; and it, was agreed, that neither this nor any other bell should be used by them to call the parishioners or people together §.

It should seem as if there was a third church in this town, dedicated to St. *Giles*, for a woman of St. Giles's in Dunstaple

* Chron. p. 469. See before, p. 119.

† Nota de hospitali S^cæ Mariæ Magdalenæ [apud Dunstaple], fol. 35, b.

“ Ricardus prior de Dunstaple & ejusd' loci conventus præsentib' & fut' sal'.
 “ Sciatis nos concessisse & hac carta nra confirmasse Rogero capellano totam curam
 “ & custodiam hospitalis nri de Dunstaple, tam sup leprosis quam sup aliis infirmis,
 “ itel' ut omnes proventus & redditus qui ejusd' hospitalis sunt tota vita sua integre
 “ percipiat & eold' ad honor' Dei & utilitatem loci illius & pauperum Xⁱ fideliter
 “ expendat. Concessimus etiam eid' R. ut singulis dieb' in capella ejusd' loci divina
 “ celebret officia, ita tamen qd occasione hujus pmissionis matriçi ecclie nullum
 “ dampnum inferat, vel scienter p se vel p alium aliquo modo fieri pmittat; dieb'
 “ siquidem præcipue festivis quib' parochiani tenentur ad matricem eccliam con-
 “ venire & oblationes suas facere, nullum de pochianis in p^dcā capella ad officium
 “ vel ad oblationem suscipiet, sed eos ad eccliam suam remittet. Ita qd in hoc
 “ casu & oib' aliis reb' jura matricis ecclie quæ prius pcipere solebat integra &
 “ illibata conserventur, & nihil prædicto R. vel suis in præjudicium & damnum
 “ ecclie nre aliquando vel aliquo modo præsumatur. Si autem contigerit qd
 “ aliquis vel aliqua de pochianis nris petierit ab eod' R. annuale vel triennale ce-
 “ lebrari, & hoc sacrificiæ ecclie nre prius ostendet, & sic habito sup hoc ejus assensu
 “ illud ad faciendum suscipiet. Similiter si sup desponsalib' faciendis requisitus
 “ fuerit nullo modo in prædicta capella ead' faciet, sed neq' alium sacerdotem ibi
 “ eadem facere pmittat, nec ad confessionem aliquem de pochianis admittet. Præ-
 “ dictus etiam R. inspectis sacrosanctis evangeliiis sacramentum præstitit qd de ca-
 “ tallis suis prædicto hospitali ex toto conferendis, vel aliis que dominus eidem loco
 “ dederit conservandis fidelis p oia & in oib' existet, & ecclie nre in hiis que præ-
 “ dicta sunt fidelitatem omni modo exhibebit. Nos vero eid' R. sicut carissimo
 “ fratri nro concessimus qd cum eum contigerit de vita præsentis recedere ad eccliam
 “ nram eum facerimus honorifice deferri & inter fratres nros exequiis rite cele-
 “ bratis honeste sepeliri.”

‡ Ext a *sectam*.

§ Chron. p. 616. See before, p. 147.

is said to have died 1282, and to have been buried among the friars preachers, having first been brought into the priory church*.

1214. Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, held a council here, and after some debate, sent from thence two of his clergy to the pope's legate then residing at Burton on Trent, to forbid him in his name to ordain any person to any dignity or church in his province†.

1223. Henry I. kept his Christmas here. Robert Ranulph, his chancellor, fell from his horse and broke his neck on a hill not far from the town‡.

Benedict Abbas§, twice over, William Newburgh||, and Bromton**, relate a wonderful appearance of a great crucifix in the air Dunstable from the 9th hour, or one in the afternoon, till twilight, 1128. William Newburgh adds, the cross parted from the body before both disappeared.

The Jews of Dunstable were converted and baptized, and married Christian wives, just before Henry I. had published an edict in their favour††.

Norman, canon of Colchester, and first prior of Trinity priory, London, founded by queen Maud, took with him his brother †† Bernard to the convent of canons regular at Mount St. Eligius, to learn their rules, and at their return appointed Bernard first prior at Dunstable|||.

1389,

* Mulier quædam de S^{co} Egidio in Dunstable. Chron. p. 468. See before, p. 119.

† Hollinshed, part II. p. 181.

‡ Philipott, Cat. of Chancellors, p. 8. from Ann. Waverl. ubi *frustra queras*.

§ P. 517. 533. ed. Hearne. || P. 365. ed. Hearne.

** Int. X Scriptores, p. 1163. He dates this appearance 1189.

†† Bromton, p. 1160. †† *Germanus*.

||| Ex reg^{no} f. rental priorum S. Trinit. penes Anstis, published by Hearne. W. Newburgh, p. 694—7. A list of the articles necessary for each canon is here subjoined from the same register :

3 paria pannorum lineorum

2 lunabaria cum ligulis pertinentibus

2 f. daria linea

1 cappa alba pro nocte furrata

2 paria

1389. William Courtney, archbishop of Canterbury, intending to visit the black monks at Oxford, was with difficulty prevailed on by the abbot of St. Alban's to give up his claim. On his return by Dunstaple, the abbot of St. Alban's sent his prior to invite him to his monastery, where he went and spent a night*.

A tournament was called here 1214, 30 Henry III. and a great assembly collected in order under this colour to have opposed the pope's usurpations, but the king put a stop to it†.

A tournament was held here 1279‡.

A great tournament after Easter, 1280§.

Another the beginning of Lent the same year||.

Another in October 1289, ended in January**.

Another on Ash Wednesday 1292, in which no ruffian (*ribaldus*) or any other person carried any thing in their hands but a little whip to keep off the horses. This is called *durissimum turnia-mentum*††.

2 paria linthiaminum ad minus
1 materas spissum
1 coopertorium pro lecto furratum
2 chalon' & 1 canabacium longum & latum
2 pulvinaria
2 blanketæ
4 superpellicia, quorum 2 festivalia & 2 cotidiana
2 pellicia agnilia
3 tunice de blanket
2 wardecot', quorum 1 ad minus sit furrat'
2 capæ de worstede cum capuciis furratis
1 capa de worstede cum capucio non furrato
2 zonæ cum knyvet & cultello pro pane scindendo
1 burfa
1 aguler cum acu & filo

1 par tabularum eburnearum portetricarum cum pectine
1 par cirotecarum
1 capa pluvialis cum 2 capuciis
2 rochete
1 almucium
2 capæ de burnet quarum una sit furrat'
1 capill'
2 paria caligarum linearum
1 par caligarum laneorum
4 paria pedalium laneorum
2 paria pinson'
2 paria sotular' de cordewane
1 par sotular' nocturnalium
1 coclear de argento
1 ciphus de murra
1 pecia de argento
1 cultellus pro mensa.

* Vita Ric. II. p. 117. ed. Hearne.

† Chron. 452. See before, p. 114.

|| Ibid. 460. See before, p. 117.

†† Ibid. p. 603. See before, p. 144.

‡ Hollinshed, part II. p. 257.

§ Ibid 457. See before, p. 115.

** Chron. p. 572. See before, p. 139.

Another 1341, by Edward III. who, with his queen, assisted thereat *.

Another in April 1492, in which a very famous esquire was killed, and buried in the priory †.

Mr. Cole has the arms of the tilters at a tournament here, 1308.

Sir Thomas Chalton, lord mayor of London, 1450, was son to Thomas Chalton of this town.

John de Dunstaple, a man of general learning, who died 1455, was another native.

Walter Baldocke, prior of Laund, executed for treason against Henry IV. 1402; was some time canon at Dunstaple ‡.

Mr. Camden describes this town as “situate in a chalky soil, populous and full of inns§, with four streets pointing to the four corners of the heavens, in each of which, the ground being exceeding dry, is a public pond, which, though supplied only by rain water, is never empty. Springs are not found here unless by sinking wells to the depth of 24 cubits [106 feet]. In the centre is a cross or pillar adorned with the arms of England, Castiles, and Ponthieu, and statues, erected by Edward I. to the memory of his wife Eleanor.

“The town,” says Dr. Stukeley ||, “consists of four streets intersecting at right angles, but oblique to the cardinal points, because such is the Icening and Watling-street, which here meet.

* Hollinshed, part II. p. 363.

† *Armiger famosissimus*. Chron. p. 608. See before, p. 145.

Percussum fuit is the general term for holding a tournament.

‡ Hollinshed, part II. 254.

§ Two tradesmens tokens from these inns are engraved in our title-page, from Mr. Tutet's collection; one of them, Nathaniel Wimpew's, of *The White Hart*, with *The Mitre* on the reverse; the other, William Fosse's, of *The Swan*.

At present the most considerable are the Sugar Loaf, *Oliphant*; the White Hart, *West*; Bull, *Palmer*; and Red Lion, *Fosse*. The old Crown and the Windmill have been long disused. The Bedford Arms at the head of the town is now a private house, occupied by — Miller, esq. jun.

|| Itin. Cur. I. p. 108.

In the center stood one of those beautiful crosses of queen Eleanor, but fanatic zeal has robbed the town of this ornament. This being a high situation, and no running water near, they are forced to draw up their water from very deep wells by machinery of great wheels. *Kingsbury*, the royal seat, over against the church, is now a farm house."

A cross house is in the center of the roads, where stood the Eleanor cross, or by the stump of an old cross stone late on the bank by the Butcher row.

Mr. Pennant gives the following account of this town in his Journey from Chester to London *.

"After a mile's descent [down Chalk-hill], enter Dunstable, a long town, built on each side of the Watling-street, and intersected in the middle by the Ickniel-street. This town had been the *Magiovinum*, or *Magioventum*, of the Itinerary; and probably had four *portæ*, answerable to the great roads. The Ickniel-street issues out on the north side of the church. Antiquarians derive the name, very properly, from *Maes Gwyn*, or the white field, from the colour of the chalky soil. Roman money has been found about the place, which the country people call *madning-money*; which, as Dr Stukeley observes, can have no reference to Maiden's Bower, which belonged to another people†. But on a hill called Castle-hill‡, about a mile west of it, is a Roman camp; within which, near one end, is a large mount very hollow in the top; and near the outlet of one of the ramparts is a deep hole, probably the place of the draw-well. The whole stands on a deep promontory, projecting westward.

* Page 214.

† Dr. Stukeley's observation is, "I visited *Maiden-bower*, mentioned by Mr. Camden, but cannot think *its* name has any relation to that of the town; though Roman coins have been found here, I am persuaded it is a British work."

‡ This must mean *Totternho* castle, which is at this distance West from Maiden bower.

“The place was certainly occupied by the Saxons, after the departure of the Romans. We can indeed only argue from the present name, *Dun-Staple*, the mart near * the hill. We cannot allow the monkish legend, that it was called *Dun's Stable*, or the stable of a robber of that name. It probably was a waste at the time of the Conquest, as many places were, and might become a harbour of thieves, by reason of the woods with which the country was over-run. This determined Henry I. to colonize the spot; and for that purpose he encouraged people by proclamation to settle there; and, in order to destroy the shelter which the forest gave to robbers, directed the woods to be grubbed up. He also built a royal palace, called Kingsbury †, which stood near the church, and whose site is now occupied by a farmhouse. Here he kept his Christmas in 1123, with his whole court, and received at the same time the embassy from the earl of Anjou ‡. He made the town a borough, bestowed on it a fair and a market ||, and various other privileges; particularly, that the inhabitants should not be liable to be called before the itinerant justices, but that their causes should be determined by the justices of the king, by a jury of twelve of the burghesses §. He kept the town seventeen years in his own hands, and then bestowed it, with all its privileges (reserving only his royal residence) on the priory, which he founded here some time after the year 1131, for black canons, in honour of St. Peter. At the time of the dissolution, here were a prior and twelve canons, whose revenues, according to Dugdale, were £. 344. 13s. 3d. a year: to Speed, £. 402. 14s. 7d.

* Rather on a hill.

† Stowe, 136. Dugdale, Monast. II. 132.

‡ Sax. Chron. 224. Madox, Antiq. Exch. I. 12.

§ Hence it is most probable it took the name of Dunstable, q. d. the *dun* or hill, of *staple* merchandize or commerce, by way of eminence over the numerous surrounding duns or downs.

|| Dugdale, Monast. II. 133.

“The last prior was Gervase Markham, who, with his canons, subscribed to the king’s supremacy in 1534; and on the dissolution, had a pension of sixty pounds a year for life. His reward was the greater, as his convent was the residence of the commissioners for carrying on the divorce between Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon; in which he took an active part*. The unfortunate princess at that time resided at Ampthill in this neighbourhood.

“The church, and an arch in the wall adjoining, are the only remains of the priory. The front of the church is singular, having a gallery divided by carved Gothic arches; a great door with a round arch richly carved with scrolls and ovals, including human figures; and the capitals of the pillars cut into grotesque forms. The lesser door is Gothic, richly ornamented with nail heads. Between both doors is a row of false arches interlaced; the columns† consist of very singular greater and lesser joints, placed alternate, not unlike one species of the fossils called entrochi.

“The steeple is attached to one side of the front, and has two rows of niches, now deprived of their statues. Formerly another tower corresponded with this: both fell down in 1221, and destroyed the prior’s hall and part of the church‡. The body was rebuilt in 1273, by the parishioners; but one Henry Chedde went to the greatest expence§. The inside of the church is supported with six round arches, all plain except one: the windows above are also round at the top. Either the date of the rebuilding is wrong, or the Saxon or round-arched mode must have continued longer than is generally allowed.

* Willis’s *Mit. Abbies*, II. 32.

† Rather the mouldings.

‡ *Chron. de Dunstable*, I. 126. [see before, p. 63.]

§ *Ibid.* 417. [see before, p. 103.]

“The church had been originally in form of a cross, with a tower in the center. Two of the vast pillars which supported it are still to be seen at the east end*.

“Above the altar is a large and handsome painting of the Last Supper; which, with the plate and rich pulpit-cloth †, were the gift of two sisters, of the name of Carte and Ashton.

“I omitted in its place a visit made to the priory by Henry III. and his family: when the monks presented the king with a gilt cup, and the queen with another; and gave his son Edward and daughter Margaret a gold clasp apiece. In return, the royal visitors bestowed on the church eight pieces of silk; and the king gave 6 shillings for the making a thuribule and a pix ‡.

“I met with some antient tombs, dated between the years 1400 and 1500; but none of dignity sufficient to be mentioned. Sir Kenelm Digby’s famous pedigree-book has preserved one, in memory of William Mulso and his wife §. Both are dressed in their gowns, with their hands in the attitude of prayer. At their feet is a group of eleven sons; at hers, another of seven daughters. The attributes of the four evangelists are placed at the corners. Between their feet were these lines:

*Hic William Mulso sibi quam sociavit et Alice
Marmore sub duro conclusit fors generalis:
Ter tres, bis quinos hic natos fertur habere
Per sponfos binos, Deus hiis clemens miserere.*

“This gentleman was of Thingdon, in the county of Northampton. The name of the lady Alice Marmore. This seems to have been her whom Fuller celebrates for having three times || three children at a birth, and twice five children. I suppose they

* The Lady chapel was built by prior Richard, and being ruinous, rebuilt from the ground 1324. Chron. p. 671. See before, p. 155.

† Part of it was stolen in Whitfun week 1781.

‡ Chron. Dunst. 277. [see before, p. 80.]

§ Ibid. p. 598.

|| British Worthies, p. 119.

must have been by a second husband; for the pedigree gives her but one by William Mulso *.

“ Besides the religious house, was one of friars preachers, who settled here about 1259. It was valued only at £.4. 18s. 4d; and at the dissolution its site was granted to Sir William Herbert. These brethren, as the chronicle says, came forely against the will of the monks, *per summam industriam et seductionem*; but by their interest with the king, queen, and courtiers, got leave here †. It seems the inhabitants of the priory did not like such insinuating interlopers as Chaucer describes this order to have been, who were sure to win all the penitent males and females;

Ful swetely herde he confession,
And plesent was his absolution.

“ Here was a house or hospital for lepers. Whether it was the same with that marked at the pest-house, a mile west of the town, in the new map, I cannot determine ‡.

“ The schools here were probably considerable; for I find the quarrels between the scholars and the townsmen important enough to be mentioned in the chronicle ||.

“ This town is now supported chiefly by the great passage of travellers. A small neat manufacture of straw hats and baskets, and toys, maintains many of the poor §. In old time the breweries raised many of the inhabitants to great wealth. We are told by Hollinshed of one William Murlie, an eminent brewer in this town, who sallied out in the time of Henry V. to join the foolish insurrection of the Lollards, near London, followed with two led horses with gilt trappings. He also took with him a pair of gilt spurs, ready to wear on his receiving from lord Cobham

* P. 42. [see before, p. 93.]

† Chron. Dunst. I. 341.

‡ The pest-house for small-pox patients is of very late date.

|| They have still a tradition here of Henry the First's schools.

§ Mr. Pennant might have added a manufactory of whiting at the south extremity of the town.

the honour of knighthood; but had the hard luck to be taken and hung, with them about his neck."

Thus far this curious and inquisitive traveller.

Ouse river rises under the hill under Ouse lea pond, which, though on the top of the downs, and supplied by no spring, is seldom dry. It is in Whipnade parish.

At the South end of the town is a charity-school, founded in consequence of the intention of William Chew, by his two sisters Jane Cart and Frances Ashton, and one of their sons, in which 40 boys and 15 girls are cloathed, educated, and apprenticed; also an alms-house for 6 widows by Mrs. Cart, near the school, and another for 6 more by Mrs. Ashton in the west end of the town. Benefactions of one shilling a week in bread left by Anne Morton; Mrs. Cart and Mrs. Ashton each two shillings a week for bread; 48 penny loaves to be given away every Sunday evening; Mr. Avery one shilling a week in two-penny loaves every Sunday to the 4 oldest maltsmen, the clerk, and bell-man.

Six houses for 6 decayed maiden gentlewomen were founded by Mrs. Blandina Marshe, and endowed with 12*l.* each *per annum*, making an income of 72*l.* *per annum*, which, with the interest of 1000*l.* lately left by another lady, amount to near 180*l.* *per annum*; for which part of the late Marshe Dickinson's estate is vested in trustees. Mr. Dickinson's mansion-house here is now the property of — Miller, esq. senior.

These houses stand on the north side of the church on the opposite side of the road, and are neat and commodious, with small yards before them. In the central pediment is this inscription, in gilt letters, round the *Marshe* arms:

THIS LODGE WAS BUILT AND ENDOWED 1713,
PURSUANT TO THE WILL OF

At the back of Middle-row, as it is called, in the West end, are the six alms-houses, erected and endowed by Mrs. Ashton, sister to Mrs. Cart; and this inscription repeated at the north angle :

These six alms-houses were erected and endowed at the charge of
 Mrs. FRANCES ASHTON,
 of London, widow,
 for the relief and maintenance of six poor widows
 of the town of Dunstaple,
 for ever,
 A. D. 1715.

Though the town of Dunstaple is not of earlier date than the time of Henry I. in the middle of the 12th century, and we must seek for the history of its site a century before in the villages of Houghton Regis, called in Domesday *Houstone*, and by Leland *Dunestaple Houston* as it is still called, and the “old town of Dunstaple” and in Knefworth*, it is the opinion of several learned antiquaries, that the stupendous earthwork, called *Maiden* or *Maidenhead Bower*, about a mile and a half W. N. W. from the town, and about half a mile from Watling-street, at the edge of the high land, was a Roman station, if not a British fortification. Mr. Camden, and after him Mr. Burton and Dr. Gale †, placed here Antoninus’s MAGIONINIUM, or, as different copies read it, *Magiovinium* and *Magintum*. There is a manifest conformity between these names and that of *Maidning* or *Maiden Bower*, by which it is at present known, and which signifies the *burgh* of *Maidning* or *Maidin*; as Maiden Castle in Dorsetshire, and Maiden Bower at Hunstanton in the county of Norfolk. Mr. Ward ‡ agrees with Mr. Camden in placing *Magioventum* here, supposing *Durocobrivæ* and it to have changed places in the Itinerary. Mr. Salmon || removes it to *Salndy*.

* P. 61, 62.

† See before, p. 190.

‡ Horfl. Brit. Rom.

|| Survey, pp. 274. 402.

Whatever was its name, it consists of a vallum nearly circular, thrown up on a level plain. To the south it has no ditch; to the south-west and west only a very small one; the bank about a yard at highest, and following the ditch to the north and east, on which last side this outer bank is used as a road running to Ickneild Street; to the north-west is a descent to the meadows. The inner banks are from eight to fourteen feet high, and contain about eight or ten acres of level ploughed land. There is a large gap on the south east side; the north side is level within; the ground falls as much within as without the other sides. Tradition says this castle, as they call it simply, was opposed by one party to a hill in Caddindon occupied by another party. The *bowre*, properly so called, is a deep stiff arable field under the west side of the castle down towards Mr. Cook's. Toternhoe castle bears due west from Maiden castle, and is to be seen at many miles distance, towering on the extreme point of a high hill or down. From Maiden castle one sees the towers of Edgeborough, Toternhoe, and other churches, and an obelisk in a park.

Arbury banks by Ashwell is a like work; such another is to be seen on Wilbury hill, near Ickleford, in the same county; and there is another between Cheping Norton and Stow in the Wolds. Dr. Stukeley supposes it a British work, like that at Ashwell, at like distance from the Chiltern, and of like form, and describes it as "standing on a plain, but not far from the edge of a lesser eminence of these hills, about a mile from Dunstable. The rampier pretty high, but very little sign of a ditch, nor does he think there ever was much more. It encloses about nine acres, which yields good wheat; the ground round it ploughed." He adds, "Between this and the town is a long barrow standing east and west called the *Mill Bank*, no

D d

doubt

doubt from a mill afterwards set upon it; the end of it ploughed up. A high prominence of the Chiltern overlooks all, called the *five knolls* from that number of barrows or Celtic tumuli, which are round, pretty large, and ditched about, upon the very apex of the hill: close by is a round cavity, as often observed in Wiltshire." This is called Pascomb pit, and is a great hollow in the downs. Tradition here, as at Shillington and other places in this county where there are fortifications, says a church was intended on this spot, but the materials removed invisibly as fast as brought together.

Mr. Camden adds, the swineherds frequently found in the neighbouring fields Roman coins, which they call *Madening money*.

In 1770 great quantity of copper coins of Antoninus and Constantine, with many small ornaments of bridles and armour, were found in a down near Dunstable digging for gravel, others, defaced, found three or four years ago on the downs under turf removed for gravel.

Mr. Salmon * says, " The authority we have for the Watling-street passing through Dunstable is chiefly from the history of that monastery, which saith the town stands upon the meeting of the Ikening and Watling-street. This is quoted by Camden. If this had been the Roman street, whatever we find the abbot Leofstan did, would have been done by the Romans long before. In his life he is said to have cut down and stocked up the woods on the edge of the Chiltern, to have levelled the rugged ways, and made them fit for travellers. The inclosed ground of Maiden Bower, consisting of about 9 acres, is by Dr. Stukeley supposed British work. He compares it to that of Ashwell in Hertfordshire, having a vallum without a ditch like the other;

* New Survey, p. 376—378. See also his Hertfordshire, p. 170.

such another is to be seen on Wilbury Hill, near Ickleford, in the same county. These have not the advantage of situation the Romans ever aimed at when they could get it, to be upon the highest part of the hill, if they were upon a hill at all, that they might do the office of *exploratores*, and to be a little inclining to the S. E. sun. As to the name, Dr. Gale produces instances of the name *Mayden* at Dorchester, Bowes, Whelley Castle: at the two first *Mayden Castle*, at the last *Mayden Way*; all upon the military way. He takes *Mayden* for a British word, and believes *Bower* to be from *Burgus*. If we go to the Saxon, we have *Mayden* signifying what at present it does with us. As these inclosed places are defended with a vallum to keep the crowd at a proper distance, they may have been used for exercise and sport. As the exercises of the sexes were different, the places appointed for them might be so too. There are at this day in some countries sports used upon certain holydays or festivals. Those of the young men might not want any inclosure; such as running, vaulting, leaping, pitching the bar, coits, and the rest. The lasses had their dancing, ball, and the like, particularly on *May day*; from whence it might be as well derived as from the other: the *Don* or *Dune*, the hill upon which the *May day* sports were used. *Bower* may be a corruption from *Beorg* or *Beorgan*, to defend.

“Another objection against Dunstaple’s being Roman is the want of water. I never saw a station half a mile from good water. Here is none but from the muddy ponds of the street, which contain it many months for the use of cattle. It falls from the hills after rains, and the chalky bottom keeps it from soaking into the earth. This town seems to have been built merely for a road trade. After Leofftan had cleared it of wood and made the way passable, this being a nearer cut from Northamptonshire to London than the Watling-street, it had most

travellers on it as at present. For the use of these they contrived wells, and fetched up water from a great depth, such as the Romans would not have laid themselves under a necessity of doing, whose business, as *exploratores*, might be as well performed from a situation where nature had furnished, at no expence or trouble, plenty of water.

“As to the name of Dunstable, we may perhaps be let into it from the ridiculous etymology of the monks in the private history of the foundation quoted by Camden. “It is to be observed that the structure at the meeting of the way of Watling and Ikening was first constructed by Henry the elder of that name, king of England, to prevent the mischiefs of one *Dun*, a famous robber, and his gang, and that from this *Dun* the place was called Dunstable.” It is not to be supposed, that since there was any government in the island, a notorious rogue should have his settlement undisturbed, and an house or stable in which he resided in defiance of authority. It may be from the *bill* and *stable*, or stable on the *dune* or *bill*, and such we may believe there was by appointment of Leofstan, who gave the manor of Flamstead in Hertfordshire to Thurnoth, a brave knight, who had Waldeof and Thurnan under him to guard the road from robbers. Thurnoth made himself answerable for all that people were robbed of on this new-made road. The fastnesses of the Chiltern being proper skulking-places for thieves, the principal guard was set near it. They might have a house to keep watch at, which being upon a hill was of great service to them. Here they could keep their horses for pursuit, and here travellers might find shelter when they were in danger. The greatest part of this building might be a stable; and perhaps at first there was only a *stable*. The word is not Saxon, but might obtain as a Latin word.”

ALL

All that is here said about the etymology of the name of Dunstable must rank among the reveries of Dr. Salmon. One cannot help wondering he did not take the more obvious derivation from *Dun*, a hill, and *staple*, merchandise or commerce, q. d. the *Hill of Commerce*, $\alpha\alpha\lambda\eta$ ἐξοχὴν, as Henry's market made it. Mr. Baxter dreamed still more when he fancied St. *Dunstan* had any thing to do here.

Dr. Gale deserves the name of *Magiovinium* from two British words *Maes gwyn*, or the *white field*, with which the chalky soil certainly agrees; and Salmon uses the same argument for fixing this station at *Salndy*. Dr. Gale alleges the distance between *Magiovinium*, supposing it Dunstable, and *Lætorodum*, supposing it Ashwell; and that before Verolanium Ravennas places *Jacio Dulma*, which he corrects *Statio Dulma*, and thinks very like Dunstable *. This strange word Ravennas in another place gives *Deventia*. But Ravennas is too miserable a guide to be trusted.

In Richard of Cirencester we have an intermediate station between Verolam and Magiovinium. *Forum Dianæ*, which Dr. Stukeley † understood to be “*Market-street*,” a little on this side Dunstable, upon the great road, Watling-street, where was a fane and forum, or portico sacred to Diana, where a panegyre, or fair, as we call it, was annually celebrated to the honor of the goddess, by the lovers of hunting, on the great festival sacred to her, when stags were sacrificed; this was on August 13, the hunters day in the Roman calendar.” He then removes *Durocobrivæ* to *Redburne*, q. d. the red water, *Dwrcob*.

Mr. Roger Gale, in a letter to Dr. Salmon, 1725 ||, has these observations on the fallacy of transferring Magiovinium to *Salndy*, and on the etymology of the name.

Habes ita hodiernum fere Dunstable.

+ Elsewhere Richard mentions *Forum Dianæ*, and *Verolanum*, as cities of the *Cassii*, p. 15.

‡ The *post*, the *ring*, and the *staple* still keep their ground in the tradition of the place, p. 43.

|| Bibl. Top. Brit. N° II. p. 136.

“ As you think Sandy has a better title to the name of *Magiovinium* than Dunstable, I will come now to that, and observe that the distance from *Laetorodum* (Old Stratford) is xx miles to Sandy, four more than are allowed by the Itinerary ; and from Sandy to Dunstable, as you rightly reckon, fifteen, so that the distance will not correspond with Antonine’s on one side or the other. Besides, if Sandy was *Magiovinium*, where shall we look for *Salenæ*, which Ptolemy makes one of the two cities of the Catieuchlan, Verolam being the other ? Sandy without doubt retains much of *Salenæ*; and all other names of towns among these people seem pretty well fixed, except the old name of Ashwell, which is a small inconsiderable place, as you justly remark, and rather a camp of the Exploratores than a city.

“ As for the name *Magiovinium*, it is natural and easy to derive it from the British *Maesgwyn*, or, as Mr. Baxter has it, in the plural *Magion uinion*, *Campi candidi*, than which nothing can come nearer to *Magiovinium*, nor agree better with the situation of the place as to the chalky soil about it, which cannot be said if we place it at Sandy.”

Mr. Pennant *, on what authority does not appear, calls Maidenboure † “ a very large *Danish* camp,” and places it half a mile out of the road. He describes it of a certain form, surrounded with a great rampart, with a ditch on its side : it lies on a plain, with a portion verging towards a brow hanging over a valley. Its history is unknown, yet [it] merits a visit, as the camps of the Danes are not very common in the kingdom.”

* Page 214.

† Baxter (voc. *Dunum* et *Magiodunum*, rationally enough, pp. 109. 163.) derives from *Maidenboure*, *Mai dun burg* or *bypz*, the *great hill castle*; but in the next page, 164, from *Magion Uinnion*, the *white fields*.

Mr. Warton (History of England, Poetry III. 13.) has not divided the words, but supposed both together signified *great*, which, among a few other hallucinations, common to every great genius, has laid him open to the petulant animadversions of a waspish critic, whose vulgarity, whether real or affected, must sink his costly “ Observations” below notice.

COLLECTIONS for DUNSTAPLE, in com' BEDFORD, 1714.

By Mr. EDWARD STEELE.

THE church of Dunstaple, though at this time very large, has yet the east end entirely wanting, as is evidently seen by the remaining ruins thereof.

At present it contains three aisles, and a vestry situated on the south end of the south aisle.

The whole structure was curiously built, especially the west front, which was wonderfully enriched with great variety of historical carving, intermixed with Gothic ornaments of foliage, flowers, &c. and in several niches are still the remains of single figures, as big as the life.

And first a large stone coffin, smaller at the feet than head, presents itself, being the groundsl of the large west door, and on which the very door-case on each side is founded; but who was here interred no inscription doth certify.

But as you enter this door, through a neat modern porch, on the inside of the church, lies on the floor a large grey marble, once inlaid with brass, with the portrait of a priest, and a large inscription, both now missing.

On the south side of it lies a small grey stone, where was inlaid with brass a man between two wives (the figure of one only now remaining), and seemingly four children by one and three by the other; the inscription also missing; but by fitting an inscription, now lying loose in the vestry, to the remaining vestiges on the stone, I find it was thus inscribed:

Here lyeth John Skellton, otherwyse callyd Holder, Jo... and Elizabeth his wyves, which John deceffyd the viii . . . of January An^o. D^m. M^l.v^o.xxix. on wh^o soule Jhu have marcy . . .

Near

Near this lie likewise several gravestones, but without inscriptions.

At some distance from the aforefaid perch, eastward, are several pews, elevated a small height above those which are more forward.

In the middle aisle, between the aforefaid pews, on the south side, lies a grey stone, inscribed,

Here lyeth interred the body of John Marvells, innkeeper, who departed this life the 28 of July An^o Dñi 1665.

Adjoining, on the north side, lies a stone, broader at the head than feet, where a small figure of brass, and round the verge in ancient characters is written,

----- NEV PAR - ISSI RIAIS . . . E W.
---- EI DE PRIEZ + E IOVAS . . E

More east lies a black marble, inlaid with brass, of a woman between her two husbands. Under one of the men are six sons, and under the other three daughters. At each corner of the stone is a shield bearing the arms of the Merchant Taylors, viz. A. a Tent Royal between 2 Parliament Robes G. lined Ermin. On a Chief B. a Lion of England.

Under the figures is a large plate inscribed with capital letters,

Here lyeth the body of Richard Fynche, citizen and marchaunt taylor of London, being a bachiler of the age of 81 yeares or thereabout, who decessed the 12 day of January An^o Dñi 1640. The sonne of Thomas Fynche and Elizabeth his wife, which Elizabeth departed the seconde day of Augulte An^o Dñi 1607. And the said Thomas deceated the 26th of December An^o Dñi 1586.

Round the verge of the stone is written,

We know thou art not lost but sent before,
Thy frendes all left thy absence to deploare,
Nor can thy vertyes ever be forgotten,
Though in the grave thy corpes be ded and roten.
For yel tonged envye to the world must tell,
That as thou livest, thou dyest, and that was wel.

Near

Near to the last, on the south side, lies a grey marble inlaid with brass, with the figures of a man and woman in their winding sheets. Under them is written,

Off jōcharite py for the soule of Henry Fayrey and Agnes
his wife, which lyeth buried under this stone; and the said
Henry decessid the xxviii dai of December An^o Dñi mccccxvi.

Under the inscription are five sons and as many daughters.

At each corner of the stone is a small round plate of brass, on which are engraved the types of the four evangelists, viz. an angel, a lion, a bull, and an eagle.

At this town is kept a funeral pall, now used to cover the corpse at the interment of some of this parish, for which is paid sixpence, that is always given to the poor by its keeper, at present Mr. Miller.

It is still, notwithstanding its age, as fresh and beautiful as at first making; and was the gift of the above mentioned Henry Fayrey and Agnes his wife, unto a fraternity or brotherhood dedicated to St. John the Baptist, in this town of Dunstaple.

It is made of the richest crimson and gold brocade imaginable, and so exquisitely and curiously wrought, that puzzles the greatest artists of weaving now living to so much as guess at the manner of its performance. It is 6 feet 4 inches long by 2 feet 2 inches broad, from whence hangs down a border of purple velvet 13 inches deep, whereon is lively and most richly worked with a needle St. John the Baptist, between 14 men and 13 women, all kneeling. Under the foremost is written Henry Fayrey and Agnes Fayrey, between the arms of the mercers, viz.

G. a demi virgin with her hair dishevelled, crowned, issuing out (and within an orle) of clouds, all proper.

A. on a fess componè B. and G. 3 annulets O. between 6 crosses bottonè S.

The haberdashers arms, Barry nebule of 6 A. and B. on a bend G. a lion passant guardant O.

And on a shield party per pale O. and B. a chevron between 3 eagles displayed counterchanged, as many lozenges A. on a chief G.

Thus are the sides; but at the ends is only St. John between a gentleman and his wife. Under them is written John and Mary Fayrey.

At the foot of the former grave-stone lies a large black marble, whereon is carved a large shield bearing a fleur de lis between 3 escutcheons, each charged with a bend.

The inscription thus :

Here lyeth interred the body of Capt. JOHN BRIGGS, late of DUNSTAPLE, who departed this life the 18th day of March, 1694-95, and in the 66th year of his age.

Adjoining, on the south side, is a very large ancient stone, whereon is the portrait of a man and his wife in devout postures, with labels proceeding from their mouths. On his is written,

Sctā trinitas uñ

On hers,

Pater de celis deus miserere nobis.

Over them is an imperial figure sitting on a throne, &c. representing the Trinity; and under them is written,

Here lyeth John Blunt and Elizabeth his wyf, whiche John decessid the xx day of Aprill, in the yere of our Lord a thousand cccc and ii. on whose soulys Jhu have mercy. Amen.

Under the inscription are the figures of 8 sons and 7 daughters.

At the foot of the last lies a very large stone, near 10 feet long, and 4 feet 9 inches wide. Thereon is a large figure of a young man and his wife curiously engraved. Under them is written,

Hic

Hic jacet Laurencius Pygot nup de Dunstaple Wolman, qui obiit v^o die mense Februarij, An^o Dñi m^occcc^ol^o, et A^o regni regis Henrici Sexti xxix^o, et Alicia ux' ej', q^ui aⁿab^s ppiciet' dē. *

Under them are 4 sons and 6 daughters; one of the sons standing in the middle by himself. Under him is written,

Laurence Cantelowe.

At each corner of the stone is a shield, bearing a merchant's mark, with the initials L. P.



At the foot of the former lies a decayed stone, near as large as the other, whereon was likewise inlaid with brass, now missing from the stone, but lying in the vestry, except 8 daughters, and part of an inscription; which is,

Hic William Mulso sibi quam sociavit & Alis : Marmore sub duro : conclusit fors
c verties † bis quinos : hic natos fertur habere : per sponfos binos : Deus
hij^s clemen

At the corners of this stone were the types of the evangelists ; two of them still remaining.

Still west of the last is a grey stone inlaid with brass, with the portrait of a man between his two wives. Under them is written,

Pray for the soules of Nicolas Pervey, Elizabete and Alys his
wyves, which Nicolas decessid the seconde day of January m^ov^oxxi.

At the foot of the step going into the chancel lies a grey stone, whereon is the portrait of a man and his wife engraved on brass. Under them is written,

Of y^e charite pray for the soules of Richard Pynfold
and Margaret his wyfe; the which Richard decessid
the xxiii day of Novembre, in the yere of our Lord God
m^ov^olxxvi. on whose soules Jhu have mercy. Amen.

Under the inscription are the figures of 4 sons and 7 daughters. On the top of the stone are two shields, the first bearing a

*This inscription is now gone.

† ter tres.

chevron voided between 3 doves. The other bears a chevron between 3 mafcles..

I find by a book in the Heralds' office that the arms of Pinfold were granted by Clarencieux, the 17th of Henry VII. Anno Domini 1501: B. a Chevron O, surmounted by another of the field, between three Doves A. For their crest, on a wreath of their colours O and B, a Pine Tree leaved and fruited proper, inclosed within a circle of pales A. and S. studded with nails counterchanged.

In the cross passage going from this place unto the South aisle, lie several fragments of broken grave stones, but without inscriptions.

At the East end of the South aisle, on a corbet, (or pedestal for some figure anciently thereon standing) is a shield bearing an axe in B and G.



But whether it was designed for a coat of arms, or only the instrument by which the saint was martyred that had this corbet for its supporter, I am not able to determine.

On the floor at this end of the aisle lies a long narrow stone, whereon is a man with his three wives, one now lost. They are small, but curiously engraved, and under them is wrote

Hic jacent Johes Pedder qui obiit vi die mensis Augusti anno Dñi Millmo cccclxiii. et Margareta, Matildis ac Agnes uxores ej' quor; aīābs ꝑꝑiciet' dē. amen.

At the foot of the stone are two small shields bearing a fort: of rebus of his name;



In

In the middle of the aisle lies a gray stone inscribed,

Here lyeth interred the body of Joshua Iremonger, son of Matthew Iremonger of St. Alban's, who died the vii of March, mdcxcvi, in the xii year of his age.

More west lies an ancient grey stone inlaid with the portrait of a man and woman engraved neatly on brass; under them is wrote,

Hic jacent Nichas Lane, qudm p̄sicens fratinitat' Soi Johis Baſte de Dunſtapie qui obiit 11^{te} die menſis Decembr̄ anno Dñi m^occcclix, et Agnes ux'; e quorū aīas p̄piciet' de' Amen.

At the west end ſtands the font, on a ſmall elevation againſt one of the pillars, encompassed to a great heighth. It is a plain ancient baſon, lined with lead, and ſtands on an octagon pedestal. The pillar is lined with Gothic ornaments that ſupports a canopy of the ſame.

At the west end of the North aisle lies a long ſtone, whereon are ſeen the faint remains of a large croſs, ſuch as is uſually made on the grave ſtones of the religious.

In the middle of the ſame aisle, on the ſouth ſide, lies a black marble, on which is carved a ſhield bearing the arms of Briggs, as before, and under is wrote,

Here lieth interred the body of GEORGE BRIGGS, late of DUNSTAPLE, Gent. who departed this life the 7th day of February, 1692, and in the 77th year of his age.

At the foot of the laſt lies a ſtone, whereon is engraved on braſs the portrait of a man between his two wives, in their winding ſheets; under them on a copper plate is wrote

Pray for the ſoules of Robert Abce*, and Elizabeth and Agnes his wyfes, the which Rōt deſeſſed the 1111 day of Septembre, the yer of ō lord M^o.v^o. xg111 † o whole ſoules ihu have m̄.

Under them was (as I ſuppoſe) by the firſt wife, one ſon and three daughters, and two ſons and four daughters by the laſt, they only remaining.

* Alcee. See before, p. 172.

† XVIII.

More east lies a large ancient stone*, which was richly inlaid with brafs. In the midft of a table ornamented with fundry enrichments was the portrait of a religious, with four fhields of arms, and an infcription round the verge of the ftone; all by the injury of time now wanting.

Adjoining to it on the fouth fide lies a large black marble, where is carved a death's head, encompassed with olive branches, and infcribed

Here lyeth the body of THOMAS POWELL, late of the parifh of St Botolph Alderfgate, in the city of LONDON, Merchant, who departed this life April the 25th, 1729, in the 60th year of his age.

In the crofs paffage going from hence unto the middle aile, lie two ancient ftones, each of them with a man and woman inlaid with brafs, but by reason the pews are placed on their lower parts, their infcription is rendered invifible.

I had forgot that againft the fouth wall of the former aile, between two windows, is a fmall compartment encompassed with drapery, infcribed

Near this place lyeth interred the body of JOHN MARSH, of Leighton Buzzard, in the county of Bedford, Gent. who departed this life the fixth day of December, Anno Dñi 1706, aged 52.

He married the only daughter of THOMAS THEED of Linffade, in the county of Bucks, Gent. at whole charge this monument was erected.

On the top is a fhield bearing Party per pale, a nag's head coupè between three quatrefoils, impaled with three lions' heads crased on a fefle between as many anchors.

The east end of the three ailes are encompassed in with an ancient fcreen towards the nave of the church, as alfo the fide ailes from the middle one, which now ferves for the chancel, that lying at this time in ruins, and a large arch on the east is now walled up, whereon on the fouth* fide hangs a neat and curious compartment, enriched with cherubims heads, gilding, &c. and infcribed,

* North.

Here

Here is committed to the grave, the body of JANE the wife of NATHANAEL WIMPEW (son of that reverend, and sometime faithful pastor of this church, WILLIAM WIMPEW, prebendary of Lincoln). She left no issue, had been mother of three children; one daughter JANE, buried at Barnet in the county of Hertford; two sons, SAMUEL and NATHANAEL, both interred in this place. Of all that knew her she lived beloved, and died lamented on the 29th of October, in the 41st year of her age, 1684.

The communion table is only railed in, near which, on the south side, lies a black marble inscribed,

Here lieth the body of John Biffaker, who departed this life April the 4th, 1712, aged 64 years.

I find that he was an innkeeper at the sign of the Bull in this towne.

At the south east corner lies a fragment of a stone, whereon is carved a figure as big as the life, with a crowned head in its hand, which probably is designed for St. Ethelbert, king of the Saxons, whose head was barbarously cut off by Offa king of the Mercians, on the 20th of May, 793.

The east part of this chancel is raised by two steps, and was formerly the choir of the church, the ancient stalls still remaining, where, under each seat (visible by turning them up when kneeling to prayers) is carved some extravagant fancy, plainly discovering the humour of those times; but I must not omit, that under the seat of the east stall on the south side is neatly cut a woman spinning, with a rock and spindle, and on the ground lies a sneering friar preacher, whilst his busy and inquisitive hand is searching under her petticoats; a very improper and scandalous decoration for so sacred a place.

Over these are banisters that divide the chancel from a small chapel, (or the east end of the South aisle) that is elegantly carved with all the instruments of our Saviour's passion, as also roses, fleurs de lis, pomgranates, castles, feathers, portulifises, a saltire humette, a steel debruised with two ragged staves in saltire, and an eagle displayed. The said chapel, as also the vestry

vestry that stands on the east of that, is vaulted over with stone *; the rest of the roof throughout the whole church is of timber.

In the vestry are several figures of engraved brass lying loose, once the ornaments of the grave stones in this church, and amongst them the following inscription;

Here lyeth John Awdeley & A . . . John deceasyd the xxiiii day of Feb . . . †

In the chapel on the north side of the chancel against the east wall is erected a white Italian marble, whereon on a compass cornish supported by fluted pilasters is a shield bearing B. a Catharine-wheel O. between 3 griffins' heads erased A. On a helmet a torse B. and O. thereon a griffin sejant A. guttè de sang armed S. its right talon resting on a Catharine-wheel G. The inscription,

Near this place lyeth the body of William Chew, Esq; citizen and distiller of London, who lived for sherife of London and Midelfex, and served high sherife in this county. He did intend to settle an estate of 150l. per annum for the endowment of a charity school in this town, where he was born, and accordingly gave directions for it at his death; which his two sisters and a sister's son, who inherit his real estate as co-heirs (in gratitude to his memory, and in pursuance of so good a design) have agreed to perform, and erected this monument in memory of him. He departed this life the 13th of March, 1712, in the 56th year of his age.

Under the inscription is a crowned skull or death's head under a winged hour-glass, which rests on crossed bones; to the one hangs a watch, unto the other a medal. On each side of this is a weeping cherubim, one holding a skull with his right hand, whilst his left, in a passionate action, seems to touch his breast. The other boy languishingly wipes his eyes with a piece of drapery with his right hand, and with his left supports a flaming taper. They are upheld by two bold and noble cattusses, enriched with cherubim's heads, which form the base of the whole, which is infinitely the better part of the monument, and whereon

* Q. For the pillars are oak, too slight to have supported such a roof, though now removed.

† Now lost.

the maker hath put his name, viz. "Thomas Green of Camberwell, in Surrey;" yet the whole is curiously wrought, and set off with gilding and carving, particularly a fringed curtain that is tied up, and seems to hang over the inscription. In the midst of the base is written,

Likewise near this place lieth the body of THOMAS CHEW, his eldest brother, who died the 20th of July 1698, in the 52d year of his age.

Yet notwithstanding this glorious monument and pompous inscription, an intimate and familiar acquaintance of his composed for him the following satirical epitaph, viz.

Here lies the body of William Chew,
That when alive was beloved by few;
Now, where he's gone, or how he fares,
Nobody knows, nor nobody cares.

The floor under the monument is paved with white marble, and encompassed with a handsome palisade of irons; near which lieth a black marble, whereon are carved the arms as before, impaled with Marshe, and inscribed,

Here lieth the body of THOMAS CHEW, late of this parish of Dunstaple, haberdasher, who departed this life the 20th day of November, anno Domini 1687, aged 73 years.

Here likewise in the same grave rests the body of ELIZABETH his wife, daughter of WILLIAM MARSHE, of this town, gent. who died the 9th day of September, anno Domini 1694, aged 81 years.

Nereunto also is deposited the body of THOMAS CHEW, of London, merchant, eldest son of the said THOMAS and ELIZABETH, who departed this life, unmarried, the 17th day of July, 1698, in the 52d year of his age.

Near the last, in the midst of this chapel, lies also a large black marble, with the arms of Marshe impaling Briggs, encompassed with olive branches. Under it is written,

FRANCISCUS MARSHE,
de Dunstaple, generosus,
eodemque sepulcro
cum REBECCA conjugis pia,

F f

hic

hic sepultus jacet;
 cuius
 assidua in Deum pietas,
 inviolata (dum vixisset usque ad aras)
 in Anglicanam apostolicam ecclesiam constantia,
 nec non inconcussa in principem fidelitas,
 temporis us (eheu) nefandissimis;
 Carolum martyrum sanctissimum,
 Carolum mortalium clementissimum,
 Jacobum imperatorum augustissimum:
 paternalis in liberos amor;
 eximia in pauperes charitas,
 comperta in omnes humanitas;
 exemplum præsentibus, documentumque posteris
 præbuit.

Ille { obiit } 29 Maij, añº 1685, { Ætat. 61.
 Illa { obiit } 28 Junij, añº 1682, { Ætat. 55.

Near the south wall lies a low brick altar-tomb; the ledger of Tattarnal (or free-stone) inscribed,

Hic jacet corpus William Marthe, nuper de Dunstable in comitatu Bedfordie generosi, qui obiit hanc vitam decimo nono die Januarij, Anno Domini Millesimo sexagesimo quingentesimo primo. 1651.

Over this against the wall hangs a hatchment bearing the surcoat and shield G. and B. a nag's head coupè A. between 3 quatrefoils O. on his helmet a torse A. and G. thereon a nag's head gorged with a garland V. within a crown mural B.

Over these are his banners.

Against a pillar on the south side hangs the coat armour, helmet, crest, shield and sword of the beforementioned William Chew, with two streamers.

Within the belfrey hang five large bells. The two first were cast anno 1623; but on the third is written,

Frañs: Wilñs: Behrhemstene: et Thñs Lillingsto: ista: cāpana fieri: fecerunt anno dñi mccccxiii.

On the fourth bell is written,

Hanc: in: honore: pie cāpana: pulso: Marie:
 Ut: sonat: aube: mei: sic: sonet: aube: Dei
 Sea Trinitas unus De Anno mccccxiii.

The

The fifth was made by Chandler, anno 1664. It is a noble bell, said to weigh 36 cwt.

At this town, in the year 1214, was a council held, under Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, with his suffragans; from which place, after some debates, he sent two of his clergy to the Pope's legate, then residing at Burton upon Trent, to forbid him in his name to ordain any one to any church or dignity in his province *.

Anno 1217, 1 Henry III, prince Lewis, at the instigation of Saher earl of Winchester, sends out of London 600 knights, and above 2000 armed men towards St. Albans, burning and robbing all the towns and churches in their way, proceeding to Redburne, where they spoiled that church, and from thence marched to this town, where they did much mischief to the church †.

King Henry I. A. D. 1223, being the 23d year of his reign, kept his Christmas in this town. At the same time Robertus Ranulphus, his chancellor, fell from his horse and broke his neck, on a hill not far from Dunstaple ‡.

In the 30th of Henry III. was a great assembly of lords, knights, and gentlemen in this town of Dunstaple and Luton, pretending to have kept a martial just and triumphant torne, but they were disappointed of their purpose by the command of the king. Their real intention was to oppose the oppression of the Pope, which at that time was very grievous §.

Richard prior of Dunstaple, anno 1222, was one of the arbitrators between Eustachius de Fauconbridge, bishop of London, and the abbey of Westminster.

Sir Thomas Chalton, mercer, son to Thomas Chalton of this town, was lord mayor of London 1450.

* Hollinshed, part II. p. 181. Mag. Brit. Antiq. & Nova, p. 151.

† Hist. and Antiq. of Hertfordshire, p. 440.

‡ Phillipot's Catalogue of Chancellors, p. 8. from Ann. Waverleienfes.

§ Hollinshed, p. 237.

Anno 1259. About this time there was a certain mansion-house, by way of devotion, given unto the friars that are called preachers within this town, so that certain of them thrusting themselves in there, began to inhabit in that place, to the great annoyance of the prior and convent. They began to build very sumptuous houses; so that in the eyes of the beholders such chargeable works of building, so suddenly advanced by them that professed voluntary poverty, caused no small wonder. The said friars building them a church with all speed, and setting up an altar, immediately began to celebrate divine service, not once staying for the purchase of any licence; and so building from day to day, they obtained great aids of such as inhabited near unto them, of whom the prior and convent ought to have received the revenues that were now converted to be employed on the said friars towards their maintenance. Thus by how much more their house encreased, by so much more did the prior and convent decrease in substance and possessions: for the rents which they were accustomed to receive of the messuages and houses given to the friars were lost, and likewise the offerings which were wont to come to their hands now these friars being newly entered, by occasion of their preachings, usurped to themselves*.

Johannes Cotton, prior conventus prædicatorum Dunstabliæ, die x^o mensis Maij, 1534 †.

Anno 1341 was a great joust kept by Edward III. at this town, with other counterfeited feats of war, at the request of divers young lords and gentlemen, whereat both the king and queen were present ‡.

Walter Baldocke, prior of Laund, who was executed for treason against Henry IV. 1402, was some time a canon in Dunstable ||.

* Hollinshed, part II. p. 261.

† Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation, part I. p. 129.

‡ Hollinshed, p. 363.

|| Ibid. p. 520.

William Murlie, a brewer, who dwelt in this town, a man of great wealth, and an earnest maintainer of lord Cobham's opinions, was taken and executed anno 1414*.

Hawise, daughter of Fulk lord Fitzwarren, married Sir Robert Hoo, bart. of the noble order of the Garter. She died September 2, 1344, and was buried in the Gray Friars in Dunstaple†.

Hoo and Fitzwarren A. and G. quarterly per fefs indented.

May 23, 1533, at Dunstaple priory archbishop Cranmer pronounced the sentence of divorce between Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine‡, which he caused to be publicly read in the chapel of our Lady§.

Mr. Camden in the last and best edition of his Britannia (anno 1607) makes no doubt in affirming Dunstaple to be the same with the *Magiovinium* of Antoninus; though in the first edition (1586) he had placed it at Ashwell in Hertfordshire: and indeed if the true reading be *Magioninium*, it is very likely it should be so (*MaesOnnen* from whence the Romans might have formed *Magioninium*, in British signifies *Oppidum Album*, which is the very same with Ashwell) notwithstanding what has been objected about the distance from *Lactodorum*; for it is well known the figures in Antoninus are often corrupted. But if *Magiovinium* be the name of the station in Antoninus, as we believe it is, there is no room left for any farther doubt about it; it will manifestly appear to be Dunstaple. *Maes Gwin*, in British, is *Oppidum Album*, which answers to what we observed about the situation of Dunstaple.

After the town had been ruined by the Danes, as we suppose, and lain many years in ruins, it was at last rebuilt by Henry I. on this memorable occasion.

The king had two villages near Watling-street, called Kenefworth and Houghton-Regis.

* Hollinbeck, p. 544.

† Chauncey's Hertfordsh. p. 510.

‡ Strype's Mem. of Archbp. Cranmer, p. 18. 21.

§ Herbert's Life of Henry VIII. p. 375.

Between these places there was

once a wood

With bushes thick and spread, a covert meet,
To harbour such as lay in wait for blood.

To repress the insolence of such robbers as usually sallied out of this wood, to the great terror and almost certain destruction of travellers that passed this way, the king ordered the wood to be cut down, and built a royal palace named Kingbury. But being willing to raise a village there also, he issued out his proclamation, inviting such of his subjects as were willing to leave their own country to come and settle here, where they had the promise of very great privileges. Of this sort of people were the first inhabitants; and from Dunninge, a famous thief that robbed on this road, the town was called Dunningestaple, now contractedly Dunstaple. He afterwards built a church dedicated to St. Peter, and a monastery for canons regular, over which he placed a prior. This priory was valued at the suppression at 402 l. 14 s. 7 d. Burton; 344 l. 13 s. 3 d. Dugdale.

There is another account given by some of the name of this town, which agrees very well with its situation, and that is from *dun*, a *hill*, or a town on a hill; but we see no reason to disbelieve the story before told, so that we are willing to leave the town in possession of it.

Dunstaple is in the hundred of Manshead. It is a rectory in the deanery of Dunstable, valued at 11 l. 4 s. 8 d.

The patronage is in the Crown, and the present incumbent Mr. John Lord, senior*.

William, a younger brother to Ralph Bassett of Drayton, in the county of Stafford, about the 16th of Henry II, gave to the church of St. Peter of Dunstaple, and the canons there, the right of patronage of the church of Ridsden in the county of

* Mag. Brit. Antiqua et Nova, p. 147.

Hertford, for the health of his soul. the soul of Alice his wife, and the souls of their ancestors and successors *.

King Henry I. gave Studham to the priory of Dunstaple †.

The prior of Dunstaple was patron of the church of Cadeby in the county of Leicester ‡.

Ecclesiæ de Cadeby patronus prior de Dunstaple ; persona Simon institutus per Willmum archidiaconum vacante sede, solvens dicto priori 3s. nomine pensionis ab antiquo §.

This town seems, even in former times, to have been famous for brewing.

The market-day is on Wednesday, and its fairs annually on May 11, August 1, and Ash-wednesday.

Dunstaple is remarkable for the plenty and largeness of the larks taken in its neighbourhood.

John of Dunstaple, a man of general learning, who died in the year 1455, was a native of this place.

William Marsh of this town was a good astrologer, but did seriously confess that astrology was but the countenance, and that he did his business by the help of the blessed spirits, with whom only men of great piety, humility, and charity could be acquainted ; and such a one he was : when he was 100 years old he understood himself very well ||.

At this place, in the reign of Henry V. the Lollards abounded.

The learned Dr. Hakewell, in his Apology, p. 233, mentions a woman of this town that had 19 children at 5 births. He says, it appears from her epitaph in Dunstaple church, that at three several births she had three children at each of them, and at two others no less than five at each time.

* History and Antiquities of Hertfordshire, p. 74.

† Ibid. p. 102. Anno 5 Henry III.

‡ Burton's Description of Leicestershire, p. 67.

§ Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 158.

§ Ibid.

Roger, the hermit, with Christiana, first prioress of Mergate, lived together in a little cot near Dunstable*.

In the White Hart inn at Dunstable, over a chimney-piece, are two shields of arms, but the colours are faded. The first bears quarterly, 1. fretty a fess, 2. a chevron between 3 butterflies, *Saxell*; 3. a bend between 3 birds; the fourth as the first, impaling, quarterly, 1. a chevron Ermine between 3 martlets; 2. quarterly A. and G; 2. and 3. a fret O; over all a bend S, charged with 3 escallops of the first, *Spenser*; 3. on a fess, 3 lions heads erased, between as many roundles; the fourth as the first. In the fess point a mullet for difference.

The other shield bears the four last coats, with the mullet on the fess point, and a label with 3 points in chief, impaling a chevron dancette between 3 crosses botoné, fitché.

* See the addition, to the life of Jeffrey abbot of St. Alban's, by Matthew Paris.

Anno vero huic proximo [anno regni Henrici I. scil. 23] rex ad natale apud Dunstapell existens, inde usque Berkamstedde porrexit, ubi rem dignam Deus ostendit.

Erat namque quidam Radulphus regis cancellarius jam xx annis in infirmitate decoctus, semper tamen in curia ad omnia scelera juvene promptior, innocentes opprimens & terras diripiens sibi multas. Eratque ei pro magno quod dum corpore languidus erat animo sic vigeret. Cum igitur hospitandum regem secum duceret, in ipso vertice montis unde castellum ejus prospiciebatur elatus mente corruit ex equo super quem monachus equitavit. Qui sic de equo corruens & equi pedibus contritus, post paucos dies vita caruit hujus mundi. Ecce quanta superbia quam vilissime Deo volente deperiit *!

1132. King Henry I. kept his Christmas at Dunstaple †; so did Stephen in his second year.

1137. Mense itaque Decembri rex [Stephanus] in Angliam rediit, et in nativitate domini curiam suam tenuit apud Dunstapelam ‡.

He and his son had a second interview with duke Henry here §.

1189. Interim misit rex [Ricardus] brevia sua per omnes comitatus Angliæ, prohibens ne aliquis malefaciat Judæis, sed pacem suam habeant: sed priusquam edictum illud publicatum esset, Judæi qui erant in villa de Dunstapell ad fidem Christianam conversi baptizati sunt, uxores suas modo Christianorum desponsantes; quod similiter fiebat per plures Angliæ civitates ||.

1189. Hiis temporibus apud Dunstapel circa horam meridianam in sublimitate sereni aëris forma dominici vexilli cum forma hominis crucifixi sibi conjuncta incolis illius patriæ videntibus apparuit; et cum hoc mirabile signum diu scule sic ap-

* Chronic. J. Bromton inter X Script. p. 1014.

† Ann. Waverleienfes.

‡ Chronic. J. Bromton inter X Script. p. 1344. Henr. Hunt. VIII. 222.

§ Henr. Hunt. VIII. 223.

|| Chronic. J. Bromton inter X Script. p. 1160.

pareret, visa est forma crucis ab eo qui affixus videbatur recedere, ut medium aëris spatium inter crucifixum et crucem notaretur, et paulo post res stupenda disparuit*.

Quo tempore [1189] apparuit signum crucis in cœlo apud Dunstapel. Et cito post visa est forma crucis per aliquod spatium à vexillo recedere †.

Thomas Wikes dates this appearance 1191 §.

In pago Dunestable a nonnullis visum est signum crucis in firmamento & in eo figura crucifixi, quæ tandem infra dimidiæ horæ spatium interlabente quasi quadam nubecula a cruce disparuit.

De cruce apparente in aëre apud Dunstaple, 1189 ‡.

Nec silentio pretereundum est stupendum prodigium quod circa hæc tempora in Anglia visum est a multis. Est super stratum publicam qua Londonias pergitur vicus non ignobilis Dunestabell nuncupatus. Ibi dum circa horam meridianam cœlum suspicerent viderunt in sublimitate fereni aeris formam vexilli dominici lacteo candore conspicuam, & conjunctam ei formam hominis crucifixi qualiter in ecclesia ad memoriam dominicæ passionis et devotionem fidelium depingitur. Cum igitur terribilis hæc species diutule appareret, & curiose intuentium vultus animosque suspenderit, visa est forma crucis ab eo qui affixus videbatur recedere, ut medium aeris spatium inter utraque notaretur & paulo post res stupenda disparuit. Interpretatur quisque ut voluerit signum mirabile, cujus utique didici sum simplex narrator, non etiam præfagiis interpretans; quid enim voluerit divinitas signare nescio.

* Chronic. J. Bromton inter X Script. p. 1261.

† Henr. de Knyghton inter X Script. p. 2402.

§ Chron. Thome Wikes, inter Hist. Angl. Script. p. 34.

‡ Chron. Walteri Hemingford, p. 519. Ed. Gale.

ADDITIONS to LUTON.

The current tradition of the place says, that one of Cromwell's officers was shot in the churchyard for suffering himself to be surprised by the king's troops, and was buried in the chancel. The spot was known to the late vicar, Dr. Prior, who used to say it was one Major Buckinger; and it is further said that the king's troops got possession of Luton by pretending to be some of the parliament forces under Waller: so that it is probable Oliver caused his officer to be shot for cowardice.

P. 13. l. 16. r. *major*; l. 16, *plaster*; l. 17, *dysuria*.

33. last, *for* chancel *read* chancel.

50. Dr. John Bettesworth was a very eminent civilian in Doctors Commons, and at the time of his death chancellor of the diocese of London, advocate of the high court of admiralty, &c. and was the son of the late Dr. John Bettesworth, dean of the arches, and judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury.

ADDITIONS to DUNSTAPLE.

P. 63. Fulk de Breant, encouraged by the clemency of Henry III. to William de Albemarle, whose revolt he had pardoned, tyrannized over his vassals and neighbours, and had committed such violences, that he was condemned in a fine of 100*l.* sterling by three judges sent down on purpose. Matthew Paris says, he had thirty verdicts given against him in trials of novel disseisin*, in each of which he was fined 100*l.* making in all 3000*l.* His fierce and haughty temper causing him to consider this as a great injury, he resolved to be revenged, and accordingly sent his brother William to Dunstable, where the judges were then sitting, with orders to secure

* Cecidit in misericordiam regis de plusquam 30 *paribus literarum*.

them by force, and bring them to him. Two of them, Martin de Pateshulle and Thomas de Multon, escaped; but the third, Henry de Braybrook, was taken in attempting his escape, and carried to Bedford castle, where he suffered a thousand indignities. News of this being brought to the parliament, then sitting at Northampton, it was unanimously resolved that this disturber of the peace should be exemplarily punished, and all other affairs laid aside till that was done. Pursuant to this resolution, Fulk's brother, who commanded in Bedford, being summoned to give up the town to the king, and refusing, was attacked so vigorously in the castle, that he was at length forced to surrender. All the intercession of his friends with the king could not save his life. He was hanged with 24 knights that were found in the garrison, and the castle was ordered to be rased. Fulk fled into Wales, and at length obtained his life; but was committed to the custody of the bishop of London till the next year, when the parliament confiscated his estate, and banished him the realm. Matthew Paris tells us all this befell Fulk for his having pulled down St. Paul's church at Bedford to enlarge his castle, in return for which he was himself delivered to the custody of St. Paul at London. When the abbess of Elneſtow heard how Fulk had offended the archbishop, and remained unpunished, she ordered the sword to be taken out of the apostle's hand, and not restored till he had avenged himself: to crown all, Fulk's wife petitioned the king for a divorce from him, alledging that she had been taken by force, and never consented to the marriage. The archbishop came to no determination about the matter, and the king restored her all her estates*.

The siege of Bedford castle, and the new kind of battering engines made use of thereat, is particularly related in the Chronicle of Dunstaple, p. 140—143; whence Camden extracted it in his Britannia: Bedfordshire.

* Matt. Paris, p. 320—322. Rapin, III. 293, 294.

Two pillars of the pew described p. 169 are here exhibited, being drawn and engraved by T. Ravenhill, a pupil of Mr. Bonner.

P. 185. At Kingfbury was probably performed the play of St. Katherine, mentioned by Mr. Warton, History of English Poetry, differt. II. and vol. I. p. 236. It was composed by Geoffrey, a secular priest, afterwards abbot of St. Alban's, who had been sent for from France to superintend the school at St. Alban's; but finding the place filled up before he arrived, he read lectures at Dunstaple till there was a vacancy at the forementioned place. Here he made a play of St. Katherine, which we commonly call a *mystery*; to set off which, he desired the sacrist of St. Alban's to lend him the copes used in the church there; which he obtained. This play was acted; but the following night master Geoffrey's house was burnt, with all his books and the copes. The poor man, unable to make up this loss, devoted himself to God and St. Alban, and took the habit in that monastery, where being chosen abbot, he applied himself in an especial manner to make the copes used in the choir of the most valuable materials*. This was perhaps the first spectacle of the kind that was ever attempted, and the first trace of theatrical representation that appeared in England.

Here Henry I. kept his Christmas, 1123, and received the ambassadors of the earl of Anjou†.

* Gaufridus de Carnomannia, unde oriundus erat, venit vocatus ab abbate Richardo dum adhuc secularis esset ut scholam apud S. Albanum regerit. Et cum venisset, concessa fuit schola alio magistro quia non venit tempestive. Legit igitur apud Dunstapliam expectans scholam Sancti Albani sibi repromissam, ubi quendam ludum de Sancta Katherine (quem *miracula* vulgo appellamus) fecit. Ad quæ decoranda petiit a sacrista Sancti Albani, ut sibi cape chorales accomodarentur, & obtinuit. Et fuit ludus ille de Sancta Katherine. Casu igitur nocte sequenti accensa est domus magistri Gaufridi, & combusta est domus cum libris suis & capis memoratis. Nesciens igitur quomodo hoc damnum Deo & Sancto Albano restauraret, seipsum reddidit in holocaustum Deo, assumens habitum religionis in domo Sancti Albani. Et hæc fuit causa quare tantum adhibuit diligentiae ut capas chorales in eadem postea in abbatem promotus faceret pretiosas. Matth. Par. Vit. Ab. p. 56. See also Bul. Hist. Acad. Paris, II. 225.

† Sax. Chron. p. 224.

Edward III. at his triumphal return from Scotland was met by 230 knights of Dunstaple, who received their victorious monarch with a grand exhibition of martial exercises*.

Robert Dunstable, monk of St. Albans, wrote an elegant Latin poem in elegiac verse, in 1360 lines, in two books, on the Life of St. Alban, among the Cottonian MSS. Jul. D. III. 2. Claudius, E. IV. beginning,

“ Albani celebrem cælo terrisque triumphum

“ Ruminat inculto carmine Clio rudis †.”

Mr. Bray ‡ finds over the round arch of the principal or West door of the church “ part of a *chain* encompassing it, perhaps in “ allusion to St. Peter *ad Vincula*, the church being dedicated to “ him.” I do not recollect such an ornament among the nine mouldings of which the arch is composed, described p. 170. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul conjointly; and I believe our ancestors knew nothing of the distinguishing epithets bestowed on the saints by the church of Rome peculiar to the sites of the churches dedicated to them on the continent. It is well known the epithet of St. Peter *ad Vincula* is purely local.

Mr. West had a folio MS. containing the names of the brethren and sisters of the fraternity of St. John the Baptist at Dunstable, with a number of fine illuminations, sold at the sale of his curiosities, 1773, for 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

1401. Walter de Baldok, prior of *Lawne* [Laund] who was deposed from his office for maladministration, was apprehended on suspicion of treason against Henry IV. not for any overt acts, but on his own confession, of having been privy to and concealed certain treasons. He had been canon of Dunstable, and in an evil hour quitting his cloyster, found his way to court, where, after long struggling with fortune, the king gave him the priory of *Lawne* §.

* Warton's History of English Poetry, I. 251.

† Ibid. Dissert. II.

‡ Tour, 2d edit. 1783, p. 387.

§ Walsingham. Hist. p. 365.

Settlements and Devises for the Endowment of the Charity-School at DUNSTABLE. To which are prefixed, the Orders agreed upon by the Founders, for the Government thereof.

Rules and Orders to be observed by the Parents of all such Children as are admitted on the Foundation of the Charity-School at DUNSTABLE; agreed on and subscribed by the Founders, for the better and more regular Government thereof, Anno Domini 1723.

I. THAT this School was founded for the education of Forty Boys, such whose parents are of the Church of England as established by law; to be instructed in reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic; only one at a time out of the same family.

II. That no boy is to be admitted into the said school under the age of seven years, and to go out at Whitsuntide next after fourteen.

III. That every boy at his first entrance shall be capable of reading in the New Testament.

IV. That all and every of the said boys shall be obliged constantly to attend the school, in the summer half-year, from the hours of seven to eleven in the morning, and from one to five in the evening: and in the winter half-year, from eight to eleven in the morning, and from one to four in the evening; and constantly attend the public worship and service of the church.

V. That no boy may be absent from school at the hours aforesaid, on any pretence whatsoever, except in case of sickness, &c. without the Master's leave. Provided that in harvest it shall and may be lawful for any of the said boys to be absent a fortnight, to go a-gleaning, &c.

VI. That the parents of the said children do frequently call on them to repeat their Catechism, and to read the Holy Scriptures at home; and be careful, by their own sober and religious behaviour, to give their children good examples, and correct them for such faults as they shall commit at home, and willingly submit them to the master's correction, for faults and misdemeanors committed when under his care.

VII. Lastly, If the parents or friends of the said children will not comply with, but neglect to observe, the abovementioned Orders; their children shall be dismissed the school, and forfeit their school-cloaths, and school-books.

Frances Ashton.
Jane Cart.
Tho. Aynscombe.

First Settlement of Lands, in Trust for a School at Dunstable.

THIS Indenture, made the sixteenth day of December, Anno Domini 1724, and in the eleventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. between Frances Ashton of London widow, Jane Cart of London widow, two of the sisters and coheirs of William Chew esq; late citizen and distiller of London, deceased, and Thomas Aynscombe of London esq; son and heir of Henry Aynscombe, late citizen and haberdasher of London, deceased, and Elizabeth his wife, the other sister, and in her right coheir with the said Frances Ashton and Jane Cart of the said William Chew, of the one part; and James Cart of London gent. son and heir apparent of the said Jane Cart, Samuel Carte of the parish of St. Sepulchres without, in the county of Middlesex, esq; John Lord sen. of Dunstable, in the county of Bedford, clerk, and William Ginger of Edleborough, in the county of Bucks, gent. of the other part: Whereas the said William Chew had for many years before his death, at his proper costs and charges, paid and provided for the cloaths for thirty poor boys in the town and parish of Dunstable, in the said county of Bedford (where the said William Chew was born), and some time before his death declared his mind and intention to erect a charity-school-house within the said town and parish of Dunstable, and to settle a competent estate for the endowment thereof, and as a salary or stipend for a school-master for the teaching forty poor boys of the said parish in reading, writing, and accompts; and for providing of cloaths and books for such poor boys: And the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, being made sensible of such the charitable and pious mind and intention of the said William Chew, did soon after his death come to a resolution among themselves fully to perform and fulfil the same, and to settle so much of his estate as descended to them as coheirs, as would be sufficient to answer and make good such the intended charity of the said William Chew, and to continue the same to the latest posterity; and accordingly, the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, have already, at their joint and equal costs and charges, erected a charity-school-house in the said town of Dunstable, for the purposes aforesaid; and have provided a school-master, and paid him a salary for his teaching forty poor boys of the said parish to read, write, and arithmetic, and have also provided such boys with cloaths and books at their joint and equal charges for several years last past. NOW this Indenture witnesseth, That for the effectual performance of such the charitable intentions, as well of the said William Chew, as of the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, and for the preserving and continuing the said charity to perpetuity; as also for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawful money of Great Britain, to the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, in hand paid by the said James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, at and before the enfealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged; They the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, have, and each and every of them have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released,

released, and confirmed, and by these presents do, and each and every of them doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, and confirm, unto the said James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, in their actual possession now being by virtue of one Indenture of bargain and sale for the term of one whole year to them thereof made by the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, bearing date the day next before the day of the date of these presents, and by force and virtue of the statute made for transferring uses into possession, and to their heirs, All that the said School-house so erected and built by the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, in the town of Dunstable aforesaid, wherein the school-master now lives, and the said poor boys are taught; and also all those the several farms, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, hereinafter particularly mentioned and described; that is to say, All that messuage or tenement, and farm lands, meadows, pasture, and hereditaments thereto belonging, situate, lying, and being in the parish of Cadington, in the county of Hertford, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Henry Long, his under-tenants or assigns; and all that messuage, tenement, farm-lands, and hereditaments thereto belonging, situate, lying, and being in Scuridge-End, in the parish of Luton, in the said county of Bedford, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Swaine, his under-tenants or assigns; and all that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the parish of Houghton Regis, in the said county of Bedford, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Henry Tomkins, his under-tenants or assigns; and also, all those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the parishes of Whipsnade, in the said county of Bedford, and Flamstead in the said county of Hertford, now or late in the tenure or occupation of William Howard, his under-tenants and assigns; and all and singular barns, stables, erections, buildings, out-houses, yards, back-sides, orchards, gardens, commons and common of pasture, hedges, ditches, fences, mounds, woods, underwoods, and the ground and soil thereof, ways, passages, waters, water-courses, profits, commodities, emoluments, hereditaments, and appurtenances, whatsoever, to the said school-house, and the said several farms, messuages, lands, tenements, and premises, belonging, or in any wise appertaining, or therewith demised, used, occupied, or enjoyed, or accepted, reputed, deemed, or taken as part, parcel, or member thereof, or of any part or parcel thereof, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders thereof, and of every part thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, use, possession, property, trust, claim, and demand whatsoever of them the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, and of each and every of them, of, in, or to, the said school-house, and the said several farms, messuages, lands, tenements, and premises, with the appurtenances, and every or any part or parcel thereof, and also all deeds, evidences, and writings, escripts, and muniments, whatsoever, touching or concerning the said premises, and every or any part or parcel thereof: To have and to hold the said school-house, and the said several farms, messuages, lands, tenements, and premises, hereby before granted and released, or herein or hereby mentioned, or intended so to be, with their and every of their appurtenances, unto the said James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, their heirs and assigns; to the only proper use and behoof of the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, Thomas Aynscombe, James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, their heirs and assigns for ever: In Trust nevertheless, and to and for the several uses, intents, and

purposes, herein after mentioned, expressed, and declared, touching the same; that is to say, In trust that the said school-house be from time to time for ever hereafter made use of and employed for the habitation of the master of the said school, and for the teaching of the said charity-boys; and as to the rest of the said premises, In trust that they the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, Thomas Aynscombe, James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, and the survivor and survivors of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, and the several persons who shall hereafter succeed them in the trusts hereby declared, and the survivor and survivors of them, do and shall, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, have, receive, and take, all and every the rents, issues, and profits, of the said several farms, messuages, lands, tenements, and premises, with the appurtenances, and do and shall pay, apply, and dispose thereof in manner following: That is to say, In the first place, to the necessary repairs, sustentation, and maintenance of the said several farms and premises hereby granted, or intended so to be, and the said school-house, and the erections and buildings thereto belonging; And after deduction made for such repairs, sustentation, and maintenance, then to apply and dispose of the sum of forty pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, part thereof, yearly and every year, to the master of the said charity-school for the time being, for his salary for teaching the said poor boys to read, write, and cast accompts, so far as to fit them for apprentices; and for the finding of them with pens and ink, to be used in the said school, which is to be found them by the said master, by and out of the said salary; which said salary is to be paid quarterly; that is to say, on the Feast-day of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. John Baptist, St. Michael the Archangel, and the Birth of our LORD GOD, by even and equal portions, and the first payment thereof to begin and be made on the Feast-day of the Birth of our LORD GOD now next ensuing: And also, do and shall pay and apply the further sum of thirty-seven pounds, other part of the said rents, issues, and profits, yearly and every year, for and towards the cloathing of the said forty poor boys, on Thursday in Whitsunday week, yearly and every year, for ever: And also, do and shall reserve and keep the residue of the rents, issues, and profits, of the said premises, in order to be applied for and towards the finding and providing of books, papers, fireing, and other necessaries, for the said poor boys, and for and towards the repairs of the said school-house, and of the farm-houses, out-houses, and other buildings, of and belonging to the said hereby-granted premises, from time to time, as occasion shall require: And also, for the defraying the charge and expence of an annual dinner for the trustees, as hereinafter is mentioned: And after such repairs and expences are done and discharged, do and shall also, yearly and every year, pay and apply the residue and overplus of the rents and profits of the premises (if any shall be) for and towards placing out one or more of the said poor boys apprentice or apprentices to some handicraft trade, so as that the sum to be paid with any one boy doth not exceed five pounds. Provided always, and it is hereby declared and agreed, by and between all the said parties to these presents, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, and all and every other person and persons who shall succeed them in the said trust, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to re-imburse, satisfy, and pay, him and themselves, all such reasonable costs and charges, as he or they shall neces-

sarily

fairly sustain, expend, or be put unto, for or by reason of his or their execution or defence of the trusts hereby in him and them reposed: and that each of the said trustees shall be answerable and accountable for his and their own acts and receipts only, and not either of them for the acts and receipts of the other. Provided also, and it is hereby further declared and agreed, by and between all the said parties to these presents, to be their true intent and meaning, That the whole surplus of the rents and profits of the said trust premises (after the several payments and allowances hereby particularly provided for shall be paid and discharged) shall be reserved in the hands of the treasurer or treasurers for the time being for the space of ten years, or until it shall amount to forty pounds, to answer any extraordinary occasions which may happen by repairs or otherwise during that time: and that such sum of forty pounds shall not be broke into or lessened for placing out any boy apprentice; but shall be, from time to time, applied for the repairs of the said premises, as there shall be occasion. And it is further also declared and agreed, by and between all the said parties hereunto, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, Thomas Aynscombe, James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, and such other person and persons as shall hereafter succeed them in the said trust, yearly and every year for ever, upon the said Thursday in Whitsunday week, or oftner as occasion shall require (upon notice to all the said trustees then in being, given or to be left for them at their usual place of abode, by the school-master for the time being of the said school, or in case of his death, for the treasurer for the time being), to meet and assemble themselves together, at one of the houses or inns hereinafter mentioned, or some other convenient place at Dunstable aforesaid, for the major part of the said trustees for the time being (whereof three of the said trustees at the least shall be always present at such meeting) to elect and choose such boys, from time to time, whose parents (if living) are not Dissenters; but have been of the communion of the Church of England for the space of two years next before such election; and also to elect and choose a new trustee or trustees, that are not Dissenters from the Church of England, in the room of any one or more of such as shall happen to die in the foregoing year, so as to keep up the number of boys to forty, and of the trustees to seven: and that such trustee or trustees so chosen shall, in all respects, have as much authority to and may act in the said trust as well as if herein named. And also to inspect and audit the accompts of the said charity for the preceding year; and also to examine and inspect the management and behaviour of the school-master and the said poor boys: and to make such rules and orders for the better management and government of the said school, and the educating, cloathing, and putting forth apprentices the said poor boys, as they or the major part of them the said trustees then present shall think fit; so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to the rules and orders herein expressed, or to the laws of the land. And also, at such meeting, to elect and choose such one of the said trustees as they or the major part of them (then present at any such meeting) shall agree upon to be their treasurer for the year ensuing: and that such treasurer, so to be from time to time elected, shall have and receive from the tenants of the said premises, all such rents and arrears of rents, issues, and profits, as shall, from time to time, be in arrear or become due, during the time he shall continue treasurer; and also from the preceding treasurer or treasurers, all such sum and sums of money as shall be remaining in

his or their hands of the monies by him or them received out of the said trust estate. And it is hereby further mutually declared, concluded, and agreed upon, by and between all the said parties to these presents, that there shall be allowed out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said trust estate, the sum of one pound and ten shillings, for defraying the charges of the said trustees at every such annual meeting. And that the first annual meeting of the said trustees shall be held on Thursday in Whitsunday week now next coming, at the house or inn called the Windmill and Still at Dunstable aforesaid; and the next annual meeting shall be held at the house or inn called the Sugar Loaf, in Dunstable aforesaid, on the Thursday in Whitsunday week, in the year 1726; and the third annual meeting of the said trustees shall be at the house or inn called the Black Lion and May Pole, in Dunstable aforesaid, on Thursday in Whitsun week in the year of our Lord 1727; and so alternately every year, one year at the Windmill and Still, one other year at the said Sugar Loaf, and the other year at the Black Lion and May Pole, for so long time as the said houses or inns shall belong to any of the family or descendants of the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, respectively. Provided always, and it is hereby declared and agreed, by and between all the said parties to these presents, that the nomination, placing, and displacing of the school-master, and any of the said charity-children, in case of death, or upon any misbehaviour or misdemeanour, and other the management of the said charity, shall be in the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, or the major part of them, during their respective lives, and the life of the survivor of them, and in the issue male of their respective bodies, or the major part of them, being of the age of one and twenty years, so long as any such issue male shall be living; and from and after the death of the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, and the death of the survivors of them, and the failure of issue male of their respective bodies, and not before, the nomination, election, placing, and displacing of the said school-master and the said charity-boys, in case of death, or upon any misbehaviour or misdemeanor, shall be in the major part of the said trustees for the time being, at any annual or other meeting to be held for that purpose, upon such notice as herein before is mentioned. Yet, nevertheless, it is hereby declared and agreed, by and between all the said parties to these presents, that a preference shall be given to any of the kindred or relations of the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscomb, who shall apply to be master of the said school, being duly qualified for that purpose. And it is hereby also further declared and agreed, that every boy which shall be hereafter nominated and admitted into the said charity-school, shall be seven years of age at the least, which shall be proved by certificate or affidavit; and that none of them shall continue in the said school, or receive the benefit of the said charity, after the age of fourteen years; and that there shall not be more than one child of one and the same person in the said school at one and the same time, who shall partake of the said charity. And it is hereby further declared and agreed, by and between all the said parties to these presents, That when so many of them the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, Thomas Aynscombe, James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, shall happen to die, that there shall be but three or a lesser number of them surviving, that then such three or other surviving person or persons shall, within three months next after such death happening, make and execute a new grant and conveyance

conveyance of the said school-house, and the said several farms, messuages, tenements, and premisses, with the appurtenances, hereby granted and released, To the Use of him or themselves, and so many other persons, to be for that purpose nominated by the major part of the trustees for the time being, as shall make up seven in number, and their heirs, upon the same trusts, and subject to the same provisos and agreements, as are herein mentioned and declared, touching the same; and so in like manner as often as so many of the persons to be nominated, and to whose use such conveyance shall be made, shall die, that their number shall be reduced to three, or under that number, then such surviving person or persons shall also, within three months after such death happening, make and execute another conveyance of the said premisses to the use of him or themselves, and such other number of persons as shall be for that purpose nominated by the major part of the trustees for the time being, in manner aforesaid, as shall make up the number of seven, and their heirs. And it is further mutually declared and agreed, by and between the said parties to these presents, That the master of the said school for the time being, for his salary or stipend aforesaid, shall teach the said charity-boys so far as to make them perfect in reading the English tongue, and in the rules of the grammar, and in writing and accounts, so as to fit and qualify them for handy-craft trades, and find them with pens and ink to be used in the said school; and also shall, for the considerations aforesaid, keep one or more book or books, wherein he, or some other person to be by him deputed, shall, from time to time, fairly enter the names of each and every the said charity-boys, with their ages, and time of admission into the school, and upon whose nomination, and the times of their removing from and leaving the said school, by being placed out apprentice, or for any other cause; and the said school-master, or such person so by him appointed, shall also in such book or books fairly enter and keep all the accounts relating to the said charity, and all the orders of the said trustees, touching their government and management thereof: And further, That the master of the said school shall, on every Sunday, holyday, or any other day in every year when divine service shall be performed and read in the said parish church of Dunstable, take the said charity-boys with him, in good order, to hear such divine service in the said church: And that in case the parents of any of the said charity-children shall refuse to permit his, or her, or their child, to go to the said church to hear such divine service, unless it be upon the occasion of sickness, or some other extraordinary cause, except for a fortnight in the time of harvest; such child, upon three successive defaults of attending such service, shall be dismissed and expelled the said school, and lose the benefit of the said charity; and another shall be chosen in his room, and have the full benefit thereof. And it is also hereby further declared and agreed, by and between all the said parties to these presents, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, Thomas Ayncombe, James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, and the survivors of them, or the major part of them who shall be at that time living, and also for the major part of the said persons to whom the said premisses shall be at any time hereafter granted and conveyed, pursuant to the directions hereby given, from time to time, and at all times hereafter (as occasion shall require), to grant, make, and execute any lease or leases of the said hereby granted premisses, or any part thereof, for any term or number of years not exceeding one and twenty years in possession, reserving

serving the greatest rents which can or may be had or obtained for the same, and without any fine or gratuity for granting thereof. And it is also further hereby declared and agreed, by and between all the said parties to these presents, that if at any time hereafter it shall so happen, that there shall not be a sufficient number of poor boys within the said town and parish of Dunstable, to make up the said number of forty, that then so many poor boys as shall be sufficient to fill and make up that number, shall and may be taken out of the neighbouring parishes or towns of Kinsworth, Luton, Edlesborough, Caddington, or Houghton, any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And it is further agreed and declared, by and between all the said parties to these presents, That there shall be a strong chest, with three locks and keys, kept in some convenient place in the school-house, for the safe custody of the deeds, leases, and books of accompts, relating to the said trust estates; and that the one of the keys thereof shall be, from time to time, kept by one of them the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, or the issue male of one of their bodies; and another of them by the treasurer for the time being, to be elected in manner as before appointed; and the third by the master of the said school for the time being. And the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, for themselves severally and respectively, and for their several and respective heirs, executors, and administrators, and not one for the other, or for the heirs, executors, or administrators, or for the act or deed of the other, do, and each and every of them doth, covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, and the survivor and survivors of them, his and their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, by these presents, in manner following; that is to say, That they the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, have not, nor either of them hath made, done, committed, or executed, or wittingly or willingly suffered to be done, any act, matter, or thing whatsoever, whereby, or by means whereof, the said several farms, messuages, or tenements, and premises, with the appurtenances, hereby granted or released, shall or may be impeached, charged, prejudiced, or incumbered in title, charge, estate, or otherwise whatsoever. And further, That they the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, and their several and respective heirs, and all and every other person and persons, having or lawfully claiming any estate, right, title, or interest, of, in, or to, the said several farms, messuages, lands, tenements, and premises, with the appurtenances, hereby granted and released, or any part or parcel thereof, by, from, or under him, her, or them, or any or either of them respectively, shall and will, at all times hereafter, at the reasonable request of the said James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, and the survivor and survivors of them, but at the costs and charges of the said charity, make, do, acknowledge, levy, suffer, and execute, or cause or procure to be made, done, acknowledged, levied, suffered, and executed, all and every such further and other lawful and reasonable act and acts, thing and things, devices, conveyances, and assurances in the law whatsoever, for the further, better, more perfect, and absolute assuring, sure making, conveying, and confirming the said school-house, and the said several farms, messuages, lands, tenements, and premises, with the appurtenances, unto the said James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, and the survivor and survivors of them, and his and their heirs and assigns, upon the several trusts, and

to and for the several uses, intents, and purposes, herein before mentioned, expressed, and declared, as by the said James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, or the survivors or survivor of them, their heirs or assigns, shall be reasonably devised, advised, or required, so as the person or persons so required to make such further conveyance or assurance, be not compelled or compellable to travel further than the cities of London and Westminster, for the doing thereof. In witness, &c.

Second Settlement of Lands, in Trust for a School at Dunstable.

THIS Indenture, made the sixteenth day of November, anno Domini 1727, and in the first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the II by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. between Frances Ashton of London widow, Jane Cart of London widow, two of the sisters and coheirs of William Chew, citizen and distiller of London, deceased, and Thomas Aynscombe of London, esq; son and heir of Henry Aynscombe, late citizen and haberdasher of London, deceased, and Elizabeth his wife, the other sister and in her right coheir with the said Frances Ashton and Jane Cart of the said William Chew, of the one part; and James Cart of London gent. son and heir apparent of the said Jane Cart, Samuel Carte late of the parish of St. Sepulchres without, and now of the parish of St. Andrews Holbourn, in the county of Middlesex, esq; John Lord sen. of Dunstable in the county of Bedford, clerk, and William Ginger, of Edlesborough in the county of Bucks, gent. of the other part: Whereas, by a memorandum, or agreement, under the hands of the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, and also under the hands of Elizabeth Gilbert, and Jane Elliot, daughters of the said Elizabeth Aynscombe, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of March, anno Domini 1713; reciting, That they being fully satisfied of the charitable mind and intention of the said William Chew to erect a free-school, and settle an estate of the value of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, for the endowment thereof, and for teaching and cloathing forty poor boys of the said parish of Dunstable, in the said county of Bedford, they the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, did thereby for themselves severally consent and agree, That when the dividend and shares should be made to them out of the estate of the said William Chew, there should be so much money or estate set apart and settled as a provision and endowment of and for the said charity-school, as should be sufficient for that purpose, in such manner as should be thought most proper and effectual for continuing the same to perpetuity: And whereas, by indentures of lease and release, &c. [Then follows a recital of the contents of the first release]. And whereas the said messuages or tenements, farms, lands, hereditaments, and premises abovementioned, are only of the yearly value of one hundred and eleven pounds, six shillings, and eight pence, or thereabouts, but they the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe (being desirous punctually to perform the said first-recited agreement, and the mind and intent of the said William Chew) have lately purchased of William Newman and Ruth Newman, the messuage or tenement, farm-lands, and hereditaments, in the parishes of Houghton Regis and Totterhoe, or one of them, in the said county

of Bedford, herein after particularly mentioned, of the yearly value of forty-one pounds (in order to settle the same) to compleat the endowment of the said charity-school according to the said first-recited agreement of the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, and the mind and intent of the said William Chew; and by a memorandum or agreement under their respective hands, bearing date the nineteenth day of May last, did for themselves severally and respectively, and for their several and respective heirs, promise and agree to settle and convey the said farm and premises, so purchased of the said William Newman and Ruth Newman, for the further augmentation and endowment of the said charity, so soon as proper conveyances could be made from them thereof, as by the said recited agreements and indentures, relation being thereunto respectively had, doth and may more fully and at large appear. Now this Indenture witnesseth, That in pursuance, and in full performance of the said recited agreements, and the charitable intention of the said William Chew, in erecting and endowing a charity-school at Dunstable aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid, and for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings, of lawful money of Great Britain, to them the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, in hand paid by the said James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, at or before the enfealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, they the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, have, and each and every of them hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, and confirmed, and by these presents do, and each and every of them doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, and confirm, unto the said James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, in their actual possession now being by virtue of one indenture of bargain and sale for the term of one whole year, to them thereof made by the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, bearing date the day next before the day of the date of these presents, and by force and virtue of the statute made for transferring uses into possession, and to their heirs; All that messuage or tenement, and farm-lands, meadow, pasture, and hereditaments, thereunto belonging, situate, lying, and being, in the said parishes of Houghton Regis and Totterhoe, in the said county of Bedford, purchased by them the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, of the said William Newman and Ruth Newman, and now or late in the tenure or occupation of the said Ruth Newman, her under-tenants or assigns, and all and singular barns, stables, erections, buildings, out-houses, yards, backfides, orchards, gardens, commons, and common of pasture, hedges, ditches, fences, mounds, woods, underwoods, and the ground and soil thereof, ways, passages, waters, water-courses, profits, commodities, emoluments, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said messuage or tenement, farm-lands, and premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining, or therewith demised, used, occupied, or enjoyed, or accepted, reputed, deemed, or taken as part, parcel, or member thereof, or of any part or parcel thereof, or appurtenance thereto, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders thereof, and of every part thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, use, possession, property, trust, claim, and demand whatsoever, of them the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, and each and every of them, of, in, and to the said messuage or tenement, farm-lands, hereditaments, and premises, with the appurtenances, and every or any part or parcel thereof, and also all deeds, evidences, writings,

deeds, escripts, and muniments whatsoever, touching or concerning the said premises hereby released, or mentioned to be, and every of any part or parcel thereof: To have and to hold the said matters, contents, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, hereby before granted and released, to them, to them, or to any one of them, with their and every of their heirs and assigns, to the said James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, their heirs and assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, Thomas Ayncombe, James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, their heirs and assigns, for ever, upon the several trusts, and to and for the several uses, intent, and purposes, and subject to the several provisions, declarations, limitations, and agreements, in and by the herein afore recited indenture of release mentioned, expressed, and declared, touching the said premises thereby conveyed, or mentioned to be, and as herein after are mentioned, and upon, to, and for none other trust, use, intent, or purpose whatsoever. And it is hereby declared and agreed, by and between the said parties to these presents, that there shall be, from time to time, prepared and kept a large fair writing-book of strong paper, wherein the master of the said school for the time being, shall, from time to time, carefully and fairly enter and insert true copies of all the leases and agreements which shall hereafter be made or granted, either by the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, Thomas Ayncombe, James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, and the survivors and survivor of them, or the major part of them, and the heirs and assigns of the survivor of them, or by the trustees who shall succeed them in the said trust of the said trust estate; which said book shall be, from time to time, kept by the said treasurer of the said school for the time being, for the use of the said school, and be produced to, and inspected by, any of the said trustees of the said school, when the same shall be required; and that counterparts of all leases and agreements, as shall be made or granted of any of the said premises, shall, from time to time, be kept in the said iron chest, for the use and benefit of the said charity, and not taken out from thence without the consent of three or more of the said trustees for the time being. And also, it is hereby further declared and agreed, by and between the said parties hereto, That the said trustees for the time being, or the major part of them, shall or may give or pay any sum or sums of the said trust money, not exceeding the sum of eight pounds, with, or for the putting or placing out any one of the said poor boys an apprentice, any thing in the said indenture of release contained to the contrary notwithstanding: And the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Ayncombe, for themselves severally and respectively, and for their several and respective heirs, executors, and administrators, and not one for the other, or for the heirs, executors, or administrators, or for the act or deed of the other, or others of them, do, and each and every of them doth, covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, and the survivors and survivor of them, his and their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, and every of them, by these presents, in manner following; (that is to say,) That they the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Ayncombe, have not, nor either of them hath made, done, committed, or executed, or wittingly or willingly suffered to be done, any act, matter, or thing whatsoever, whereby or by means whereof the said several farms, messuages, or tenements, and premises, with the appurtenances, hereby granted, or released, or mentioned to be, shall or may be im-

peached, charged, prejudiced, or incumbered in title, charge, estate, or otherwise howsoever. And further, That they the said Frances Ashton, Jane Cart, and Thomas Aynscombe, and their several and respective heirs, and all and every other person and persons, having or lawfully claiming any estate, right, title, or interest, of, in, or to, the said several farms, messuages, lands, tenements, and premises, with the appurtenances, hereby granted or released, or any part or parcel thereof, by, from, or under him, her, or them, or any or either of them respectively, shall and will, at all times hereafter, at the reasonable request of the said James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, and the survivors and survivor of them, but at the costs and charges of the said charity, make, do, acknowledge, levy, suffer, and execute, or cause or procure to be made, done, acknowledged, levied, suffered, and executed, all and every such further and other lawful and reasonable act and acts, thing and things, devices, conveyances, and assurances in the law whatsoever, for the further, better, more perfect, and absolute assuring, sure making, conveying, and confirming, the said school-house, and the said several farms, messuages, lands, tenements, and premises, with the appurtenances, unto the said James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, and the survivors and survivor of them, and his and their heirs and assigns, upon the several trusts, and to and for the several uses, intents, and purposes, and subject to the several provisos, limitations, declarations, and agreements, herein before mentioned, expressed, and declared, as by the said James Cart, Samuel Carte, John Lord, and William Ginger, or the survivors or survivor of them, or the heirs or assigns of such survivors or survivor, shall be reasonably devised, advised, or required, so as the person or persons so required to make such further conveyance or assurance be not compelled or compellable to travel further than the cities of London and Westminster, for the doing thereof. In witness, &c.

*Certain Clauses in the Will of FRANCES ASHTON, bearing date
the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1727.*

IT E M, I give, devise, and bequeath, unto the said Thomas Aynscombe, James Cart, Henry Hankey, James Osbaldiston, Samuel Troughton, Thomas Groom of Dunstable afore said gentleman, the said William Ginger, and Humfrey Daniel, and their heirs, All that my farm, and all those my lands and hereditaments, with their appurtenances, situate, lying, and being at Luton, in the county of Bedford, and now or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Dorrington, his under-tenants or assigns; and also all that my close called Vinegar Acre, now in the tenure or occupation of John Bissaker, situate, lying, and being, near West Green, in Dunstable afore said; and also all that one acre of land lying and being in Church Field, near Englands, in Dunstable afore said, in the tenure of Humfrey Daniell; upon trust, That they the said Thomas Aynscombe, James Cart, Henry Hankey, James Osbaldiston, Samuel Troughton, Thomas Groom, William Ginger, and Humfrey Daniell, and the survivors of them, and their heirs, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after my decease, settle the same in such manner as shall be thought most proper and effectual,

effectual, as a perpetual fund and provision for raising and paying the sum of six pounds per annum, for the use of each and every the six alms women, to be harboured in the alms-houses by me lately built at Dunstable aforesaid (which I will shall all be such as attend the worship of God in the church of England on the Sabbath-day at Dunstable aforesaid), for buying them a gown and petticoat, all of the same colour, and for their firing, and other necessaries, payable quarterly, at Christmas, Lady-day, Midsummer, and Michaelmas; and also as a further fund for repairing the said alms house, from time to time, as occasion shall require, and paying twenty shillings yearly, for a dinner for my trustees yearly, for ever; and also to raise a fund of five pounds and four shillings per annum, to be, by two shillings a week, weekly, and every week, laid out in bread, to be by the minister and church-wardens (for the time being) of the parish of Dunstable aforesaid, weekly, on every Sunday in the year, presently after the morning sermon, distributed unto and amongst so many of the poor people of the said parish of Dunstable, who are most constant at divine service in the said church, as they shall think fit; and also for raising thirty shillings a year for ever (or more, when there shall really be occasion for more, for that purpose) to be applied for and towards the repairing, cleaning, or keeping in repair, of a clock, which I have given, and set upon the school-house at Dunstable aforesaid: And I will that the remainder of the rents and profits of the said farm, lands, hereditaments, and premises (after the several payments and out-goings thereout herein before by me ordered and directed, are paid and discharged), shall be yearly, from time to time, paid, divided, and distributed, unto and amongst the six alms-women, to be harboured in the alms-houses so by me built at Dunstable aforesaid, in equal shares and proportions.

ADDITIONS and CORRECTIONS.

MILo de Dunstable, so called from a town of that name in Bedfordshire, where it seems he was born, was elected bishop of Ardagh in Ireland, and obtained the royal assent May 20, 1256. He governed this See about 33 years, and died 1289; or, according to the annals of Lough-kee, 1288.
Harris' Edition of Ware, I. 251.

P. 72. l. 3 from bottom, *r.* 1235.

117. l. 14, *for* 1481 *r.* 1281.

149. l. 9, *for* vicar *r.* vicarage.

161. l. 3, *add* Long Buckby or Bugby vicarage, in the county of Northampton, a moiety alternately in the priory of Markyate. Ecton, p. 367.

Ibid. l. 9. *read* Pateshull, co. Northampton, to which they presented one of the vicars from before 1226 till 1519. See Bridges's History of Northamptonshire, vol. I. p. 268.

164. l. 15. *r.* 1497. Add to note *p*, Willis at the end of Tanner's Notitia Monastica.

166. There is no omission between this page and p. 169; nor between pp. 208 and 217.

172. l. 7, *r.* fine — l. 15, *r.* here. — l. 27, *r.* fine.

175. l. 25, *r.* 696.

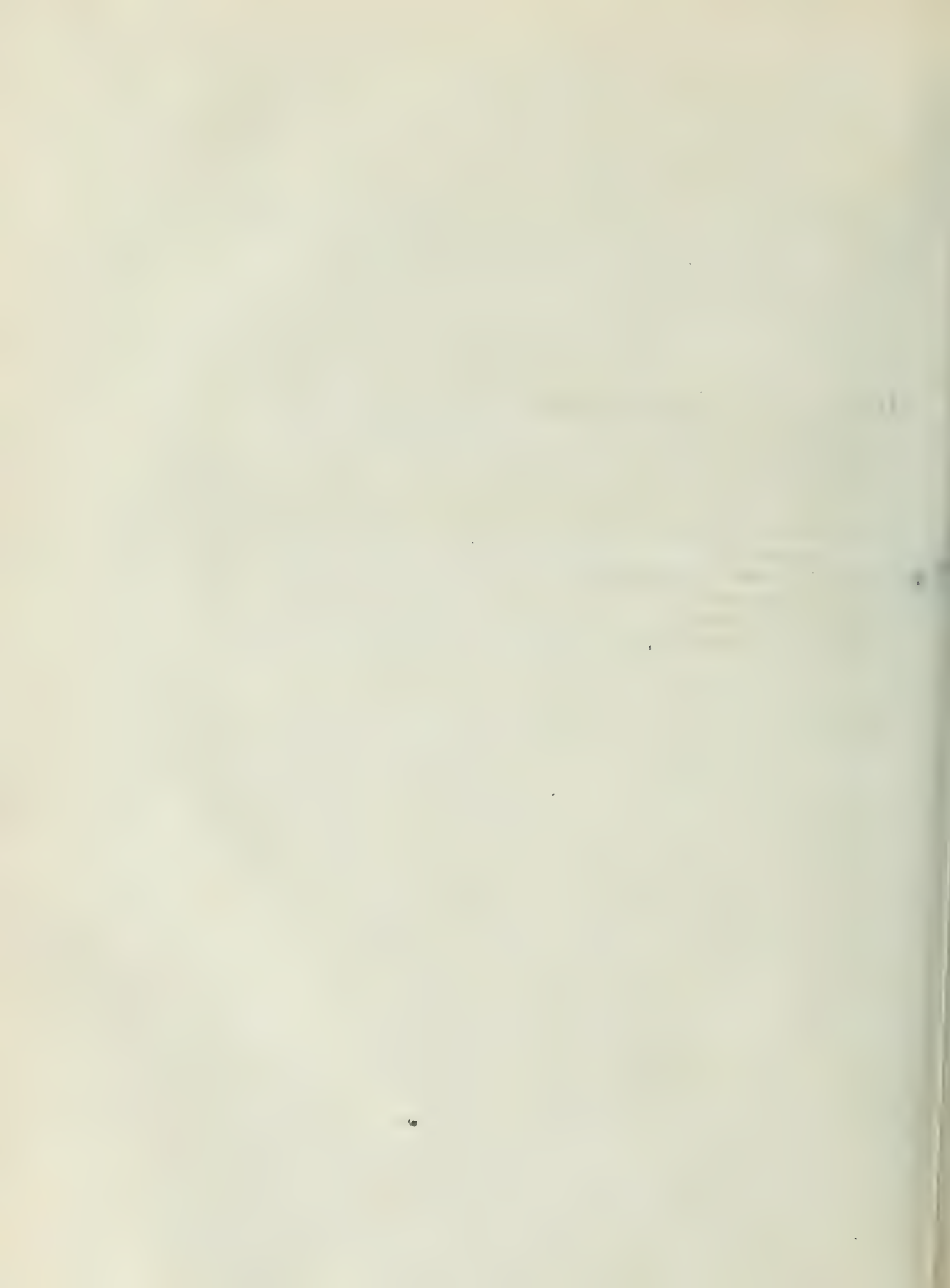
176. l. 10, *r.* Powell.

183. l. 2, *r.* prebendary.

END OF NUMBER XXVI.

E R R A T A.

- P. 33. line last, *for* chancel *read* charnel.
72. l. 5 from bottom, *r.* 1235.
117. l. 14, *for* 1481, *r.* 1281.
149 l. 9, *for* vicar *r.* vicarage.
161. *add to the text,* Long Buckby or Bugby vicarage, in the county of Northampton, a moiety alternately in the priory of Markyate. Eton 367.
166. There is no omission between this page and p. 169; nor between pp. 208 and 217.
172. l. 7, *r.* ~~fine.~~ l. 15, *r.* here;
175. l. 25, *r.* 1696.
176. l. 10, *r.* Powell.
183. l. 2, *r.* prebendary.



AN
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE PARISH OF
WIMMINGTON,
In the County of BEDFORD;
WHEREIN PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS PAID TO THE QUERIES
PROPOSED BY THE EDITORS OF THE
BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA.

COMMUNICATED BY

OLIVER ST. JOHN COOPER,

Vicar of PUDDINGTON and THURLEIGH, and sometime Curate of WIMMINGTON

LONDON,
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MDCCLXXXV.

W I M M I N G T O N.

WIMMINGTON, *Winnington*¹, *Wemington*, or *Wimentune*, is of uncertain etymology. *Wye* is the name of several rivers, &c. and is thought to be originally British²; being anciently an appellative for either a river or water. *Ing* in the Saxon language signifies *water*, or a *meadow*, and *ton* a *town*. If *Winnington* be the proper orthography, *win*, in the name of places, usually imports some battle won or lost there: and though we have no account of any such event, yet its situation frequently exposed it to the insults of a victorious enemy, particularly in the early times of the Romans; being within two miles of Chester, a link of that chain of encampments from Guildsborough and Daventry, through Northamptonshire to the Fens, designed, as some suppose³, to prevent the junction of the Iceni with their allies on the other side the Avon. Another period that may be assigned for such a transaction is the latter end of the tenth, or beginning of the eleventh century, when the Danes had firm footing here, and greatly harraffed this country⁴; it being not much out of the line from Northampton to either of their other chief forts, Huntingdon or Bedford.

¹ Edton's Thesaurus in Lincoln dioc. and Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 122.

² Camden's Britannia, p. 587. Edit. 1695.

³ See an Essay concerning the four great Roman Ways, at the end of vol. VI. of Leland's Itinerary.

⁴ Sax. Annal. in anno 1009.

Wimington, though now an obscure and ruinous village, consisting of 35 indifferent stone houses, all but one covered with thatch, which contain 96 males and 120 females, 216 persons, has yet been the residence of several great and eminent men. Three good houses existed here at the same time, in which flourished the families of Brounflete lord Vesey, Nowers, Exmeux, Welton, Harcourt, Dyves, Curteys, and other famous men. It is situated on the verge of the county, and in the hundred of Willy; being bounded on the North by Rushden, on the West and North West by Archeſter, and the hamlet of Knuſton, the ſeat of Benjamin Kidney, eſq. both which pariſhes are in Northamptonſhire; on the South by Puddington, and on the Eaſt and South Eaſt by Souldrop; fixty-two miles from London, twelve from Bedford, two from Higham Ferrers, and five from Wellingborough; extends nearly two miles in length from Eaſt to Weſt, and about a mile and a half in breadth from North to South. The common fields of Wimington contain by computation 622 acres and 3 roods of arable land, and 73 of paſture; beſides a ſmall piece of meadow, retaining the ancient name of the Hides, containing four hides, each hide being near two acres. Hence it is evident, that (in this part of the kingdom at leaſt) a hide does not always ſignify, as ſome of our beſt antiquaries ſuppoſe, a carrucate or plough-land¹, or contain the quantity of 90 or 100 acres or more²; but a ſmall parcel of land, nearly equal to what we now underſtand by an acre. Theſe are all on the North ſide and Weſt end of the town. On the Eaſt end of the ſame ſide is a common of about 80 acres, called the Cloſe of Wold, now almoſt totally overgrown with buſhes. A quarter of a mile South Eaſt of the village is a farm-houſe called Lacket Hill, and Lancourt

¹ Spelman's Gloſſ. verbo *Hida*, and Coke upon Littleton, lib. 2. cap. 3. ſect. 95.

² Kennet's Parochial Antiquities. Gloſſ. Tyrrel's Hiſt. of England, pref. 79.

Hill Lodge; on the wall of a barn there is a small free-stone, thus inscribed;

P
W A

EXCEPT · THE · L^d
RD · BVLD · THE · H
OVSE · THEY · LABO
VR · IN · VÆINE · TH
AT · BVILD · IT ·

Under which is a deep niche in this form,



The South side is all old inclosure, and contains by statute measure about 964 acres and 39 perches. The price of the arable land is about 5*s.* 6*d.* the inclosed about 20*s.* per acre. The number of horses kept for the plough is 42. The cow-commons 121, and five sheep to a cow, therefore 605. The poor's rates are 2*s.* 3*d.* in the pound. The land-tax at 4*s.* 130*l.* Freeholders in 1705, 13; in 1722, 9; 1774, 10; 1784, 11. A little on the South West is Wimmington Lodge, now a mean place, made out of the remains of a good house, which I take to have been the residence of the family of Exmcux. In the middle of the town, and on the South side, the foundations of a capital mansion are yet visible; the ruins of which were removed within the memory of man. Near this was a park, the extent of which is not now known. Two closes, called Great and Little Park closes, contain together 49 acres; and Park meadow about 8 acres. In the last of these a water-course finds a subterraneous passage of about 100 yards, rising again in the next close. This has the appearance of a covered drain, clear in this part, and, by falling in, stopped up in others.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

At the Conquest, Wimmentune was part of the possessions of *Alured de Lincoln*, a great baron, who had 55 lordships in Lincolnshire at the general survey.

TERRA ALVREDI DE LINCOLIA IN WILGE HVND.

ALVERED⁹ de Lincolia 7 Gleu de eo ten⁷ in Wimen tone . III . hid⁷ . Tra . ē . IIII . car⁷ . In dñio . I . car⁷ . 7 alia potest fieri . Ibi un⁹ uills 7 VI . bord . 7 III . ferui . cū . II . car⁷ . p⁷tū . II . car⁷ . Val . XL . fol . Qdo recep⁷ . L . fol . T.R.E. LX . fol . Hoc ⁹ tenuit Goduin Franpold . 7 uend⁷ . potuit . Cū his . III . hidis reclamatione Aluered⁹ sup Walt flandr⁷ dim⁷ hid⁷ . de qua injuste defaisuit eū . ut hōes de hund inde porta⁷ testimon⁷ . qm Antecessor e⁹ . T.R.E. inde faisit⁹ fuit . 7 isdē Aluered⁹ postea fuit faisit⁹ . Cū hac tra adhuc reclamatione isdē Aluered⁹ sup ep^m constantiensē filuā . c . quā habuit suos ante cessor . T.R.E. fed ep^s defaisuit eū injuste . ut hōes de hund testant⁷ .

His son and successor was *Robert*, who held the castle of Wareham against king Stephen. To him succeeded another, 1230. *Alured*, living 12 Henry II.¹ From ancient evidences it appears that *Peter de Superyna* or *Surnia*, a Norman, was lord of the manor of Wimmington, which he held of the king in 1166. fee²; but he dying without issue 14 Henry III. the manor reverted to the king, who on the 14th of October, the same year, gave it to *Robert de la Bruere*; at whose death, *William* his son and heir, being a minor, was in ward to the king, who committed the custody of him and his lands to Ralph de St.

¹ Dugdale Baron. I. 412.

² Ex libro chartaceo MS. penes Rich. Orlebar de Hinwick, armig. de transcriptis rotulorum, nec non aliorum munimentorum, tangent. maner. &c. de Wymin. usq. ad temp. reg. Ric. II.

Sampson; one of whose daughters, Joan, afterwards became his wife¹. This William was a person of great consequence at court, as appears by his attesting many public acts and records of his time². After he came of age, he enfeoffed *Hyfonda*, or *Ifolda*, daughter of Sir *William Gardon*, or perhaps *Garton*, with the fee simple of Wimmington; for which a fine passed 41 Henry III.³; 1257. which Ifolda married *William Inge*⁴. The manor, or chief part of it, was soon after the property of *William de Hæwoelton*, or *Welton*, who early held one knight's fee here under *William de Cantalupe*, and he of the chief honor⁵, which was *Eaton*⁶; for, some years after, *William de la Zoufche*, who died 5 Richard II. 1381. was then seised of the manor of Eaton, with its members, Henlaw, Wymington, &c.⁷, and the lords of Wimmington hereafter mentioned, held it under superior lords, at least till the latter end of king Edward III.'s reign. The lords paramount succeeded each other in the following order: William de Cantalupe aforesaid had livery of his father's, the lord Abergaveny's lands, 53 Henry III. and died young, leaving his son George, who died without issue, 1 Edward I. and two daughters; the eldest of whom, 1272. Millefent, was the wife of John⁸ de Montalt; but afterwards, in 2 Edward I. she married Eudo, or Ivo, la Zouche, who, on doing his fealty, had livery of her purparty of her brother's lands, 1273. namely, Eyton, &c. &c. She died 27 Edward I. William de la 1268. Zouch, her son and heir, doing homage, had livery of her lands, and died 26 Edward III. leaving William, his grandson, his next 1351. heir, at that time 30 years of age, being then seised of the manor of Eyton, &c. &c.⁹.

¹ Bridges's History of Northamptonshire, II. p. 233.

² Rymer's Foedera, temp. Hen. III. & Edw. I.

³ MS. ante memorat. sub tit. *Exmeux*, N^o 4.

⁴ Ibid. sub tit. *Dyve*, N^o 7.

⁵ Ibid. sub tit. *Nowers*, N^o 56.

⁶ In a transcript of the Book of Fees, among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, N^o 313, it is under the honor of Wahul. ⁷ Dugd. Baron. I. 691.

⁸ Dugdale in another place says Roger. Baron. vol. I. p. 690, but improperly.

⁹ Dugd. Baron. I. 732.

To return to the lords of the manor of Wimmington, who held under others, and were probably resident there: Sir William de Hwoelton, before mentioned, was the son of *Roger de Welstone*, who resided here so early as 12 Henry III. in which year an agreement was made between the parson of Wimentone and the prior and convent of Dunstaple, concerning the 1227. tithes of his demesnes¹. Sir William, 49 Henry III. gave *Roger de Hwoelton*, his son by his late wife Roisia Foliot², his manor of Wimmington³, which Roger de Hwoeltone gave his brother *Roger de Noers*, son of the aforefaid William, all his right in the manor of Wimmington⁴. The deed is without a date. One of the witnesses to it was Robert Burnel, bishop of Bath and Wells: a man (says Godwin) of great power and authority in his day, being first treasurer, then chancellor of England, and always of the privy council under king Edward I.⁵ He was possessed of houses and lands in Wimmington, for which he paid scutage 1282. of 40s. in 10 Edward I. to Miliscent de Montalt, being for one knight's fee which he held of her there⁶. He had also two parts of the advowson of the church; all which he made over to Sir Roger de Noers aforefaid⁷. This Roger also, in the time of Edward I. paid scutage of 40s. to Miliscent de Montalt for one knight's fee in Wimmington⁸. His wife was Joan, daughter of John de Welton. His son and heir was Sir Roger de Nodariis, or Nowers, who, with his wife Wurgia, purchased of Philip de 1317. Harleye, in 11 Edward II. two parts of the manor of Wimmington, for life of him and his wife; and after their decease to his

¹ Annal. Dunstap. in anno 1227.

² This may serve to correct a mistake in the new History of Northamptonshire, vol. I. p. 96, tab. Geneal. where Sir Roger de Welton is made to be the son of Sir Willam, by Fine de Armentiers, his first wife. His Aunt Mabil also, who married Robert Dyve of Brampton, is there by another mistake called Avilis.

³ MS. prædict. sub tit. *Nowers*, N^o 36.

⁴ Ibid. Acquietant. N^o 2.

⁵ Godwin de Præsulibus.

⁶ MS. prædict. Acquietant. N^o 2.

⁷ Ibid. *Nowers*, N^o 53.

⁸ Ibid. N^o 51.

son Richard and his heirs¹; and on the second day of June, in the same year, had charter of free-warren in all his demesne lands in Wimthington²; and 19 Edward II. he paid scutage of 4*l.* 1326. 10*s.* to Sir William de la Zouche at Eyton³; and also 11 1336. Edward III. he enfeoffed Sir Henry de Harley, parson of the church of Harley, in all his manor of Wimmington⁴; who 17 Edward 1342. III. made over the same to Richard de Nowers afore said. Richard held one knight's fee in Wimmington of William de la Zouche, and paid Thomas Frembrand and Walter Blaunkfront for the same, at making the king's eldest son a knight 20 Edward III. 1345. 40*s.*⁵; and being dead in 25 Edward III. his brother, Sir *John* 1351. *de Nouwers*, of Churchill in Oxfordshire, sold to Hugh Curteys, of Hegham Ferrers, and John his son, his manor of Wimmington; and the reversion of the third part, after the death of Alice, widow of the said Richard, which she held as her dower⁶; for which manor John did his homage to Sir William de la Zouche at Harringworth, on Saturday in Whitfun week, 35 Edw. III.⁷. 1360.

A considerable part of Wimmington (of which some inclosures yet retain the name of Exmeres) was possessed by *John de Exmeux*, *Exmue*, or *Exmutb*, who was living 20 Edward I. and 1291. 16 Edward II. He had by Isabel his wife several children; of 1322. whom John died 21 June, 23 Edward III. leaving his son John, 1349. a minor, in ward to Henry de Bray; who, 26 Edward III. 1351. assigned over the custody of him and his lands to Hugh Curteys and John his son: but he lived not long; for, by an inquisition taken at Wimmington in April the same year, it was found that John, the father, died as afore said, possessed of one messuage and a dove-cote, worth by the year 40 pence; 248 acres of land, worth 10*s.* 4*d.* per annum; the price of one acre being an half-penny; one acre and a half of meadow, 4*s.*; and of 11*s.* 3¼*d.*

¹ MS. prædict. *Nowers*, N° 74. ² Ibid. N° 76. ³ Ibid. Acquietant. N° 4.

⁴ Ibid. *Nowers*, N° 101. ⁵ Ibid. N° 78. ⁶ Ibid. N° 80. ⁷ Ibid. N° 88.

rent;

rent; making in the whole 28*s.* 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*; and that *Clementia* his daughter was his next heir, being two years old and upwards'. The vast disproportion between this acre and a half of meadow and the other in price is astonishing; unless we suppose, either that the transcriber was mistaken, which is improbable, because the aggregate sum corresponds with the particulars: or else, that an acre of meadow formerly contained much more in quantity than at present. It originally signified not a determinate quantity of land, but any open ground. We undoubtedly have it from the Saxon word *aecer*, or *aeker*². When it was first applied to measure, the quantity was still various, till determined by statute of 31 Edward I.; and though it were objected, that a little before this its contents were settled and well known, yet it probably was not the same in all places no more than at present; which might be a reason for limiting it again by statute 24 Henry VIII. At Domesday inquisition the meadows only were measured by the acre, which then, in the interior parts of the kingdom, seem to have contained ten times as much as at present.

Clementia aforefaid married *John Hosier*, alias *Curteys*, and, together with him, sold on 20th July, 35 Edward III. to *John Curteys* all her lands, &c. in Wimmington³. Upon her death, which happened soon after, an inquisition was taken at Woodhulle (Odell) October 16, in the same year, on which it was found that she died under age, possessed of 100 acres of land, worth 2*d.* per acre; 40 acres, worth 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per acre; and 60 acres, worth 1*d.*; one acre of meadow, worth 18*d.* two shillings per annum rent; and the advowson of the church⁴: and that William Harcourt, her next heir, had alienated the same to *John Curteys* without the king's leave; for which offence the said

1361. John Curteys paid 40*s.* and thereby obtained the king's confirma-

1382.

¹ Ibid. *Exmex*, N^o 25.

² Verslegan. Restitut. of dec. Intellig.

³ Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. Glossary.

⁴ MS. supra memorat. *Exmex*, N^o 32.

tion of the grant¹. *Hugh Curteys* was a merchant and citizen of London, and assigned over his right in Wimmington to his son *John* 10th June, 5 Richard II. John was also a merchant, and 1382. mayor of the wool-staple at Calais. These merchants, wherever the wool-staple was kept in England, were usually styled *mercatores stapule ville Caleſie*². Pope Martin V. by a bull in the first year of his pontificate, granted them a portable altar, to be used here in England or elsewhere. An altar of this kind was some neat stone ensigned with the cross, and duly consecrated; of a length and breadth convenient to hold the cup and consecrated host; with a proper frame of wood whereon to set it. In a council held at Milan 1573, it was decreed that such an altar should not be less than 20 inches long and 16 broad. These altars were not very common; they were very hardly and rarely granted, and only by the pope himself, or his penitentiary³. Our kings, from the beginning of Edward III.'s reign to the 5th of Edward VI. have appointed such places for the staple as by the council were thought proper. The fees to the mayor and constables arising from the duty of 4*d.* on every sack of wool, were considerable⁴. John Curteys was of ability sufficient to lend the king 20*l.* 6th of March, 2 Rich. II. no despicable sum in those 1379. days, and as much as was advanced at the same time by any private person, or body corporate in this county⁵. Seating himself at Wimmington, with Albreda his wife, they rebuilt that church, where they both lie buried. He died 19th April, 14 Richard II. 1391. his wife surviving, who enjoyed the manor of Wimmington, with other lands of her said husband, till 6th April, 19 Richard II. 1396. when she (being styled *Domina de Wemyngton*) presented William

¹ MS. supra memorat. *Exmeux*, N^o 37, 38.

² Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 340, 341.

³ Staveley's History of Churches, p. 214. See one engraved in the History of Hawsted, Bibl. Top. Brit. N^o XXIII. p. 122, 123.

⁴ Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 342.

⁵ Rymer's Fœdera, tom. III. par. 3. f. 83. Pat. 2 Rich. II. p. 2. m. 18.

Chufelden, presbyter, to the rectory of Newton Bromswold in Northamptonshire¹. I suppose she died the next year; for, on
 1397. 1st May, 20 Richard II. Sir Laurence Pabenham, knt. and four others, made over all the possessions of the said John Curteys to Henry Hyde, citizen of London, and thirteen others². Not long after this I find Sir Thomas Brounflete (usually called Bromflet) lord of the manor of Wimmington; a person of very great possessions in the North, and of as great favour at court. He was
 1395. constituted the king's chief butler 19 Richard II.³, and afterwards comptroller of the household to king Henry IV. who on
 1401. the 27th of June, in the second year of his reign, appointed him, together with the earl of Worcester and Sir Thomas More, treasurer of the household, to receive the temporalities of Tideman late bishop of Worcester, which were to be applied toward supporting the expence and payment of the debts of the said household⁴. In the 5th year of this reign he obtained a charter of free-warren for himself and his heirs in his manor of Grendon, in the county of Northampton⁵. Henry lord Scrope nominated him one of the principal executors of his will, with a legacy of
 1415. 20*l*. which will was dated 23 June, 3 Henry V.⁶. In the 5th
 1417. year of this reign he had charter of free-warren in all his demesne lands in Wimmington⁷; and in the 9th year of the same king was appointed, with four others, to convene this county to consider of ways and means to borrow money towards the king's expedition to recover the dutchy of Normandy. The appointment is dated the 21st of April⁸. He married Margaret daughter of Sir Edward St. John, lord of Barlavington in Suffex (a descen-

¹ Bridges's History of Northamptonshire, II. 184.

² MS. supra memorat.

³ Dugd. Baron. II. 193.

⁴ Pat. 2 Henry IV. p. 3. m. 7. Rymer's Fœd. tom. IV. p. 1. fol. 7.

⁵ Bridges's History of Northamptonshire, I. 356. Cart. ann. 5 Henry IV. n. 7.

⁶ Rymer's Fœdera, tom. IV. par. 2. f. 134.

⁷ Dugd. Bar. II. 234—5.

⁸ Pat. 9 Hen. V. p. 1. m. 26. dorf. Rymer's Fœd. tom. IV. p. 4. f. 20.

dant of the St. Johns by the house of Port)¹, and of Anastatia, daughter and coheir of William de Aiton or Aton, by a daughter of William lord Vesey²; whence the title of lord Vesey was derived to his son Sir Henry Brounflete. Sir Thomas was buried at Wimmington 9 Henry VI. before the high altar, 1430. and his lady near him, on the North side; leaving Sir Henry his son and heir; Thomas his eldest son being dead³. This Sir Henry Brounflete went ambaffador to France with the bishop of Rochester and Thomas Beckington, LL.D. on a treaty of peace with the Dauphin: and on the 22d February, 10 Henry VI. it was or- 1432. dered by the lords of the council, that the keeper of the privy seal direct special warrants to the treasurer, &c. to pay to the said ambaffadors for each day, from the time of their leaving London on this business to their return, viz. to the bishop five marks; to Sir Henry Brounflete 40 shillings; to Thomas Beckington 20 shillings, and to pay also the expence of their voyage⁴. In this writ he is stiled Henry Bromflet, knight banneret. The name of Henry Brounflete, chevalier, occurs among the first of those of the gentry of this county returned into the chancery by the commissioners 12 Henry VI. when such commissioners were, in every 1434. county, empowered to summon all persons of quality before them, to tender them an oath for the better keeping of the peace, and observing the king's laws, both themselves and retainers: yet the principal intent was, to detect and suppress such as favoured the title of York, which then began to be set on foot, and was afterwards openly claimed, and at last obtained the crown⁵. On the 28th of February this year Sir Henry was sent ambaffador to the great council then held at Basil in Germany; having licence to take with him in gold, silver, jewels, and plate, to the value of

¹ Notitia St. Johanniana, p.

² Leland's Itin. vol. I. p. 70.

³ Dugd. Bar. ut supra.

⁴ Rymer's Fœdera, tom. IV. par. 4. f. 176.

⁵ Fuller's Worthies, in com. Bedf.

2000*l.* sterling; also he had an assignation of 300*l.* sterling for every half year he should stay there over and above the first six
 1448. months, and according to that rate¹. In 27 Henry VI. he had summons to parliament among the barons of this realm, by a special writ, bearing date Jan. 24, directed thus; *Henrico Bromflet de Vesce, chevalier*, and was created lord Vesce by this extraordinary summons, in which were inserted these words: *Volumus tamen vos & hæredes vestros mascululos de corpore vestro legitime procreatos excentes barones de Veysey existere*²; i. e. “Nevertheless, we will that you and your heirs male, lawfully begotten, be lords Veysey.” The singularity of this writ of summons consists in its being the only one extant creating a new title, besides the address, with limitation of heirs³. He married Joan duchess of York, widow of Edmund duke of York, and daughter of Thomas Holland second earl of Kent⁴. She had formerly been the wife of William lord Willoughby of
 1433. Eresby; and dying 12 Henry VI. his son lord Willoughby that year did homage for her lands which she held in dower⁵. By
 1466. his last will and testament, bearing date 28th May, 6 Edward IV. Henry lord Vescey bequeathed his body to be buried in the Whitefriars church in London; whereof, and all of that order throughout England, he thereby expresses that he was the principal founder; appointing that all his lordships and advowsons in the county of York, viz. Lonsburg, Brompton, Aton, Malton, Welome, Sutton, Wyrethorp, and Bardelby, should remain to Margaret his daughter, and the heirs of her body: also that all his lordships of North Cave, Clyffe, Clyffwighton, Burneby, Fangfoss, Ellerker, Brantingham, Faxflete, Weton, Esthorp, Lonsburg, Holme, Brompton and Gatesforth, in the same county; likewise his lordship of Wyminton, and all his other lands in the

¹ Dugd. ut prius.² Camd. Brit. edit. Gibb. II. p. 912.³ Bird's Magazine of Honour, p. 93.⁴ Im. Hoff. tab. XLV. & Rym. Fœd. IV. 4. 105.⁵ Dugd. Bar. II. p. 85.

counties

counties of Bedford and Buckingham, and his messuages in London and Suffex, should be sold by his executors, and the money received for the same to be disposed of for the weal of his soul in chantries and works of charity; viz. to find six priests perpetually to sing for his soul, and for the souls of his father and mother, in such places as he had before appointed. He died 16 January, 8 Edward IV. leaving Margaret (formerly the 1468. wife of John lord Clifford, but then married to Sir Lancelot Threlkeld) his daughter, then twenty-six years of age¹. At his death he was also possessed of a manor in Strixton in Northamptonshire; which, for want of male issue, descended to his daughter Margaret and Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, knt.². Leland mentions other daughters of his, and says that Elizabeth the eldest married Sir John Coniers, who lies buried in the church of Sokburn in Yorkshire; Anastatia (it should be Margaret) the second was married to lord Clifford; and Catherine to ——— Eure³. Wimmington was probably disposed of according to the directions in lord Vesey's will, and the profits thereof applied to the purposes therein mentioned; yet possibly his daughter Margaret, or her husband, might purchase or exchange it for some other of her manors; and it might remain in the Clifford family for some generations: but this is only conjecture; I dare not affirm it; though certain it is that her lineal descendant Margaret, daughter of Henry Clifford earl of Cumberland, and Eleanor his wife, daughter of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, and Mary queen dowager of France, youngest daughter of king Henry VII. married 7th February, 3d of queen Mary, *Henry Stanley*, lord 1555. Strange, son of the earl of Derby; which Henry, afterwards earl of Derby, and Ferdinand, lord Strange, his son, greatly curtailed the manor of Wimmington, by selling, at several times, parcels

¹ Dugd. Baron. II. p. 235.² Bridges's History of Northamptonshire, II. p. 198.³ Leland's Itin. I. p. 70.

thereof.

1591. thereof; particularly in 33 and 35 Elizabeth, to William Payne, esq; lord of the manor of Puddington, a close called Fore Yards; also Oat Close, Pollchyns, Debden, and others, which were old inclosures, and part of the manor of Wimmington¹. The said 1624. William Payne died 22 James I. at the age of 72; and made Richard Child, his sister's son, his heir². This gentleman was 1640. high sheriff of the county of Bedford in 16 Charles I. and died 1647. 10th August, in the 22d of the same reign, leaving a sole daughter and heir Margaret, who became the wife of George Orlebar, of Puddington, gent. in whose family they were 1 James II. After which, John Orlebar, esq; sold them to Dennis Farrer, of Brayfield, co. Bucks, esq; who was succeeded therein by his son William Farrer, of Brayfield, esq; part of whose estate they yet remain.

The manor however passed not thus. I find it in the family of 1621. *Bletfoe* so early as 26th August, 19 James I. and *William Bletfoe* settled it on his son *William* on his marriage with Elizabeth 1630. Sharpe, 5th October, 6 Charles I.³. *William Bletfoe*, lord of the manor and patron of the church of Wimmington, died 24th February, 15 Charles I. as I judge from the inscription on his tomb- 1639. stone. On the 19th October, 21 Charles II. *Elizabeth Bletfoe* of Wimmington, alias Winnington, widow, and Anne Pearles, widow, gave the manor of Wimmington to Richard Wagstaffe and Robert Bell, in trust to the use of William, John, Anne, Elizabeth, Agnes, and Dorothy, children of the said Anne⁴. On 31st 1708. March, 7th queen Anne, Anne Williamson and John Pearles, her son, conveyed the manor of Wimmington to *John Sawyer*; whose son and heir, John Sawyer, together with Elizabeth Sawyer, his

¹ Ex evidentiis penes Ric. Orlebar, arm. & Ric. Wagstaffe, gen.

² Inscript. monument. in eccles. paroch. de Puddington.

³ Ex informatione Rev. Christophori Nicholls.

⁴ Ex Chirograph. penes Ric. Wagstaffe, gen.

widow, and Alice, his daughter, on 23d May, 12 Anne, sold 1713. the same to the hon. major-general *John Livesay*, sometime governor of the island of Jamaica, and resident at Spanish Town, or St. Jago de le Vega there, 3 Anne. He was interred at 1704. Puddington, where is a small neat monument, expressing, that after the fatigue of 30 years in the service of his country, he departed this life 23d February, 1717; over which are his arms, 1717. Argent, a Lion rampant Gules, between 3 Trefoils slipped, proper. Crest, a Lion's Gamb, Gules, holding 3 Trefoils slipped, proper. At his death Wimmington devolved on his nephew, *John Livesay*, of Hinwick-hall, in the parish of Puddington, esq; who married Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir St. Andrew St. John of Woodford, bart. and sister to three successive lords St. John of Bletfoe. He deceased 18th October, 25 George II. leaving *St.* 1751. *John* his son and heir. This young gentleman, preferring a military life, obtained an ensign's commission in a regiment of foot, dated 25th June, 18 George II. and a lieutenancy 30th January, 1744. 20 George II. but he being cut off in the flower of his age, 10th 1746. December, 30 George II. his brother *William* succeeded; who de- 1756. ceasing within a few weeks, the manor came to his next brother, *St. Andrew Livesay*, who dying also without issue 14th February, 7 George III. his three sisters became his heirs; *Elizabeth*, being 1767. now married to the Rev. Christopher Nicholls, late fellow of Sidney college, Cambridge; *Jane*, the wife of Richard Wagstaffe, of Puddington, gent. and *Barbara*, as yet unmarried.

The CHURCH

is a rectory in the deanery of Clapham, valued in the king's books at 10*l.* tenths 1*l.* certified value 72*l.* 5*s.* Mr. Stephen Newcome presented 1698; Mr. William Edwards 1782. It is dedicated to St. Laurence, a native of Huesca in the kingdom of Arragon in Spain; who, after he had suffered the most dreadful torments under the emperor Valerian (or under Decius about the year 252¹) was cruelly broiled alive upon a gridiron, with a slow fire, till he died. This was accounted one of the prime ways of capital punishments; and none were adjudged to it but the meanest and vilest persons; under which notion the Gentiles looked upon the Christians². He was treasurer to the church of Rome; and the greedy Pagans put him to this cruel death for not delivering up the church treasure, which they thought was in his custody. His martyrdom was so much esteemed in after-times, that Pulcheria the empress built a temple to his honour, which was either rebuilt or enlarged by Justinian. Here the gridiron on which he suffered was laid up³.

The church is an oblong square, all under one roof, and covered with lead; the tower only with its spire projecting at the West end. The East end is ornamented with an octagonal tower at each corner, 4 feet diameter, and rising as much above the walls; all which are embattled. There is a good porch on the South with a stone roof, over which is a room with a window to the South, to which there is an ascent by a flight of steps within the church. The front of the building terminates in a broken cross. The South chancel is open to the aisle; the North chancel walled up, having a door towards the great chancel. These were

¹ Gunter's History of Peterborough, p. 176.

² Cave's Primitive Christianity, p. 326.

³ Wheatly on the Common Prayer, p. 64.

probably

probably two chauntries with their altars, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. John the Evangelist, existing at the time of rebuilding the church: for I find by a charter without date of William son of Roger de Welton to Aliva his daughter a grant of two virgates of land in Wimmington, which Raynfrid, brother of John de Welton, held; and a messuage which Alwyn and Herbert, sons of the said Raynfrid, held; and a croft, &c. to the said Aliva, rendering yearly one pair of gloves of the price of one halfpenny at Easter; and to cause to be celebrated twelve masses, with *placebo* and *dirige*, for the health of the faithful deceased, in the church of Wimmington, or hospital of Hegham; and to find one lamp burning yearly in the church of Wimmington before the altar of St. John the Evangelist¹. And by another charter, 44 Henry III. 1259, of William de Montfort to John his son of a house, &c. in Wimmington, to find a lamp burning before the altar of St. Mary the Virgin in the church of Wimmington². In the angle of the North East chancel wall is a confessional. The whole length of the church within from the East end to the West wall of the tower is 81 feet; the chancel 28 by 11; nave of the church 45; breadth of the body and ailes 29 feet. The tower 8 by 8; the height 47 feet 10 inches; of the spire 76 feet 6 inches; of the weather-cock 83 feet. The chancels are not separated from the church by any screen but the usual arches; the upper end of the great chancel is elevated three steps. In the steeple are five bells, for want of room deeply let into the walls. These bells are not so remarkable for their tone as their ancient names and inscriptions, which are given to the public by Weever, though not correctly³. They have either escaped the rage of reformation, or been recast in times of greater moderation; which

¹ MS. supra memorat. Nowers, N^o 15.

² Ibid. N^o 34.

³ Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 122.

last was certainly the case of the tenor at least. Weever says there was (though he does not tell us whether on the bells or wall) this line,

Nomina campanis hæc indita sunt queque nostris.

On the 1st is, *Hoc signum Petri pulsatur nomine Christi.*

2d, *Nomen Magdalena campana gerit melodie.*

3d, *Sit nomen Domini benedictum.* Weever adds, *semper in ævum.*

4th, *Musa Rafaelis sonat auribus Immanuelis.*

5th, *Sum Rosa pulsata mundique Maria vocata.* God save the king, 1676.

Some years since here was a faint's bell, *i.e.* a fance or sacring or Ave Maria bell: part of the inscription on which was,

George ora pro nobis.

Between the pillars of the upper arch, dividing the middle from the South chancel, is a tomb of free-stone covered with a fine large black marble, highly polished, and curiously inlaid with brass, representing a man and his wife under rich Gothic canopies; and on a fillet near the verge (the corners having the emblematical figures of the four evangelists) this inscription, in church text raised characters:

*Hic jacet Johannes Curteys, dñs de Wymington, quondam maior staple lanarū
Calefii & Albreda uxor ej' qui istam ecclesiam de novo construxerunt. Obiit
eī idē Johannes XIX^o die mensis Aprilis, anno dñi millesimo CCC^o
LXXXXI. aīabus quorum ppitietur altissim'. Amen.*

An escutcheon is placed on the side of each.

On his side, Sable, 3 Stars of 16 points.

On hers these arms,



On the floor of the great chancel, on a blue stone, is the pour-
traiture of a knight, in brass, at full length, and completely
armed,

armed, with his beaver up. At his feet a lion: over his head is another brass plate inverted, on which is,

Laus Thome crescit Brounset, decus omne favescit,	Qui post discessit hac tumba morte qui- escit
Regis R. rex donis Pincerna fuit regionis	Hujus & ipse bonis pro factis conditionis
Dignus ad hoc utique fit tresorer hospi- tisque	H. quarti sibi quia verax vixit ubique
Hic rex jussisset ut thesaurarius isset	Anglis mansisset ex sensu ni renuisset
O, tibi sunt similes pauci, dignissime miles,	Namque gradus abiles scandunt sensu ju- veniles.
Silvestri festo migrasti sine modesto	Anno milleno quater et C ter quoque deno
Miles discrete melioris digne poete.	Det semper lete te sedem scandere mete.

Near this is a similar stone with the figure of his lady: at her feet a dog collared, and a fillet of brass containing these lines:

Hic Margareta de Brounset laude repleta
Est Edward nata Seyntjon chivaler tumulata.
Non lateat te res, domino Vessii fuit heres
Militis in vita Thome Brounsetque marita.
Quinque per hos natis una nata generatis
In Wymingtonia bona corrui ista patrona
Morte die mensis viceno victa secundo.
Octobris mundo puta more terit necis ensis
Annos millenos C quater suscipe plenos
Addens septenos domini celestis amenos
Nate pater domine flamen deus unice tue
Hanc Margaretam tibi luce poli cape letam.

On both these stones were escutcheons at each corner, only one on each stone remains. These are both *Brounset's* arms, viz. Sable, a Bend jeffuant 6 Fleurs de lis, 3 on each side Or.

Near to this, on a plain stone,

RICHARD NEWCOME, A. M.
fellow of Queen's college,
and rector of St. Botolph's, in
Cambridge, the son of
Richard Newcome, rec-
tor of this parish, and of Alice his
wife, was here interred
January the 21st, Anno Dom:
1731,
in the 30th year of his age.

Here
lieth the body of
ANN the wife of
JOHN SCRIVEN, gent.
who died Jan. 4, 1755,
in the 52d year of
her age.

In memory of
Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARK, daughter of
Mr. Joseph Clarke, of Hardingstone,
in the county of Northampton,
who died July 11th, 1750,
in the 50th year of her age.

Here lye the bodys of 2 sons of
RICHARD NEWCOME, rector of Wymington,
both named ROBERT,
both in the 2d year of their age :
dy——ed

The elder		The younger
April the 15th		Octob. the ...
1676.		1678.

On the North wall a monument of white stone, in a frame
coloured to represent blue veined marble,

Underneath
lies the body of RICHARD
NEWCOME, rector of this
parish, who dyed Dec. the
25th, Anno Dom. 1732,
in the 64th year of his age.

Near it on a small tablet of black marble in gilt letters,

Underneath
lies the body of
JANE the wife of
JOHN SCRIVEN, gent.
who died the 26th
of July, 1740, in the
61st year of
her age.

On the South wall,

Underneath
lies the body of
ROBERT SAMPSON,
of Easton Maudit, in the
county of Northamp-
ton, gent. who died
the 28th of July, 1737,
aged 63.

In the South chancel two small monuments,

Under lies the body
of Mr. THOMAS SCRIVEN,
son of Thomas Scriven,
rector of Slipton in the
county of Northampton, who
died June 29, 1745,
in the 53d year of his
age.

Underneath
lies the body of
THOMAS CHAPMAN,
son of John Chapman
and Juliana his wife,
who departed this life
June the 7th, 1741,
aged 20 years.

And these grave-stones,

This stone
is dedicated to the memory
of Mr. STEPHEN KEMSHEAD,
who departed this life
March the 10th, 1769;
he died in the 36th year of his age.
He was a good husband, an affectionate
parent, and a sincere Christian.

Here lieth the body of
JULIANA the wife of John
Chapman (and afterwards
married to Joseph Langley)
she departed this life
Jan. 27, 1743,
aged 54 years.

Underneath
lie the remains of
MARY and ALICE RICHARDS KEMSHEAD,
two of his children,
who died in their infancy.

In the middle aisle, near the reading desk, is a plate of brass representing a priest, at whose feet is this inscription:

Orate pro anima domini Johannis Stokys
quondam rectoris istius ecclesie qui obiit
die A° Dom. M°V°
cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen.

The blanks were never filled up.

On a tomb of stone covered with a slab of Northamptonshire marble, in the North East corner of the North aisle, is a small brass plate with these lines:

VITA + DISCESSIT + CVLIELMVS + NOMINE + BLET SOE
HAC + WYMINTONIE + DOMINVS + VERVSQ + PATRONVS
ANNO + M + SEX + ET + C + NONO + TER + QVOQ + E + DENO
VICESSIMOQVE + DIE + QVARTO + MENSIS + FEB VARY
ÆTATIS + SEX + DEIVOS + TV + NVMERABIS + ET + OCTO
ANNOS + TRES + NATAS + TER + TRES + NATOSQ + RELIQUIT
CUM + CHRISTO + VIVIT + VITAM + QVI + VIXIT + HONESTIAM.

Before

Before the first word of which are these arms:

On a Bend, between 3 Escalops, as many Garbs, all within a Bordure. Crest, a Gryphon's head.

In several parts of the church are gravestones in memory of

Richard son of Richard and Elizabeth Jennings, who died Jan. 13, 1689.

Alice the wife of Richard Newcome, clerk, April 29, 1702, aged 27.

Rose daughter of Stephen and Mary Newcome, Aug. 16, 1704, aged 2.

Thomas Mason, died Nov. 26, 1729, aged 60.

Elizabeth wife of Thomas Mason, Sept. 12, 1743, aged 60.

Richard son of John and Juliana Chapman, Feb. 13, 1746, aged 21.

In the church-yard, on a white stone on the East wall of the church,

Near this place,
in hopes of a joyful resurrection,
lies the body of **JOSEPH KENT**, departed
August the 3d, 1761,
aged 56 years.

Also
of **DANIEL** the son of **JOSEPH** and **MARY**
KENT, departed Nov. 7th, 1758,
aged 21.

And of
TEMPERANCE BEDFORD KENT, daughter
of **JOHN** and **ANNE KENT**, departed April
the 21st, 1767, aged 1 year.

By this example here you see
No state of life from death is free.

On a tombstone near the church porch,

In memory of Mrs. **ELIZABETH SCRIVEN**,
daughter of Thomas Scriven, rector of Slipton,
in the county of Northampton, who died Sept.
the 11th, in the year of our Lord 1744,
in the 48th year of her age.

The Register commences March 25th, 1662; in the first ten years of which were baptized 63; buried 44; married 18 couples. In ten years preceding Jan. 1, 1784, baptisms 72; burials 50; marriages 12.

In the chest are copies of wills and deeds relating to benefactions given to this parish. The will of William Pickering, dated 25th August, 1614, and proved 8th November, 1615, gives to the poor of Wimmington, Rushden, Archefer, Podyington, and Odell, 5*l.* each. To Harrold, Souldrop, and Farndish, 3*l.* each. The interest of the money to be distributed annually among the poor; most of which sums (so far as my information goes) are lost in their respective parishes, and usually in this manner. The parish officers dispose of such legacies, as soon as they get them into their hands, to the relief of the poor in general; thereby saving their own pockets in a small degree, and leave their successors chargeable with the annual interest. In process of time, as new tenants succeed, they refuse to contribute to the payment of their predecessors debts, from the contracting of which they reaped no benefit. Thus the whole sum is lost at one stroke.

By an indenture bearing date 1665, a yearly sum of ten shillings is given to the poor of Wimmington for ever, by the Rev. Joseph Bentham, at that time rector of Broughton in the county of Northampton. He gives the said ten shillings to the minister and churchwardens of Wimmington for the time being, to be paid yearly, upon the Wednesday before the 29th of May, either to the minister or churchwardens of Wimmington, at or in the church porch of Wellingborough. The reason assigned by tradition for this custom is, that no occasion may be given to spend any part of the money in beer, &c. Perhaps the donor had an eye to the ancient *parvis*, the court before the porch, or, according to some, the lower part of the church, or the porch itself, where
law.

law pleadings were frequently held', and where the tenants of some churches pay their rent to this day. He orders it to be paid out of his yearly rent of six pounds at Overstone in the county of Northampton; to be distributed in money or bread to such poor people of Wimmington as the minister and churchwardens shall think meet, that shall be at church upon the 29th of May (if they be able to come), as a thankful remembrance of his majesty's Restoration. In case payment shall be delayed longer than the Wednesday before the 29th of May, then one shilling shall be forfeited by the proprietor of the said estate for every day's delay of the payment of the said ten shillings after the said Wednesday, over and above the said ten shillings. The estate is called *The eight yard land*, containing 30 acres of grass ground and arable land, more or less². This Joseph Bentham was rector of Broughton as aforesaid, and sequestered, July 13, 1643, for no other crimes than loyalty and conformity, being a man of such unblameable life and conversation, that even those times could not charge him with any thing of immorality; on the contrary, the committee, to their great shame, were forced to tell him, that by his example he did more harm to God's cause than twenty other men, and therefore he should fare the worse for it. He lived to be restored to his living, Sept. 26, 1660, and died possessed of it April 16, 1671; leaving to the poor of that parish 40*l.* a year for ever, to be distributed on the happy day of his majesty's Restoration³. He also gave ten shillings annually to be disposed of in bread on the 29th of May, to such of the poor people of Kettering as shall come to church on that day⁴.

¹ Staveley's History of Churches, p. 160.

² Ex Cista Parochiana.

³ Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, part 2. p. 205, 6.

⁴ Bridges's History of Northamptonshire, vol. II. p. 226.

The early part of the following list of incumbents has been obtained from the Bishop's registry at Lincoln; the latter from other authentic records.

In a contest on the right of patronage in Michaelmas term, 29 Edward III. 1355, it was asserted, on one side, that William de Superyva was admitted to this living on the presentation of his brother Peter, in the reign of Hen. III. On his death, Ralph de St. Sampson, guardian of William de Bruere, presented Adam de Grafton; on whose death was the contest¹. On the other part it was alledged, that Roger de Nowers presented, temp. Edward I. Robert de Stormesworth; on whose death, Roger, son of the said Roger, presented Ralph de Glasete in the time of king Edward II.; and on the death of Ralph, the said Roger presented Nicholas de Oxenford also in the reign of Edward II.; on whose decease, Richard, brother and heir of the said Roger, presented John de Boweles in the time of Edward III.; and on his death the said Richard presented Matulinus de Nowers. The manor and advowson descending to Sir John Nowers, knt. his son and heir, he after the death of the said Matulinus presented John de Barton, then living².

ADAM DE GRAFTON, 1244.

RICHARD DE INGE, 1289.

WALTER DE LEGA, 18 Jan. 1302.

RADULPHUS DE GLASELE, 3 id. Feb. 1338.

MATULINUS DE NOWERS, 7 id. Aug. 1349.

JOH'ES DE BARTON, 16 kal. September, 1349.

JOH'ES DE CASTRO BERNARDI, 3 Dec. 1358.

NICHOLAS DE STOKE, 6 non Dec. 1367.

WILLIAM DE PIGHTESLEE, 26 June, 1376.

ROBERT LAMBORNE, 11 Feb. 1376.

JOHN DE WICHERNE, 17 Oct. 1379.

JOHN ROTHWELL, 7 July, 1407.

WILLIAM WESTON, 1 Oct. 1419.

WILLIAM LYMYNGTON, 16 July, 1421.

¹ MS. prædict. Placit. N^o 1.

² Ibid. N^o 2.

SYMON HOTHAM, 20 March, 1434.

RICHARD BURTON, 23 April, 1448.

JOHN STOKES, 19 Dec. 1477.

RICHARD AMBROSE, 27 July, 1520.

ELIZEUS AMBROSE, 16 May, 1526.

RICHARD JONES, 12 June, 1546.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, 25 Feb. 1556.

EDMOND COSYN, 16 July, 1558.

GEORGE CHATHERTON, 12 Jan. 1571. He occurs in 1590¹.

JOHN NOKE, D. D. occurs rector from 1610 to 1620.

RICHARD NEWCOME rector at the commencement of the register 1662, in which year he married. He resigned this living for Keston in Huntingdonshire, which he enjoyed nine years, and was buried at Wimmington June 14, 1707: having been rector near 43 years². His son and successor,

RICHARD NEWCOME, was inducted 24 November, 1698, on his father's resignation. He died 31 Dec. 1732.

THOMAS WALKER occurs 1733; rector also of Bletsoe, where he died Sept. 25, 1770; to whom succeeded

JAMES TURNER, B. A. who was instituted a second time Aug. 4, 1772³; after which he enjoyed it about two years more; when, on his death,

THOMAS BEAUMONT BURNABY, M. A. succeeded. On his resignation

WILLIAM PROCTOR, M. A. was presented in June 1777³. He likewise resigned for Woughton on the Green, Bucks. His successor was

THOMAS BROMWICH, instituted in October 1782, who is the present rector.

The wake or feast is kept on the Sunday after All Saints, the 1st of November.

¹ Chirograph. penes R. Wagstaffe.

² E Regist. Paroch.

³ E. Regist. Archidiaconat. Bed.

B I B L I O T H E C A
T O P O G R A P H I C A
B R I T A N N I C A,

Nº XLIV.

CONTAINING

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the Parish of ODELL, in the
County of BEDFORD.

[PRICE ONE SHILLING AND SIX-PENCE.]

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whose Size could not secure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinsic Merit entitled them to survive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miscellaneous Collections by Booksellers, they have been recalled into Existence, and by uniting together have defended themselves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withstand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheesemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a similar view it is here intended to present the Publick with some valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will consist of Re-publications of scarce and various Tracts; another of such MS. Papers as the Editors are already possessed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore proposed to publish a Number occasionally, not confined to the same Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in such a Manner, that the general Articles, or those belonging to the respective Counties, may form a separate Succession, if there should be enough published, to bind in suitable Classes; and each Tract will be completed in a single Number.

Into this Collection all Communications consistent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correspondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, so none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reason.

A N
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE PARISH OF
O D E L L,

In the County of BEDFORD;

WHEREIN PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS PAID TO THE QUERIES
PROPOSED BY THE EDITORS OF

BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA.

COMMUNICATED BY

OLIVER ST. JOHN COOPER,

VICAR OF PUDDINGTON AND THURLEIGH.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,

PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

MDCCLXXXVII.

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O D E L L.

ODELL, *Woodbulle*, and formerly *Wabul*, is a village in the Hundred of Willy; situated north-west of *Bedford*; distant from it about 8 miles, on the north bank of the river Ouse, one mile from *Harrold*. It is bounded on the east by *Sbarnbrook*, north-east by *Colworth*, north by *Puddington* and *Hinwick*, having *Harrold* on the west, and the river on the south. It extends from east to west about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and nearly the same from north to south. Here is great plenty of useful stone; lately discovered gravel; and several good springs, two of which have been reputed medicinal. One on the north-east, whose water has not been analyzed, yet well known to be mildly cathartic. That on the north-west has been so celebrated as to obtain the name of *Holliswell* for itself and two closes, through which it runs into the town. The name of this village is characteristic of its situation; *Woodbulle*, or *Woodbill*, from the hill and fine wood near it. The tradition of the place is, that it was called *Wabul*, from the way or road heretofore leading close to the river between it and the castle. But there seems not much reason for such an assertion. It might as well be so denominated from its present direction over the hill at the back of the castle, between it and the church. However, this seems to be a very old and proper name, for formerly it had its barons of *Wabul*, eminent for their

G. ancient

ancient nobility *; whose baronies consisted (says Dr. Holland †) of 300 knights fees: a plain mistake for 30, as will hereafter appear. The castle, before the art of war was so refined upon as at present, must have been an impregnable fortress, from its advantageous situation near the river, and on a rock of considerable height and steep ascent. Little remains of the old works; yet both the upper and bas courts are very conspicuous. The only habitable building is where stood the Keep, on an area of half an acre, and is chiefly modern, particularly the south front, 105 feet long, built by Lady *Wolfenbolme*, while her son Sir *Thomas Alston* was on his travels. The west front is older, embattled, and lower, about 24 yards in length. The east end is of the same date with the south, and only 38 feet long. The rooms within are very neat, lofty, and spacious, the hall being 27 feet by 23, and 19 feet high. The drawing-room 21 by 20½; and 13 feet 9 inches high. These contain several good paintings, some of which were brought from Italy about 70 years ago by Sir *Thomas Alston*. In the hall are two fine ones; the Rape of Proserpine, 5 feet 7, by 3 feet 11. The other, Mount Parnassus; a noble piece, 8 feet by 5 feet 10. The head and mane of Pegasus drinking exceeding fine.

Minerva introducing Homer to Apollo, followed by a groupe of ancient poets.

A full length of King George I. 4 feet 1 inch by 2 feet 7 inches.

George II. when prince, its companion.

King Henry V.

Thomas Lord Crew.

His Lady: three-quarter pieces.

In the drawing-room, Our Saviour crowned with thorns; the

* Camden's *Britannia*, Edit. Gibson.

† Dr. Holland's Insertions in the Text of Camden. See also *Mag. Britan.* Vol. I. figure

figure and countenance of the Jewish Officer, fine; in the back ground St. Peter warming himself: this by Baffan, 4 feet 5, by 3 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$.

The Rev. Kennard Shaw, brother of Sir John Shaw, Bart. by Opie.

Jane Shore, 13 inches by 10, on board.

An African Warrior.

Thomas Lord Crew, on copper, by Sir Peter Lely, $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 11, very delicate.

A full length of Lady Alston, by Gainsborough, 2 feet 5 inches, and 4 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

Several other family portraits, as Crew, bishop of Durham.

Mrs. Elizabeth Alston.

Mrs. Mead, wife of Dr. Mead, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

In the stone parlour, an Italian landscape, a view of the Po.

The castle commands a delightful prospect over the river Ouse; whose beautiful meandrings are remarkably striking about this neighbourhood. Behind it, on the north, at a small distance, rises a wide-extended hill, covered with the noblest wood in this county, containing upwards of 330 acres, and known by the name of Odell Great Wood; a part whereof, consisting of about 70 acres, distinguished only by an obscure division, is called *Yelnoe* Wood; and said to be in the parish of *Puddington*, though distant from any part of the parish at least a quarter of a mile.

In the time of King Edward the Confessor *Odell* was held by *Levenot*, as his freehold. King William the Conqueror granted it to *Walter Flandrensis*, as the Survey of Domesday informs us, in which it is entered, under the general title of his lands, as follows:

¶ In Wadehelle ten⁹ Walter⁹ fland⁹ de rege v⁹ hid.

7 unā uirg⁹. 7 11 partes unī uirg⁹. Tra ē v⁹ car. In dñō
G 2

11 hidæ.

ii hidæ . 7 ibi sunt . ii car⁷ . 7 xiii . uilli cū . iii . car⁷ . Ibi
 v bord . 7 v ferui . 7 i moliū de xxxvi sol . 7 viii den⁷ .
 7 cc anguill . p⁷tu . v . car Silua lx . porc⁷ . Val . c sol .
 Qdo rece⁷ : viii . lib . T.R.E. x lib . Hoc ⁷ Leuenot te
 nuit teign . R.E. 7 ibid un sochs dim hid habuit . q po
 tuit dare cui uoluit* .

Which is,—In Wadehelle, Walter the Flandrian then held of the King 5 hides, and 1 virgate, and 2 parts of a virgate. The arable land was 5 carucates. In demesne were 2 hides and 2 carrucates; and 13 villeins with 3 carucates. There were 5 borderers, and 5 servants; and one mill of the rent of 36 shillings and 8 pence, and 200 eels. The meadow was 5 carucates. Wood for the pannage of 60 hogs. It was valued at 100 shillings. When he received it £8. In the time of King Edward the Confessor £10. Leuenot held this manor, and could give it to whom he pleased.

Yet it is said by Sir William Dugdale †, that, upon the Conquest, the Lord of Wahul and *Stephen de la Leie* divided the Fee of Wahul between them; and that the Lord of Wahul had two parts, and Stephen the third; viz. the one of them had 20 knights' fees, and the other 10. This was no unusual division even of a single knight's fee; for in the time of King Henry II. Robert Peverel and Norman de Normanvill held one knight's fee of the King in chief, in Suffex, between them; for which Robert did the service of two parts of a knight's fee, and Norman the third part ‡. The Lord of *Wahul* also, having a mind to keep the whole of *Segenbo*, and the demesnes of *Brockborough* (both in this county), caused all the woods and plains to be measured by the perch: so likewise all Northwood and

* Liber Domef. fol. 215. b. col. 1. N° 32.

† Dugd. Baron. vol. I. p. 503.

‡ Liber niger Scaccarii, edit. Hearn. fol. 67.

Cherlewood adjoining; and ousted the inhabitants, allowing to Stephen de la Leye his third part of the arable, which those inhabitants had enjoyed; and the whole wood, then called Cherlewood, but afterward Northwood. Walter de Wahul was the same person that is mentioned in Domesday-book, under the name of Walter Flandrensis; as appears from his possessions recorded there. The editor of the History of Northamptonshire has given a genealogy of the Wahuls*, somewhat different from that in Dugdale; which, he says, he had from family evidences in the possession of Michael Wodhull, of Thenford, Esq; But as there are some synchronisms therein, I chuse rather to follow Dugdale, except where I think him mistaken or deficient. The successor, therefore, of Walter I suppose to be *Simon de Wabul*, who in the time of King Henry the First, or King Stephen, with *Sibill* his wife, gave the church of *Langford* to the knights templars†, and 56 acres of land in the same parish; (which I find afterward, viz. in 1185, were held by *Leuric Butte* and *Baldwin* for 25 shillings annual rent); and 6 shillings tithe of his mill there‡. He also gave them 9 acres in Sharnebrooke, which *Robert*, son of *Turkill*, then held for 40 pence; and, together with *Robert Broy*, gave them 16 acres in the same parish, which *Hugh de Edworth* held for 3 shillings§. To him succeeded *Walter de Wabulle*, who in the 12th year of Henry II. on the assessment of the aid for marrying the King's daughter, certified his knights' fees to be 27 *de veteri feoffamento* (i. e. whereof his ancestor was possessed at the death of King Henry I.) and 3 *de novo*; of which fees *Hugh de la Legh* held 10 of him||. So in 14 Henry II. according to

before
1154.

1165.

1167.

* Bridges's Hist. Northamptonshire, vol. I. p. 266.

† Mon. Angl. tom. II. f. 524. b.

‡ Ibid. 531. b.

§ Ibid. 531. a.

|| Liber niger Scacc. edit. Hearne, 201.

the

1172. the rate of 13s. 4d. *per scutum*, he paid £18. 19 Henry II. being in the insurrection with Robert earl of Leicester, he was taken prisoner in Norfolk, together with the said earl and his countess, and Hugh de Castella*. He married *Albreda*, widow of *Guy de St. Walery*; which *Albreda*, in the 12th of King John, gave 40 marks and 3 palfreys for livery of the inheritance, of which Reginald her son had possession while she stayed in Normandy. He was succeeded by another *Simon*, who, 2 Richard I. on collecting the scutage for the King's redemption, paid £27 †. There must be a small mistake in this date. King Richard did not set sail from the Holy Land till October, 1192; soon after, he was shipwrecked and taken prisoner ‡. His letter to the Queen Mother and the Lords Justices was dated 13 cal. Maii, 1193 §. Kennet says, that a scutage of 20 shillings was levied 5 Richard I. for the King's redemption, and that the collection was entered that year, though the rate was imposed 1193 ||. He gave to the monastery of Dunstable the church of *Segenbo*, now destroyed, and the church of *Toternboe*; as appears by an inspeximus of King Henry II. *** He had issue two sons, *Walter* and *Simon*; and died 8 Richard I. having given (or rather confirmed) to the Nuns of Godstow, one moiety of the church of *Patesbulle*; his two daughters, *Mary* and *Cicely*, being admitted of that convent ††. But not to detract from the munificent disposition of this nobleman, a *Simon de Wabulle* (probably the same person) gave 9 acres of land to John, prior of, and the convent of Rochester. The deed is without date, and supposed, by Dr. Harris †††, to be about the time of Edward the First or Second, (i. e. between 1272 and

* Annal. Dunstap. in anno.

† Dugd. Bar. as before.

‡ Fuller's Holy War, B. III. Ch. 13.

§ Rymer, I. 80—89.

|| Kennet, Par. Ant. 54. and Glossary. ** Hearne's Annal. Dunst. Append.* 701.

†† Mon. Angl. II. 885. a. where he is called *Simon Wadellie*.

††† Harris's Hist. Kent.

1326). This is no sufficient reason to confine it to so late a period; for dates were then pretty generally used, though hardly ever before*. Neither do I find any *Simon de Wabul* about that time. Henry archbishop of Canterbury gave £.333 6s. 8d. for the wardship of his heir, and benefit of marriage, whose name was *John*, being grandson of *Simon*, by *Walter* his eldest son. *John de Wabul*, in the 7th of King John, paid 54 marks for 27 knights fees, *de veteri feoffamento*; but 16 John, on the levying of the scutage of Poitou £60. for his 30 knights' fees; and died the 1st of Henry III. whereupon *Robert de Lisle*, and *Robese de Tatishall* his wife, and *Robert de Basingham*, with *Agnes* his wife, sisters of the said *John de Wabul*, gave £.200 to the King for the relief of the lands of that inheritance: which *Agnes*, 2 Henry III. was married to *William Fitzwarine*, a younger son of *Fulk Fitzwarine*†; who, for licence to marry her, paid the King a fine of 50 marks‡. I take this to be the same *John* baron of Wahul, who is said to marry *Beatrice*, widow of *Geoffry Fitz Piers*, earl of Essex, and daughter of *William de Say*, who died in his father's life-time§. But, notwithstanding this *John* had no issue, so that his two sisters became his heirs, yet there was a male branch of this family still remaining, which enjoyed the honour of Wahul; yet not till after the death of *John de Basingham*, son of *Robert* and *Agnes*, which happened 24 Henry III.; for, on that event, *Saiber de Wahul* succeeded to the barony of Wahul||, being son of *Simon*, brother to *Walter* before mentioned. In 29 Henry III. *Saiber de Wabul*, on collection of the aid for marrying the King's daughter, paid £.20 for those 30 knights' fees aforementioned; and died 34 Henry III. then seized of the honour of *Wabull*; leaving *Walter* his son

1203.

1214.

1216.

1217.

1239.

1244.

1249.

* Bishop Nicolson's Histor. Engl. Lib. 244. † Bridges, vol. I. p. 266.

‡ Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 446.

§ Collins's Peerage, vol. VI. p. 27.

|| Annal. Priorat. de Dunstable in Anno.

and

- and heir, then 23 years of age. *Peter de Chaceport*, rector of *Iwingbo*, archdeacon of Wells, and master of the wardrobe*, bought of *Saer de Wabul* his capital mansion and land, which he held of the King in capite in *Ravenston*, in the county of Lincoln, with the advowson of the church of *Ravenston*, all which, after the decease of Peter, devolved to *Hugh Chaceport*,
 1254. his brother and heir; who 39 Henry III. with the consent of *Walter de Wabul*, son of the said *Saer*, surrendered the same to the King, for the purpose of founding a priory at *Ravenston*. The Monasticon, by mistake, places this in Lincolnshire; Tanner, more properly, in Bucks†: for after the record it follows, *Et mandatum est Vic. BUK. &c.* to cause the executors to have full seisin of all the premises. *Walter de Wabul*, doing his homage, and giving security to pay £.100 for his relief, had livery of his lands. He married the daughter of *Hugh de Vivon*;
 1257. and 42 Henry III. on collection of the scutage of Wales, paid £.60 for his 30 knights' fees. On the 1st of August, 44th
 1260. of Henry III. he had summons to be at Shrewsbury, on the feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary then next ensuing, with horse and arms, to attend the King in his expedition against the
 1263. rebellious Welsh‡; but died 53 Henry III. leaving *Job*§ his son and heir, and *Helewyse* his wife surviving: which *Helewyse* had an assignment of the manors of *Great Wabul* and *Little Wabul* for her dowry §.

Although *Little Odell* was at this time part of the honour and barony of *Wabul*, yet it was not always so. Before the Conquest it was the freehold of *Alwold*, a nobleman. The Conqueror gave it to *Eustace Earl of Bulloin*; and it is accordingly

* Tanner's Notit. Monast. p. 31.

† Ibid.

‡ Rymer Fœd. tom. I. par. II. fol. 56 Rot. claus. m. 9. d.

§ Dugdale's Baronage as before.

entered in the book of Domesday under the general title of his lands as follows :

TERRA COMITⁱ EVSTACHⁱ IN DIM^h H^d DE BOCHELAI.

In WADELLE ten^t Ernulf^o de Arde 1111 hidⁱ 7 dimⁱ.

7 tciā partē 1 uirgⁱ p uno M^o. de comite eustachio.

Ibi 1 carⁱ in dñio. 7 altera pot^t fieri. 7 111 uilli hñt

11 carⁱ. 7 tciā pot^t fieri. Ibi vii bordⁱ. 7 11 serui p^tū

111 carⁱ. Silua 1 porcⁱ. Val. LX sol. Q^{do} recep^t. c sol.

T.R.E. viii lib. Hanc trā tenuit Aluuoldⁱ teign^o. R.E.

q cui uoluit uendē potuit.

Which is ; “ The land of earl *Eustace* in the Half Hundred of Bocchelai. In *Wadelle*, *Ernulf de Arde* holds 4 hides and an half, and a third part of a Virgate for one manor, of *Earl Eustace*. There is one carucate in demesne, and another may be made : and three villeins have 2 carucates, and a third may be made. There are seven borderers and two servants ; a meadow of three carrucates ; a wood for the pannage of 50 hogs. It is valued at 60 shillings : when he received it 100 shillings : in the time of King Edward the Confessor, £8. *Alwold*, a Theign of King Edward, held this land, and could sell it to whom he pleased *.”

It is also clear, from the black-book of the Exchequer, that, in the time of King Henry II. *Little Odell* was part of the Honor of Bulloign, and of the fee of the earl of *Gisnes* ; and together with *Stevington*, was held for three knights’ fees †. A copy of the book of fees in the time of King Henry III. describes the barony of *Wabul* as a capital Honor, consisting of 30 knights’ fees in the counties of Bedford, Buckingham, and Northampton : Those in the two former were held as follows :

* Liber Domesd. Bedefordscire, fol. 211. b. N^o 15.

† Liber niger Scaccarii, edit. Hearne, f. 387.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

In BEDFORDSHIRE.

PODINGTON. Lady Emma de Podington held the whole village of John de Gray for one knight's fee of the said Honor.

LEY. John de Gray one knight's fee.

SHARNEBROC. Richard de la Rivere of John de Gray one knight's fee in demesne.

TURVEY in part. Sanfon le Mansel half a knight's fee.

SEGENHO. Henry de Northwood one knight's fee. Jacob de Kaus answered John de Gray for $\frac{1}{5}$. Nigel de Chauton $\frac{1}{2}$ a knight's fee. Gilbert Paffelew $\frac{1}{2}$. Alan Caperon $\frac{1}{5}$. Richard Beynin $\frac{1}{7}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$.

TOTERNHO. William de Eltesdon and Roger de Welton one knight's fee.

MAUDON (Malden). Mabil de Bray half a knight's fee.

SIVELSHO (Silfoe) in part. Thomas de Bray, and in Wavendon, two.

WIMMINGTON in part. William de Welton, one, of William de Cantilupe, and he of the said Honor.

WAHUL. Robert Parentyn $\frac{1}{7}$. Reginald de la Hoo $\frac{1}{5}$. Ralph Druel $\frac{1}{10}$. Ralph Caperun $\frac{1}{23}$. Robert son of Wymarc $\frac{1}{40}$.

LANGFORD. Robert Agylon held Langeford in dower with his wife for one knight's fee.

FLITTE. Philip de Flitte one knight's fee.

RISELEG (Rifeley) in part. William Parentin $\frac{1}{10}$. Henry de Rifeleg $\frac{1}{8}$.

HENLAW. John de Gray three hides.

RAVENSTON. Robert de Wahull one in demesne of his barony. William Paffel of Wavendon $\frac{1}{4}$.

In BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

WAVENDON (Wandon). William de Bray $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of a knight's fee*.

In NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Walter Flandrensis, or *Walter de Wabul*, had these lands among others :

In PATISHUL, 8 hides.

In HORTON, 2 hides.

In WOTTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides.

In PISFORD, 2 hides and 1 virgate.

In COTTESBROOK, 1 hide, 1 virgate.

In LAMPORT, 1 knight's fee.

In HANGING HOUGHTON, 2 virgates and 1 bovat.

In ORLINGBURY, 1 hide.

In BATSADDLE, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide.

In WILMER PARK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides.

In EVENTE, $2\frac{1}{2}$ knights' fees.

In CANON'S ASHBY, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides.

In PLUMPTON, 1 hide and half $\frac{1}{3}$.

In ASCOT, 2 hides.

In ARCHESTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide †.

John de Wabul, son of *Walter* and *Helewysse*, became of age the 54th of Henry III. and, doing homage, had livery of his lands. 1269.
In 5 Edward I. he had summons to be at Worcester on the 1276.
Octaves of St. John the Baptist, to join the army there assembled, to suppress the rebellion of Lewellin Prince of Wales and his

* Harleian MSS. N° 313, fol. 48.

† Bridges's Hist. sparsum.

- adherents*; where he appeared personally, attended by two of his knights, John Druel and Nicholas de Wichinak†: and again, among other barons, at the same place, on Whitsunday, 1282. the 10th of Edward I. on a similar occasion‡. The next year 1283. he was called to parliament, to consult what was to be done with David, son of Griffin Prince of Wales, then a prisoner§. 1294. In the 22d of the same reign, on September 1, he had summons to attend the King at Portsmouth, well fitted with horse and arms, thence to pass with him into Gascoigne||; soon 1296. after which, viz. 24 Edward I. he departed this life seised of the manor of *Wabull*, commonly called *Woodbull*, which he held by the service of two knights' fees; leaving *Thomas* his son and heir, aged 23; which *Thomas*, then doing his homage, had 1297. livery of his lands, and was summoned to parliament the 25th 1303. of Edward I. but died 32 Edward I. seised of the barony of *Wabul*, and manors of *Wabul*, and *Patesbull*, in the county of Northampton; leaving *John*, his son and heir, one year old and 17 weeks; (also *Nicholas*, still younger**) whose posterity continued many ages after; but never had summons to parliament††.

This circumstance naturally suggests a consideration or two. From this omission of summoning the lords of *Wahul* to parliament, one might be led to suppose this one of the smaller baronies; or, as they were called, split baronies; created from such as were forfeited during King Stephen's wars: for, by Magna Charta of King John††, it was provided, that all the greater barons should be summoned to every parliament, singly

* Rym. Fœd. tom. I. P. ii. fol. 155. Claus. 5 Edw. I. m. 12. d.

† Cotton. Lib. Claud. C. ii. fol. 51.

‡ Rym. Fœd. tom. I. P. ii. fol. 199. Rot. Wall. 10 Edw. I. m. 10. d.

§ Rym. Fœd. tom. I. P. ii. fol. 221. Rot. Wall. 11 Edw. I. m. 1.

|| ————— 3. fol. 130. Rot. Vasc. 22 Edw. I. m. 7. d.

** Bridges's Hist. of Northamptonshire as before.

†† Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 504.

†† Mag. Chart. Sect. 18.

and separately; and we do not hear that the barons of Wahul did any thing to forfeit this great privilege. On the other hand, it has been shewn, that it consisted of 30 knights' fees, at, or soon after the Conquest; and therefore reasonably to be classed among the greater baronies. Neither was it any diminution of honour, that in the time of King Edward I. it was held by the service of two knights' fees only; it being customary in after-ages to hold large possessions by trivial services; as by the 40th, or even the 100th part of a knight's fee; and it is upon record, that, in the 29th of Edward III. a person held a small estate in Lincolnshire, by the service of the 1150th part of a knight's fee*: a service not likely to be required, because scarce possible to be performed. Nor did this number of knights' fees give any claim to a barony. Even this place has been produced as an instance of the contrary. Dr. Harris says, that Roger *de Leybourn* had but two knights' fees, and was a baron; *Walter de Wabul* had 30, and was no baron†. Who he means, I cannot tell; as the name of Walter does not occur in my account after the above event; meaning the circumstance of passing by the Lords of Wahul, after the death of Thomas, 1303. I know of no *Walter de Wahul* who had 30 knights' fees, and was not a baron. All the Walters were previous to this time; and regularly summoned; ergo barons. Perhaps the Doctor has mistaken the name. However, though the lords of Wahul were still reputed, and commonly called, barons; yet the assertion of Sir William Dugdale is true, that after this time none of them had summons to parliament: for *John de Wabul* before mentioned, son of Thomas, succeeded his father at Odell; and the 30th of November, 20 Edward III. was summoned, by the title of *Sir John*

* See Wright's Hist. and Antiq. of Rutland. Pref.

† Harris's Hist. of Kent. vol. I. p. 43. 2.

- de Wodebul*, to be at Sandwich, on Monday after the feast of St. Lucy the Virgin, with his family, and what men he could raise, properly armed with arrows, to attend the King to France*. 1347. The next year he had a mandate, dated the 24th of May, to repair to the King in France, to assist him against the whole power of France, preparing to attack him†. 1348. The year following, he departed this life, leaving his son *John*, then a minor of 5 years old. The wife of this last *John* was *Isabel*, who survived him many years (he dying 41 Edward III.) and she deceased not till 1366. 1392. 16 Richard II. having remarried to *Sir Gerard Braybrook*. By her first husband she had two daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Eleanor*; the former being 3 years old, the latter two, at their father's death. *John* is said to have been succeeded in his estates by his uncle *Nicholas*‡: yet have I seen a charter of so late a date as 1401. the 10th of August, 2 Henry IV. to *Sir Gerard de Braybroke*, senior, and *Sir Gerard de Braybroke*, junior, knights; wherein the former is stiled *Lord of Wodebul*§. *Nicholas* de Wahul, departing this life 12th Henry IV. was succeed by his son *Thomas*, 1410. usually called Baron of Wahul. In the third year of Henry V. 1415. July 8, he gave £10. for licence to enfeoff Robert Isham and others in his manor of Pateshull, with the appurtenances, held of the King in chief; except the hamlet of Derlescot, in the same manor||. He took to wife *Elizabeth*, sister and heir to *Sir Thomas Chetwode*; an ancient family seated at Chetwood, in Bucks, before the Conquest; possessed also afterward of *Hockliffe* and *Batlesden* in this county. She was also heir to *Sir John de Lions*, as appears from a monumental stone placed over her in

* Rym. Fœd. tom. II. P. 4. fol. 207. Rot. Franc. 20 Edw. III. p. m. 7.

† ————— P. 1. fol. 13. Rot. Franc. 21 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 10.

‡ Bridges's Hist. of Northamptonshire, as before.

§ Penes Honoratiff. Dom. Dom. St. John de Bletfoe.

|| English Baronetage, Vol. II. p. 30. Edit. 1741.

the church of *Warkworth*, in the county of Northampton, with this inscription :

Hic jacet Domina Elizabetha Wodpyll, quondam uxor Domini Thomæ Baron de Wodpyll, et filia & heres Domini Johannis Chetwode et.....et heres Domini Johannis de Lyons que obiit ^{xxiii} die mensis Augusti A° Dom. M°CCCCCLXXV. cuius anime propicietur Deus. Amen *.

Thomas Lord Woodbull died 9 Henry V. *Elizabeth* his wife surviving; who, after his decease, married *William Ludsthorpe*, whom she survived many years, dying in a good old age 14 Edward IV. By her first husband she had a son and heir *Thomas*, styled likewise *Baron of Wabul*, and married to *Isabel*, daughter of Sir *William Trussel*, of *Elneſthorpe* †. He died 19 Henry VI. leaving *John* his son and heir then five years and an half old; who took to wife *Joan* daughter of Henry Eastwell, of London; by whom, at his death, 6 Henry VII. he left a son *Fulk de Wabul*, or *Woodbul*, more commonly called *Lord Woodbul*. This person is said to have married *Elizabeth* the daughter of John Webb, or otherwise *Ann* daughter and coheir to William Newenham, of Thenford: the latter is most probable; for the family of the Woodhuls were afterwards, and I think yet are, possessors of Thenford. He deceased 24 Henry VII. having had a son *Nicholas*, whose first wife was *Mary* daughter of Edward Raleigh, of Farnborough, in the county of Warwick. By her he had a daughter *Joyce*, married to Nicholas Midwinter; and a son and successor *Anthony*. His second wife was *Elizabeth*, daughter and coheir of *William Lord Parr*, by whom.

* Bridges's Hist. of Northamptonshire, Vol. I. p. 218.

† Ibid. 205. Tab. Geneal.

he had two daughters, *Mary*, and *Ann* second wife of Sir *Richard*
1531. *Burnaby*; and *Nicholas*, who died 23 Henry VIII. *Anthony*,
his son, was also called *Baron of Wabul*, and enjoyed the honour
but a little while, departing this life the next year: though
1541. some allow him to have lived till the 34th year of the same
reign. By *Ann*, daughter of Sir *John Smith*, knight, one of the
Barons of the Exchequer, he left an only child, *Agnes*; who
became the wife of *Richard Chetwode*, third son of *Roger Chet-*
wode, of Oakley, in Staffordshire, thenceforth the possessor of the
manor and castle of *Odell*. The arms of the *Wabuls* were, Or,
three Crescents Gules; at least such were borne by a Bedford-
shire knight of this name in the reign of King Edward the
First*. *Chetwode's* arms were quarterly, Argent and Gules, four
Crosses formée counterchanged.

Agnes took for her second husband Sir *George Calverley*,
1560. knight; who, in the third year of Queen Elizabeth, was, in her
right, possessed of *Odell*: for in that year Michael Stutesbury
was certified to hold the manor of *Evenly*, in the county of
Northampton, with two messuages, two cottages, 200 acres of
arable land, 40 acres of meadow, 100 of pasture, two of wood,
and a rent charge of 20 shillings of *George Calverley*, Esq; and
Agnes his wife, in right of the said *Agnes*, as of her manor of
Great Wodball, in the county of Bedford, by the service of $\frac{1}{8}$
part of a knight's fee, and the yearly payment of nine shil-
lings†. By Sir *George* she had two sons, both of whom she
1575. survived; and died at *Hoccliffe*, the 20th of March, 18 Elizabeth.
By her first husband she had an only son, Sir *Richard Chetwode*,
1585. of *Odell*, knight, living 28 Elizabeth; who, in the reign of
King James I. claimed the barony of *Wabul*. His petition was

* Harl. MSS. N^o 1068. fol. 29. and N^o 1386. fol. 55.

† Bridges's History of Northamptonshire, Vol. I. p. 166.

referred to a committee of lords, who returned the following certificate: "According to your Majesty's direction, we have met, and considered the petition of Sir *Richard Chetwode*; and find that the petition is true; and that, before any usual calling of barons by writ, his ancestors were barons in their own right, and were summoned to serve the Kings in their wars, with other barons; and were also summoned to parliaments. And we conceive the discontinuance to have risen from the lords of the Honour dying at one year of age, and the troubles of the time ensuing: but still the title of baron was allowed in all the reigns, by conveyances of their estates; and by pardon of alienation from the Crown, by the King's own officers: and £9. *per ann.* being the antient fee for the castle-guard of Rockingham, was constantly paid, and is paid to this day: so that though there hath been a disuse, yet, the right so fully appearing, which cannot die, we have not seen nor heard of any one so much to be regarded in grace; and in consideration of so many knights' fees held from the very time of the Conquest, and by him held at this day; and a pedigree, both on the father and mother's side, proved by authentic records from the time of the Conqueror (which, in such cases, are very rare), we hold him worthy the honour of a *baron*, if your Majesty thinks meet." Signed Lenox, Howard, Nottingham.—See the extinct Peerage, vol. II. p. 18. where it is said, that King James offered Sir *Richard* a patent for the said barony, which he, thinking a derogation to his claim, refused to accept, and the title again lay dormant*.

Sir *Richard Chetwode* married two wives: 1st, *Jane*, daughter and coheir of Sir *William Drury*, knight, by whom he had two sons, *Richard* his successor, and *William* who died young; also

* The English Baronetage, vol. IV. p. 86, note.

- three daughters: *Catherine*, married to Sir William Skeffington, knight; *Elizabeth*; and *Ann*, the wife of Sir *Giles Bray*, whose youngest daughter *Dorothy* was baptized at Odell *, the 27th of
1608. September, 6 James I. Sir Richard's second lady was *Dorothy*, daughter of Robert Needham, of Sharrington in Salop, Esq; and by her he had issue *Robert*, *Thomas*, *John* (of whom hereafter), *Tobias*, and seven daughters; *Beatrice*, the last of them in the Genealogy, was also baptized at Odell in 1608. *Richard Chetwode*, son of Sir *Richard*, died in his father's life-time, having married *Ann*, daughter and coheir to Sir *Valentine Knightly*, of Fawley, in the county of Northampton, knight, by whom he had issue five sons and seven daughters. Of the sons, the extinct Peerage makes *Valentine* his heir, and to marry *Mary*, daughter of Francis Shute, of Upton, and to have been the father of four sons and one daughter. *Knightly Chetwode*, his
1714. eldest son and heir, was, 1 George I. dean of Gloucester; and had issue a son and daughter, both of whom died unmarried, so that Knightley, cousin and heir of the said Knightly,
1741. succeeded about the 15th of George II. and again revived the claim to the *Barony of Wodebull*, being son and heir of Dr. *John Chetwode*, beneficed in Ireland, who was fourth son of *Richard*, only surviving son of Sir *Richard* (by his first wife), who was the only son and heir of *Richard* that married *Agnes*, daughter and heir of *Anthony*, baron of *Wodebull* †. The event of this claim was probably a rejection, as no such title exists at this day. That it should be prosecuted is rather singular, as the very manor and castle of *Odell* had, near a century before, passed by purchase to the *Alfons*; a very ancient family, of Saxon original, as may be gathered from the name; which, in that language, signifies most noble, or excellent ‡: yet little has been preserved.

* Regist. Paroch. de Odell.

† The English Baronetage, as before.

‡ See Verstegan's Restitution of Decayed Intelligence.

of the early part of their pedigree. Alftan was the Saxon lord of Stanford, in Norfolk, before the Conquest; but difpoffeffed thereof by the victorious Normans. See Blomefield's History of Norfolk, Vol. I. p. 540. A *William Alfton* lived in the time of King Edward I. *Hugh Alfton*, in the reign of King Henry III. had arms Azure, 10 ftars Or, 4. 3. 2. 1. before coat armour was granted by patent *. *Thomas Alfton*, of Polftead, in Suffolk, was fourth fon of *William Alfton*, of Sayham, and *Margery Holmftead*, of Mapleftead. Yet it appears, from an antient pedigree in the Britifh Mufium, that his wife was Catherine, daughter and heir of Henry Hamfted; and that he was the eldeft fon of Edmund Alfton, of Saxham, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Coleman; and grandfon of William Alfton, of Newton, and Ann his wife, daughter of Thomas Simmonds. Harl. MSS. 1390. fol. 25. Thomas Alfton aforefaid married Frances, daughter of *Simon Blomfield*, of Monks Illey, in Suffolk; who, after his deceafe, became the wife of Sir *John Temple*, of Stantonbury, knight. By her firft husband ſhe had feveral children, viz. *William*, who was of the Inner Temple, and alfo of *Odell*; and in the 6th of Charles I. had a grant of the office of *Cuſtos Brevium in Com. Banco* †: and in the 10th of the ſame reign a further grant of keeper of the Briefs in the *King's Bench*, in reverſion ‡; a place of conſiderable profit and honour, being uſually conferred only on the nobility, or ſome other eminent perſons. He was a pious and charitable man; giving to the church of Odell a large chalice of ſilver, with a cover, gilt; compleating a peal of five muſical bells; and other benefactions. He died without iſſue the 16th of March, 12 Charles I. *Thomas*, ſecond ſon of the above Thomas and Frances, was high-ſheriff.

1630.

1634.

1637.

* Wotton's Baronetage.

† Rymer, Fœd. tom. VIII. part III. fol. 163.

‡ Ibid. part IV. fol. 113.

1641. of this county 17 Charles I. The next year he was advanced
 1642. to the dignity of a baronet. The other sons were Sir *Francis Alton*, of Strixton, knight, (according to the Baronetage, though the monument says *Edward*), and *John*. His only daughter *Frances* married *William Lord Monson*. Sir Thomas took to wife Elizabeth daughter of Sir *Rowland St. John*, knight of the Bath, and sister to three successive lords St. John of Bletfoe*, with whom he lived 38 years; and had issue seven sons and two daughters. He departed this life the 11th of July, 1678. 30 Charles II. and was succeeded by his second son *Rowland Thomas* his eldest being dead. His lady was *Temperance*, second daughter of *Thomas Lord Crew*, by whom he had a numerous progeny; and dying in September, 10 King William, 1697. was buried at *Odell* the 24th of that month. His lady, surviving him, remarried to Sir *John Wolstenholm*, of Enfield, in Middlesex, bart. who had an equal number of children with herself, viz. 13: yet, notwithstanding her large family, she found means to perform several great and generous actions. She rebuilt the most considerable part of the castle; and gave to the church of *Odell* a pulpit-cloth and cushion of crimson velvet, embroidered with her cypher and paternal crest; and a silver plate for the service of the altar. Sir *Thomas*, eldest surviving son of Sir *Rowland*, succeeded his father in title and estate; 1698. was member of parliament for the town of Bedford 11 King 1714. William III.; and deceased unmarried 1 George I. His next brother, Sir *Rowland*, was elected in the second parliament of 1722. George I.; also in the first of George II.; as likewise in the 1727. next parliament of the same King, one of the knights of the 1734. shire for the county of Bedford. For the first and third of these returns, he stood two severe contests. In the former, the

* Notitia St. Johanniana.

total number of votes was 2208; whereof he carried 1142: in the latter 2339; of which he polled 1288. At his death he bequeathed a handsome legacy to repair and beautify the church of *Odell*. He married *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir to Captain *Thomas Reynes*; by whom he was father of *Elizabeth*, *Temperance*, *Ann*, and *Rachael*, who all died young; and a second *Ann*, the wife of the Rev. *Robert Pye*, LL.D. rector of *Odell*, and of *Tichmarsh*, in Northamptonshire, and also a prebendary of *Rochester*; *Thomas* and *Rowland*; the former of whom was a member of parliament for this county, 21 George II.; and on the death of Sir *Rowland*, the 2d of January, 33 George II. succeeded to the title and estate of *Odell*. The next year, viz. 1 George III. he represented in parliament the town of *Bedford*; and married *Catherine Davies*, who had taken the name of *Bovey*, an heiress of very considerable fortune; whom he nevertheless repudiated with her child. Sir *Thomas* was buried at *Odell*, the 18th of July, 14 George III. and succeeded by his only brother Sir *Rowland Alston*, the present baronet; who for several years served his country in a military capacity, both at home and in Germany: was promoted to the rank of colonel in the first regiment of foot guards; and in 19 George III. was nominated high-sheriff of this county. His lady is *Gertrude*, daughter of the Rev. — *Durnford*, D. D. by whom he hath, as yet, no child.

1747.

1759.

1760.

1774.

1779.

Lord Viscount *Hampden* is the only considerable proprietor besides; having a farm and about 78 acres of wood.

Other persons of note have had property or connections here. A *Ralph Botyler*, second son of *Ralph Botyler* and *Hawisia* his wife, both living 5 Edward II. resided at *Odell*, and left behind him an only son *Philip**.

1311.

* Bridges's Hist. Northamptonshire, vol. I. p. 367.

In the reign of King Edward VI. an *Oswald Butler* was rector of *Odell*: of whom see a particular account among the rectors. I know not whether he were the same *Oswald Butler* who married *Agnes*, the daughter of *Thomas Eston*, Esq; of *Holme*, near *Biggleswade*, and was living 26 Elizabeth *. A Mr. *Boteler* resided here so late as 29 Charles II. †.

1583.

1677.

1370.

John Curteys, mayor of the wool-staple at *Calais*, and lord of the manor of *Wimington*, on the 12th of October, 44 Edward III. leased to *Richard Allen*, of *Wodehil*, and *Agnes* his wife, one messuage with the appurtenances situated *versus Forum* (which may imply a market here at that time), between the houses of *William Smith* on the one side, and *William Mustard* on the other, for their lives, paying annually ten shillings ‡.

On the 20th of February following, *Philip Ernys*, Lord of *Milton-Ernys*, granted to the said *John Curteys* all his lands in *Wodbul*, late *Edmund Serjeant's*, of *Turvey* §.

Leland, in his *Itinerary*, which was begun about 30 Henry VIII. says, that the castle, then belonging to the Lord *Bray*, was nothing but strange ruins ||.

The monastery of *Harrold* enjoyed a farm here, the rents of which, together with several chauntry lands in other places, were all together rated, on the 24th of July, 5 Mary, for *John Thompson* **.

Lady *Hartwell*, wife of Sir *Robert Hartwell*, was interred at *Odell*, the 8th of June, 3 Charles I. †† What connexion she had with this place I know not.

In 1776 this parish was inclosed by act of parliament, with

* Harl. MSS. N° 1390. fol. 17. † Ex Evidentiis in Cista Paroch. de *Odell*.

‡ Ex Evidentiis penes Ric. Orlebar, arm. notat. *Wodehil*, N°

§ Ibid, N° || *Leland's Itin.* tom. VII. fol. 2. edit. *Hearne*.

** Harl. MSS. N° 607. fol. 73.

†† Regist. Paroch. in Anno.

as little benefit as other new inclosures, especially to the poor. By a survey then made, it contained 1770 acres, 2 roods, 5 poles of common-field. The old inclosure and woods are omitted; the former being, as I guess, 486; the latter 590 acres. It pays to the land-tax, at 4s. in the pound, £.183 annually. This tax commenced with the reign of King William; yet was there something similar to it before, particularly in the beginning of the great rebellion, when the value of landed estates was pretty exactly ascertained: a thing now much dreaded by some proprietors; yet easily and expeditiously known. In January, 1643, was charged weekly on Bedfordshire £.187. 10s. to the garrison of *Newport*; which was levied on the county in a singular and scrupulous manner; and was intended to be after the rate of 4s. 7d. *per cent.* on all lands. So afterwards was charged on the Hundred of Willey to the reduction of *Newark* £.32. 8s. 5d. of which Odell paid £2. 3s. 7d. the value of the lands being at that time £.950*.

The poor's rates amount to 1s. 9d. in the pound.

In Odell were,

In Feb. 1781, 147 } males; { 181 } females: { 328 } persons.
In Jan. 1787, 148 } { 177 } { 325 }

Freeholders in contested elections: in 1705, seven; in 1722, five; in 1734, ten; in 1774, one; and in 1784, five†. The soil (with its productions) is similar to that of Puddington‡; save that the land is richer near the river, and abounds with more aquatics.

* MSS. penes Ric. Orlebar, Arm.

† See the Poll-books.

‡ Bibl. Topog. Brit. N° VIII.

The CHURCH

is now a rectory in the deanery of *Clapham*, dedicated to All Saints; rated in the King's books at £.19: on Pope Nicholas's valuation, 20 Edward I. 1291, only 20 marks*: pays to the arch-deacon 10s. 6d.; Sir *Rowland Alston* patron. I suppose it to have been a vicarage, though I know not to what monastery appropriated. The vicar's surplice-fees are the clerk's; who formerly also received Easter-offerings. The vicarage-house yet remains the property of the rector. I take this to be one of the few instances of the exercise of a bishop's power, not only to augment a vicarage, but even to disappropriate, and re-unite it to the rectory; and probably done in the time of bishop Grosthead, an excellent defender of the rights of the parochial clergy, and who took the shortest way of reinstating the parish priest in the great tithes, and all manner of profits†. I have seen the endowment of a vicarage in this county, in the time of Hugh Wells, who became bishop of Lincoln 1209, wherein a power is vested in the bishop to augment the vicarage when it shall be reduced so low as five marks.

This church is a regular building of stone, covered with lead, of the usual form, plain coped; at the west end a tower with fret-work under the battlements, having pinnacles at each corner on buttresses rising from the ground, with such exact symmetry as to shew the meridian on the middle (or munion) of the uppermost‡ or bell-window, serving as an horoscope for the parishes on the west. The chancel is 30 feet by 17; the body of the church 56 long, 48 broad; the tower 18 by 15. On the south-side an embattled porch with a stone roof. The inside

* Ayscough's Catal. Brit. Mus. N° 591. fol. 80. b.

† See Kennet's Case of Impropriations, p. 52.

‡ i. e. the upright partition of the window is the hour-line at Twelve o'clock.

is neat; the pillars remarkably light; and the church, standing on a pretty quick ascent, gives the whole an elegant appearance. It was thoroughly repaired and beautified in the years 1686 and 1687; in the former of which was an archiepiscopal visitation*. The pulpit only is of old materials; whereon remains an iron frame of an hour-glass, purchased in 1654, when men preferred sound to sense, and the length of a sermon was the criterion of its excellence. The belfry is parted off from the body of the church by a wainscot screen about 10 feet high; on the top of which is carved in wood,

THE GIFT OF WILLIAM ALSTON, ESQVIER, DECEASED, 1637.
Over which are his arms carved and emblazoned. In the chancel, on the north wall within the rails of the communion-table, is a large and handsome monument of white marble, containing the following inscription:

Here lie interred the Bodies of
FRANCES the Wife of THOMAS ALSTON, of Polstead,
in Suffolk, Gent. (who was buried at NEUTON, in the said
Countye) by whom she had Issue 4 Sons; WILLM.
THOS. EDW^D. and JOHN, and one Daughter
FRANCES: She was afterward married to S^r JOHN
TEMPLE, of Stanton, in the County of Bucks: being Daughter
of MR. BLOMFIELD. She died Sept. 1,
1644.

WILLIAM ALSTON, Esq; son of the said
THOMAS and FRANCES, who died bachelor at the
Inner-Temple, and was buried here March 16, 1637.
S^r THO. ALSTON, Bart. second son of the said
THOS and FRANCES, and Heir of the said
WILLM who married ELIZTH Daughter
of S^r ROWLAND S^t JOHN, of Woodford, in
Northamptonshire, descended from the Hon^{ble} Family
of the S^t JOHNS of BLETSHOE, and liv'd with her
38 Years, having issue by her seven Sons
and two Daughters: she was buried July the 11th,
1678.

* Ex Cista Parochiana.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

Dame ELIZTH ALSTON, Wife of the
said S^R THOMAS: she died Sept. the 8th, and
was buried Sept. 10,
1677.

THO^S ALSTON, son of the said S^R
THOMAS and Dame ELIZ^H his Wife,
who died at Oxford, June the 2d, 1668,
in the 22d Year of his Age, and was
buried here July xith following.

S^R ROWLAND ALSTON, Bart. Son of the said S^R
THO. and ELIZ. his Wife: who
married the Hon^{ble} TEMPERANCE, Daughter
of the Right Hon^{ble} THO^S L^D CREW, Baron of
Stean, in the County of Northampton, by ~~whom~~ ^{whom} he had Issue eight Sons, and six
Daughters. He was buried the 24th of Sept. 1697,
being in the 47th Year of his Age.

THE HON^{LE} DAME TEMPERANCE
wife of S^R ROWLAND ALSTON, B^T
died Oct. 18, 1728.

S^R THOMAS ALSTON, B^T their eldest Son,
died unmarried in December, 1714.

VERE JOHN ALSTON, their
youngest Son, Rector of
this Parish, died the 20th of June,
1762, aged 77.

Near this, a plain neat table monument of white marble,

S^R ROWLAND ALSTON, Bart. who
succeeded to the Title and Estate
in Dec. 1714, died January the 2d, 1759, aged 80.
He married ELIZABETH sole Heiress of
Capt. THOMAS RAYNES, who died
August 12, 1742, aged 44.
By whom he had two Sons and five
Daughters. Elizabeth their eldest Daughter
died April 30th, 1756, aged 37.

TEMPERANCE, ANN, and RACHAEL died Infants.
ANN their fifth Daughter married
The Reverend D^R PYE, Prebendary of Rochester,
Rector of Titchmarsh, Northamptonshire,
and of this Church.

SR THOMAS ALSTON, Bart. their
 eldest Son married CATHARINE DAVIES BOVEY,
 and died July 18th, 1774, without Issue.
 The present SR ROWLAND succeeded
 to the Title, by whom this Monument is
 erected, in Memory of his much
 loved and honourable Parents.

On the south side the altar are two black marble slabs, with
 these inscriptions:

Sir *Rowland Alston*, Bart. died
 the 2d of January, 1759, aged 80.
 He was the fourth Son of Sir *Rowland*
 ALSTON, Bart. by the Honourable Dame TEMPERANCE,
 succeeded to the Title and Estate on
 the Death of his elder Brother SR THOMAS
 in December, 1714.

Here lieth interred Dame
 TEMPERANCE, the Wife of SR ROWLAND
 ALSTON, Baronet, and Widow of SR JOHN
 WOLSTONHOLME, Bart. who
 died Oct. 18, 1728.

Without the rails, under a grey stone, and black marble slabs.

Here lieth the Body of
 TEMPERANCE, late Wife of
 The Reverend MR ARTHUR BEDFORD,
 Vicar of Sharnbrook,
 who departed this Life
 the 27th Day of July,
 1742, in the 26th Year
 of her Age.

In this Grave lies interred
 The Remains of Dame ELIZABETH
 the Wife of
 SR ROWLAND ALSTON, Bart.
 (and sole Heiress of Capt. THOS RAYNES)
 who departed this Life
 August 12th, 1742, aged 44.
 Elizabeth, her eldest Daughter,
 who dyed April the 30th, 1750, aged 37;

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

and also TEMPERANCE, ANN, and RACHAEL,
who all died Infants.

Edward Trott,
obit March the 1st,
1702.

J. L.
ob. die 25^o
Martii A. D.
1713.

R. L.
ob. Dec.
23,
1706.

Sarah Alston, the Wife of
VERE JOHN ALSTON, Clerk, died
February the 2d, 17³⁹/₄₀.

To the Memory of
VERE JOHN ALSTON,
Rector of this Church,
to which he was instituted
22 July, 1714,
He died 20 June, 1762,
aged 77.

The inscriptions on the Gravestones are superior in style to
what we commonly meet with in country church-yards. On a
freestone let into the east wall,

This stone was erected by
SR ROWLAND ALSTON, Bart.
to perpetuate the Memory of
True Worth.

Near this Place is interred
JOHN MISSILDINE, of this Parish,
Labourer; who, after a Life spent
in the conscientious Discharge of
his Duty to God and his Neighbour,
was in a Moment removed from the
Labours of this World, by
a sudden and calamitous Accident,
to receive the Rewards of a Better,
Sept. 4, 1784, aged 62.

Watch, therefore, for ye know not when the Time is.

Here

Here lie interred
 the earthly Remains of JOHN TALBOT,
 A Man
 of true primitive Simplicity and Candour
 of Manners;
 of unwearied Industry and strict Integrity
 in Business; and of exemplary Constancy in the Duties
 of Religion:
 A tender Husband, Father, Brother, Master,
 a sincere Friend;
 Compassionate towards the Distressed;
 liberal to the Needy;
 and good in every Relation of Life.
 Having thus lived a Life of Virtue,
 He died a Death of Peace,
 July 23d, 1755,
 aged LXXV.

Sacred to the Memory
 of
 ELIZABETH, Relict of JOHN TALBOT,
 with whom she lived
 near Fifty Years in happy Wedlock,
 a Pattern of conjugal Fidelity,
 and of every domestic and social Virtue.
 Having survived her excellent Husband
 During the Space of Nine Years,
 She found the solitude of Widowhood,
 And the Infirmities of Old Age
 soothed and mitigated
 By the dutiful and affectionate Care
 of her Children.
 At length,
 worn out by severe bodily Pains,
 which she supported with the Patience
 becoming a Christian,
 She exchanged this Life for a better
 August the 29th, 1764,
 aged 81.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

The register books commence March 25, 1604. In them we meet with these few memorandums :

Richard Cooper, chosen parrish-register for the Towne of Odell, is sworne and approved by us, this 15th Day of November, 1653.

Gaius Squier,
Rich. Wagflaffe,
F. Cockayne.

The Arch-bishop's Visitation, August 27, 1634.

The Arch-deacon's Visitation, September 22, 1634.

The Bishop's Visitation, August 17, 1635.

William Mifledine, Labourer, buried July 14, 1727, killed in the Field by Lightning.

Thomas Bailey, Shoemaker, buried Aug. 3, 1762, died mad; occasioned by the bite of a mad-dog.

In the first 10 years of the Register are 108 baptisms, 57 burials, and 16 marriages. In 10 years preceding,

January	{ 1781 }	Baptisms	{ 118 }	Burials	{ 89 }	Marriages	{ 41 }
	{ 1787 }		{ 111 }		{ 92 }		{ 29 }

Some of the Rectors.

Oswald Butler in the reign of Edward VI. At Cardinal Pole's visitation in 1556, Sir Oswald Butler, late rector of Wodall, was presented, for that he still lived with his wife. He never was ordained priest, yet ministered all the sacraments in the late schism. He submitted himself; and was enjoined publick penance, which he performed in the churches of Wodhall and St. Mary in Bedford *. The Catholics accuse the Cardinal with being too indulgent to the married clergy, only parting them from their wives, and depriving them of their livings; but soon after preferring the same persons to benefices of better revenues. Fuller's Church Hist. Cent. 16. Book 8. 50.

Edward Bulkley, D. D. who was buried here January 5th, 1620, and succeeded by his son.

Peter Bulkley, who was rector in 1623 and 1629. The vigilant archbishop Laud it seems kept his eye upon this man: for Dr. Calamy complains that he, having succeeded his father at Odell, would have continued there, had not the rigours of Laud driven him away. He then fled to America, where he was chosen minister at Concord †.

Henry Levit, buried January, 1671.

Dr. William Dillingham died November, 1689. His successor was,

Edward Trott, who died March 5, 1702.

Robert Lightfoot occurs rector in 1704 and 1713. He published a book ‡, intituled, "Remarks upon some Passages in Dr. Edwards's Preacher; discovering his false Reasoning, and unjust Reflections upon his Brethren the Clergy," 8vo. London, 1709, at which time he was B. D.

Vere John Alston, instituted July 22, 1714; died June 20, 1762.

Robert Pye, LL. D. succeeded; rector of the united churches of Knotting and Souldrop; which he resigned, in 1770, for the valuable rectory of Tichmarsh, in Northamptonshire. A prebendary of Rochester, and the present rector.

The feast is observed on the Sunday after St. Mary Magdalen, July 22.

* Strype's Eccles. Mem. Vol. III. p. 294. and Appendix, p. 165.

† Calamy's Ejected Ministers, p. 311.

‡ Penes me.

B I B L I O T H E C A
T O P O G R A P H I C A
B R I T A N N I C A,

N^o XL.

CONTAINING

The HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES of the TOWN, COLLEGE,
and CASTLE, of FOTHERINGAY, in the
County of NORTHAMPTON.

[PRICE FOUR SHILLINGS.]

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whose Size could not secure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinsic Merit entitled them to survive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miscellaneous Collections by Booksellers, they have been recalled into Existence, and by uniting together have defended themselves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withstand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheesemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a similar view it is here intended to present the Publick with some valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will consist of Re-publications of scarce and various Tracts; another of such MS. Papers as the Editors are already possessed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore proposed to publish a Number occasionally, not confined to the same Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in such a Manner, that the general Articles, or those belonging to the respective Counties, may form a separate Succession, if there should be enough published, to bind in suitable Classes; and each Tract will be completed in a single Number.

Into this Collection all Communications consistent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correspondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, so none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reason.

* * * This Number contains THREE PLATES.

I. Specimen of Queen Mary's Hand-writing,

to follow the Preface.

II. View of the Church, &c.

to face p. 31.

III. Portrait of old Scarlett,

p. 112.

An additional sheet (marked *79, &c.) is to be inserted after p. 78.

T H B

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

O F

THE TOWN, COLLEGE, AND CASTLE,

O F

F O T H E R I N G A Y

IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

WITH

Several PARTICULARS of the EXECUTION and FUNERAL

of MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

FOTHERINGHAY, castrum amœnissimis pratis circumsitum salutat. CAMDEN.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,

PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MDCCLXXXVII.

P R E F A C E.

ENCOURAGED by the very favorable reception which the “*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*” has met with, the Editor was induced to choose for the subject of this Fortieth Number, the History and Antiquities of FOTHERINGAY, in Northamptonshire.

Had this antient town been distinguished only by the splendid foundation of that great Prince whose grandson aspired to the throne of this kingdom, which his great-grandson, by a more fortunate turn of affairs, afterwards ascended, it would have claimed the regard of the Antiquary; and perhaps not the less for the disappointment which the publick has met with from the discontinuance (to whatever motives to be ascribed) of that excellent History of Northamptonshire, for which the late Mr. Bridges collected such ample materials, but of which only eighteen hundreds have as yet been printed, and of these only fifteen published. Far from availing himself of this disappointment, no person more sincerely than the Editor of these sheets, whose groundwork has been kindly imparted to him contributed in great measure from that general mass, wishes success to that laudable design, whenever the Nobility and Gentry of the County shall think proper to resume it, and that it may revive with renewed splendor and patronage.

But Fotheringay has been distinguished beyond any other place in Britain, except the capital, by the aggravated misfortunes of Royalty. This event, which Mr. Camden in his “*Annals*” enlarges on with all the *sangfroid* of a contemporary historian, he became ashamed of when publishing the last edition of his *Britannia*, under the succeeding reign; and in his last

last edition in 1607, thus glosses it over, having said not a word about it in any former:

“ Quod alteri potentissimæ principi, Mariæ Scotorum Reginae,
 “ hic accidit *malim silentio involvi quam memorari: auferat ob-*
 “ *livio si potest; si non, utrumque silentium tegat.* Sub optimis
 “ principibus *sunt qui semel auctoritate armati privatis suis con-*
 “ *filiis sacrosanctam religionem occultis artibus speciose obtendere*
 “ *norunt;* sunt etiam qui religioni, principis securitati populi que
 “ salutis (quæ lex suprema) vere et ex animo consulunt. Nec
 “ diffidendum est ipsos *optimos principes* ut navium gubernatores
 “ *turbida tempestate quo nolint aliquando abripi invitos.* Quæ
 “ autem illi quoad reges faciunt Deo relinquenda; cujus solius
 “ in reges est imperium.”

Leaving the claims of this fair and royal Unfortunate to our compassion or indignation to be discussed by abler pens, as it was lately on the point of being by her own countrymen, our concern here is only with the concluding scene of her life, and last moments; and having attended her to the block, we could not dispense with following her to the grave. More particulars might have been added from printed books not in every one's hands; but we have chiefly confined ourselves to MSS. not before published, that we know of.

The verses on the removal of the monument in Peterborough Cathedral, hitherto erroneously ascribed to Queen Mary because her body was deposited near it, had a claim on us for insertion, as the effusions of a worthy friend, not absolutely foreign to the subject, and as commemorating the disgraceful removal of such a venerable monument of the fourteenth century, at least out of its proper place into a garden, where it is exposed to all the inclemency of weather, as well as other accidents.

The Will of MARY having been printed by Dr. Robertson, at the end of his “History of Scotland, vol. II. Appendix, N° XI.” from a copy incorrectly and not fully transcribed by the Rev. Mr. Crawford, late Regius Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh, from the Cotton Lib. Vespaf. C*. xvi. p. 415, we have thought it not amiss to print it exactly, with all the legacies, &c. omitted as above, and here marked by hooks. The Professor conceives part of it is written by Nauè, her Secretary, the rest in her own hand. We have printed what is her own writing in Roman, and the other in Italics.

A letter written 1736, printed in the “Gentleman’s Magazine, vol. LI. p. 76,” says, “At the Scotch Jesuits College at Paris, is a folio volume of letters of Mary Queen of Scots and her husband, and King James I. and his Queen, &c. all originals, but most are Mary’s to the archbishop of Glasgow, who gave the Society this book, and many other papers. At the end of the book is Queen Mary’s *Will, of her own writing, the day before she was beheaded*, all in French: and last, a sort of codicil, disposing of four or five other particulars, dated in her own words, *Le matin de ma mort*.”

The author of “*La Mort de la royne d’Ecosse*,” printed 1589, re-printed by Jebb, II. 609, says, (p. 621.) that “the day before her execution she desired the Earl of Shrewsbury, who informed her it was to be next morning, to permit her priest to come again to her, inasmuch as she *bad not made her will*†, at which she desired he might assist. She had always reserved certain points to finish in it, and had put it off under promise made to her, that her papers should be restored, without which she could not settle her accounts, nor know what belonged to her.” He adds (p. 627.) “that, in the evening, she called for the inventory which was in the hands of the keeper of her

* Not L. xvi. as misprinted.

† Qu’elle n’avoit fait son testament.

wardrobe, and wrote in the margin the name of the person to whom she gave each article; and of the rest, which were not fit for any particular person, she ordered an account to be taken, to set them by, and sell them for the expence of her servants' journey home. This account she signed with her own hand, and made no mention of it in her will. She then called for her jewels, and distributed them among the persons present, or gave them to those who were to convey them to such as were absent. She next ordered, that each person should take what was in their respective keeping, after she had taken out what she pleased; as her linen to the lady who kept it, her work and silks * to her who had charge of them, to her butler some silver plate, which she had in immediate use †; and so to the rest, giving discharges to those who desired it; but adding, that they had no need of it, and that they were accountable to nobody but herself. Her Majesty, seeing that she had but a few hours to live, and that the shortness of the time did not allow her to double up ‡, compose, or write fair, a will which she had begun in good form, thinking that she should not have leisure before her death to finish and write it as she would have done if she had not been kept in suspense about her papers, which they promised to restore one day after another, and that she waited to see her accounts, and what she had to distribute, she made quite a new will, and set down, article by article, all that she had determined should be done after her death; and this all at once, without stopping or taking time to recollect, or taking the pen off the paper, she wrote two great sheets of paper with her own hand, containing many articles, in which she forgot nothing of her affairs, but put down in order what she knew of each, and there was none of her servants to whom she did not leave something, as well present as absent, according as she valued them, or thought they needed, for each

* Ouvrages et foyes.

† A son sommelier quelque vaisselle d'argent qui luy servoit pour sa bouche.

‡ Doubler.

very justly, and distributing her little property with great consideration, not so much of their deserts as their wants, less to these who had been gainers by her service, than to those who, having little or nothing, might be in danger of falling into poverty. She would not have them all lie at the mercy of receivers, farmers, or treasurers; but that those whom she had the greatest regard for might be secured, she appointed their portions out of that part of her property which was most ready, and best secured*, and consequently could not fail. The rest, though not less secure, was not so ready. She appointed for executors the duke of Guise, her cousin-german, the archbishop of Glasgow †, her ambassador, the bishop of Ross ‡ (I think) her high-almoner, Monsieur de Ruysséau, her chancellor; four persons certainly worthy to execute the will of such a princess: the first and principal for power and ability, the two bishops for their conscientiousness and piety, and the last for his knowledge of business. When she had finished her will, she wrote, in the same tenor, the following letter to the king of France :

“ Sir, my Brother-in-law,

“ HAVING, by the divine permission, for my sins I believe, thrown myself into the arms of this Queen my cousin, where I have many enemies, above twenty years since, I am, at length, by her and her parliament, condemned to die; and having asked for my papers, which they have taken away, in order to make my will, I cannot get back any that were of use to me, nor obtain leave to make a free will, nor, that after my death, my body should be conveyed according to my desire into your kingdom, where I have had the honour to be a queen, your sister, and ancient ally.

* Plus liquide et assuré.

† James Beaton, appointed to the see of Glasgow 1551. At the Reformation he retired with the French troops to France, and carried with him all the records of his see, and died there 1603, aged 86.

‡ John Lesley, her faithful servant, bishop of Ross from 1564-5. He died at Brussels, 1595, aged 69.

This day, after dinner, my sentence, without longer respite, was read to me, to be executed to-morrow, at eight in the morning, as a criminal. I have not had time to enlarge on what has past; but if you please to ask my physician, and these my other afflicted servants, you will hear the truth, and that, thanks be to God, I despise death, and faithfully protest that I meet it innocent of every crime; were I their subject which I never was. The catholic religion and the defence of the right which God has given me to this crown are the two points of my condemnation. Yet they will not permit me to say that I died for my religion, but for fear of making a change in theirs; and for a proof of it they have taken from me my almoner, who, though he is in the house, I cannot obtain leave for him to come and confess me, and give me the communion at my death; but they are very pressing that I should receive comfort and instruction from their minister brought hither for that purpose. The bearer of this, and his companions, most of them your subjects, will inform you of my behaviour in my last moments. It remains that I beseech you as the most Christian King, my brother-in-law, my ancient ally, and who have done me the great honor to protest that you love me, that on this occasion you would give proof in all these points of your virtuous disposition; the one out of charity relieving me of what to discharge myself and my conscience I cannot do without you, to reward my afflicted servants, by leaving them their wages; the other in praying to God for a Queen who has borne the name of Most Christian, and dies a Catholic, and bereft of all her possessions. As for my son, I recommend him to you as far as he shall deserve your favour, for I cannot answer for him: but for my servants I beseech you with folded hands. I have taken the liberty to send you two stones of rare virtue for health, wishing you may enjoy it uninterrupted with long and happy life. You will receive them as from your most affectionate sister-in-law,
dying

P R E F A C E.

dying and bearing witness of her good disposition towards you. I will recommend to you my servants by a written paper, and appoint that for my soul I may be paid in part of what you owe me, and that in honor of Jesus, to whom I shall to-morrow at my death pray for you, you would leave me wherewith to found an obit, and do the necessary alms. This Wednesday, two o'clock, after midnight.

Your affectionate and good sister,
M A R Y, R."

She wrote what follows on a separate paper :

" Mem. of my last requests to the king, to cause to be paid to me what is owing to me, both of my pensions, and the money advanced by the late queen my mother in Scotland, for the service of the king my father in these parts, at least till an annual obit be founded for my soul, and the alms and little foundations promised by me be completed.

Further, that he allow me to enjoy my dowry a year after my death, to reward my servants.

Further, that he be pleased to let them enjoy their wages and pensions for life, as was done for the officers of queen Eleanor.

Further, I beseech him to take my physician into his service, and to give credit to what he shall say, and to pay regard to my recommendation of him*.

Further, I will that my almoner be re-placed in his rank, and on my account be presented to some little benefice, to pray to God for my soul the rest of his life.

Further, that Didier, an old servant of my table†, to whom I have given a place in the Rolls‡, for his reward may enjoy it during life, being very old.

Done the morning of my death. Wedn. Feb. 8.

Signed M A R Y, R."

* De l'avoir pour recommandé. † Officier de ma bouche. ‡ Une greffe ; or, a clerk's place.

It is to be observed, that in her will and her last requests her Majesty wrote some things obscurely, for fear if the English saw them they might understand them, and detain them, having explained them to her servants to relate when they came to France. She wrote also a letter to the duke de Guise, full of pity and commiseration. She sealed up none of the above writings, that her most faithful servants on whom she depended at all events might have a duplicate to make use of in case the original was lost. As to her Will, she asked how she should close and settle it: upon which the said Monsieur Bourgoïn desired her not to sign it, or close it up so soon, because, perhaps, in two or three hours she might recollect something which she would be sorry to have forgotten; but with great concern she delayed the closing it, saying, she would not return to it again, nor think any more on the affairs of this world; but only pray to God, and think of her conscience. But she was again desired to let one of her women put it up in a box till the morning, without any one knowing what she had written.

Next morning, after she was up and dressing, Bourgoïn, fearing her absent servants might complain of her if they were not satisfied with the will, and might persuade themselves that he had added or diminished, he desired her to send for them all, and read it before them, declaring that such was her will, that she had made it herself, that every one should fullfill it, and take patiently what she could do, that she hoped they would find friends on her account. Then she signed it, and put it into the hands of Bourgoïn, charging him to deliver it to the Duke of Guise, her principal executor. Meantime Mademoiselles Beauregard and Maubriere thought themselves alone forgotten in it, and told Bourgoïn and Gorion to mention it to her Majesty; who took back her will, and in the first blank margin wrote her intentions. Being then told, that her almoner was forgotten, and that she
knew

Mester. Lescler legrute dont vous ammes le
nom desle amateur & la fillele &

Notre bien bonne amye
marie

Bib. Cotton. Caligula I. 75.

de touz mes droitz en angle terre on ailliers

de fontz & d'acquns mes droitz que se prefont &
pus prentendre a la courone d'angle terre & autres
droits signeuriers en roy aulme & en dependans
au Roy Catholique tant pour

Bib. Cotton. Vesp. C. XVI. p. 145.

knew his character, she answered that he was very well rewarded, that she could not give benefices and money both, but for his satisfaction she wrote in another blank place of her will, that her two prebends should be given to him.

After the execution was over, the hall cleared, and the scaffold taken away, the almoner was permitted to come out of his room, and come with the rest of the servants, before whom and Mr. Melvin the Queen's will was read; for they had not heard it before.

All the legacies of cloaths and jewels to the servants were taken from them at Paris, on the false claim of money lent to their mistress by a certain Englishman as soon as they landed there*.”

This particular detail touching the Will of this unfortunate Princess is a direct confutation of the assertion of her having, by her will, declared the king of Spain her successor, if any confutation were necessary to such an inconsistent fable†.

It is plain, that what Dr. Robertson and we have printed from the Cotton Library were only loose notes on separate slips of paper, for a rough draught of a will, some time before her trial. We have given a fac simile engraving of that part which is written with her own hand, as also of the beginning and end of one of her letters written also with her own hand, and preserved in the same collection. Caligula, C. I. 79, printed by Mr. Anderson, in his “Collections,” vol. IV. p. 51.

* Ib. 666.

† See Jebb's Pref. to vol. II. ad fin.

T H E

H I S T O R Y A N D A N T I Q U I T I E S

O F

F O T H E R I N G A Y.

FOTHERINGAY is bounded on the east and south by the Nyne and the lordship of Oundle, and on the west and north by Glapthorn, Newton, and Naffington. From the meadows and low grounds is a fine view southward towards Oundle, and northward to lord Westmorland's woods. It is situate in Willebrook hundred.

The countess *Judith* ¹, at the time of the general survey, held six hides in Fodringeia:

TERRA JVDITÆ COMITISSÆ.

*I*psa comit⁷ ten⁷. vi. hid in *FODRINGEIA*. *I*N *WILEBROC* H⁷D.
*T*ra. ē. xii. car⁷. De hac tra. ii. hidæ s⁷t in dñio. 7 ibi. iii. car⁷.
 7 iii. ferui. 7 xix. uill⁷i cū pbro 7 vi. bord hū⁷t. ix. car⁷. Ibi
 molīn de. viii. sc⁷t. 7 xl. ac⁷ pti. Silua. i. . . . l⁷g. 7 ix. q⁷q⁷ lat.
 cū onerat⁷ 7 rex in ea n̄ uenat⁷ uat. x. solid.

Valuit. viii. lib. Modo. xii. lib. Turchi libe tenuit. T.R.E.

¹ Lib. Domesday. fol. 228. a.

The arable land was twelve carucates; of this land, two hides with three carucates were in demefne; and three fervants, nineteen villanes, a priest, and fix cottagers had nine carucates. There was a mill of viiis. yearly rent, and forty acres of meadow; a wood a mile long, and nine furlongs broad; when taxed, and not hunted in by the king, it was worth xs. This lordship, in the reign of king Edward, had been Turchil's freehold, and valued at viii l. but was now rated at xii l.

Judith was daughter of Lambert de Lens, by Maud duchess of Albemarle, maternal sister to William the Conqueror, and married to Waltheof, son of the famous earl Siward, by Elfleda, daughter of earl Aldred, a man of great wealth and military prowess¹, but suffering himself to be engaged in a conspiracy for dethroning William, notwithstanding he afterwards revealed it to his confessor, and his confessor to the king, he was beheaded at Winchester, and buried in the highway, but soon after taken up and interred in the chapter-house of Croyland abbey, to which he had been a benefactor, and where his innocence was attested by miracles. Ingulphus² scruples not to charge his death on his wife, who affected a second marriage, but refusing the match proposed to her by her uncle with *Simon de St. Liz*, a Norman nobleman, because he was lame of one of his legs, the king married him to Maud her daughter by Waltheof³, and gave him the earldoms of Northampton and Huntingdon, with the greatest part of the lordships which had been possessed by her father⁴. After Simon's decease, Maud his relict married *David king of Scotland*, who by virtue of this marriage became seized

¹ Hoveden, 243. b. and 260. b. Order. Vit. 312. 522. and 534. 720. Dugd. Bar. I. 55.

² P. 523. 536. 542, 543.

³ See Bridges, Northamptonshire, Vol. I. p. 394.

⁴ Dugd. Bar. I. 58.

of Fodringey manor, and of the earldom of Huntingdon by grant from Henry I. ¹. In Henry II's reign, these six hides in Fodrengeye were certified to be of the fee of king David.

Successor to David was *Henry earl of Huntingdon*, from whom this lordship descended to his sons, *Malcolm* and *William*, successively kings of Scotland, and *David* afterwards earl of Huntingdon, by gift from his brother William. In the fourteenth year of king John ², this David was required to give up Fotheringay castle to the crown; but not complying with the royal command, the sheriff was directed to raise the *Posse Comitatus*, with the townsmen of Northampton, and by force of arms compel him to surrender it. He died in the third year of Henry III. and was succeeded in his estate and honours by John Scot his youngest son.

Here was antiently a castle, built probably by Simon de St. Liz, the second earl of Northampton, who built that of Northampton, 1084 ³.

In the fifth of Henry III. William de Fortibus ⁴ earl of Almarle and Holderneffe surprized this castle, then under the command of Ranulph earl of Chester, put a garrison in it, and ravaged the adjacent country.

John Scot earl of Huntingdon, on the decease of this Ranulph his uncle, succeeded to the earldom of Chester ⁵, and leaving no issue, his sisters and their children became his heirs. On the division of his inheritance, Foderingaye manor,

¹ MS. Cott. Vesp. E. xxii.

² Rot. Claus. anno 14 Joh. MS. Com. de Cardigan. not. G. 2. in dorf. f. 125.

³ Ingulph. 513. Mon. Ang. I. 679. Dugd. Bar. ubi sup.

⁴ Joan. Abbat. Chron. anno 1221. et Dugd. Baron. vol. I. p. 64.

⁵ The time of his death is uncertain. Sir William Dugdale says, he died 29 Hen. III. but it appears from the Close Rolls, that he was dead in the twenty-second of this reign.

with its members, appears to have been assigned to *William de Fortibus* earl of *Albemarle*, who married Christian daughter to Alan earl of Galloway, and *Margaret* the elder sister of the said John Scot, and to *Dervorguilla* sister to the said Christian, the wife of John de Balliol. In the twenty-second year of this reign ¹, the manors of Foderingay and Yarwell were given up by William earl of Albemarle to *Robert de Quincy* and *Elena* his wife, countess of Chester and Huntingdon, which Elena ² had livery of them, as part of the possessions whereof John Scot her first husband died seised, to hold till such time as a sufficient dowry should be assigned her. But John Scott leaving only female heirs, and the king taking into consideration the royal prerogatives belonging to the earldom of Chester ³, in the twenty-ninth of his reign, seized it into his hands, alledging as a reason, *ne tam præclara dominatio inter colos fæminarum dividi contingeret*; and gave the other lands to his coheirs in exchange for it ⁴. The same year the sheriff was commanded to take into his possession, for the king's use, the moiety of Foderinghey manor, which William de Fortibus earl of Albemarle had held; and to whom Thingdon lordship in this county, with the advowson of the church, and the manor of Dryfield in Yorkshire, had been granted in lieu of it. The other moiety of this lordship, which was in the hands of *Dervorguilla de Balliol* ⁵, and which, by inquisition taken in the eighteenth of Edward I. she was found to have held of the king of Scots, by the service of one soar-hawk, for herself and co-parceners of

¹ Rot. Claus. anno 22 Hen. III. m. 8.

² Dugd. Baron, vol. I. p. 46.

³ Ibid. vol. I. p. 46.

⁴ Claus. anno 29 Hen. III. p. 1. m. 2.

⁵ Efc. anno 18 Edw. I. n. 28.

the honor of Huntingdon, after her decease fell to *John de Baliol* her son, and passing from him to the crown, was granted to *John de Britain* earl of *Richmond*, nephew to Edward I. to be held during the king's pleasure.

In the second year of Edward II. ¹ the earl of Richmond obtained a grant to himself, and the heirs of his body, of the castle of Fodringhey, with the hamlets of Naffington and Yarrowelle ², and the privilege of a weekly market here on Wednesday, and a yearly fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Michael ³. In the ninth of the same reign he was certified to be lord of Fodringay ⁴. By information in the court of king's bench, in the third year of Edward III. John de Britain was required to shew by what authority he claimed the liberty of free warren in the lordships of Fodringeye, Naffington, and Jarwell, which were within the bounds of the king's forest; and by writ of *quo warranto* the same year he was also demanded to prove by what right he held the castle and manor of Fotheringeye, as parcel of the honour of Huntingdon, with all the privileges, immunities, and exemptions, to himself and his tenants, holding of the said honour, a park, two deer-leaps, a market every Wednesday, and a fair for three days, beginning on the eve of St. Michael, in the township of Fotheringeye, and view of frank pledge and weyf in Naffington and Jarewell. For the enjoyment of all these privileges, franchises, and rights, he pleaded the charter of Edward II. by which the premises were granted to him and his heirs, to hold in as free and ample

¹ Cart. anno 2. Edw. II. n. 45.

² Ibid. n. 40.

Nom. Villar.

⁴ Placit. Coron. anno 3. Edw. III. rot. 23. et Quo Warrant. eod. ann. rot. 26.

a manner as John de Balliol had held them before they fell to the crown in Edward the First's reign; with a proviso, that the said castle, manor, and appurtenances, in case the said John de Britain earl of Richmond should die without lawful issue, should revert to the crown.

In the fourteenth year of Edward III. the castle and manor of Fotheringhey were in the hands of *Mary*, relict of Aymer de Valence earl of Pembroke, to whom they were granted, after the decease of the earl of Richmond, for the term of her life, and upon whose demise they were to descend to *William de Bohun*, earl of *Northampton* ¹. By the inquisition then taken, it was certified that the castle, with a certain tower, was well built of stone, walled in, embattled, and encompassed with a good mote. Within it was one large hall, two chambers, two chapels, a kitchen and bakehouse, built all of stone, with a porter's lodge and chamber over it, and a draw-bridge beneath; within the castle walls was another place, called the manor, built on with houses and offices, and an outward gate with a room over it; the site of the whole contained ten acres. It was also certified, that the abbat of Sawtre ² held here, as of the afore-said castle and manors, one messuage called the Ermytage, with one carucate of land, to find a chaplain for performing divine service at the Ermytage on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in every week, for the souls of John Baliol, and his ancestors, formerly kings of Scotland, lords of the said castle and manor. Here was also a park, and two woods, Erleswode and Newhagh,

¹ Inquis. anno 14 Edw. III. n. 67. & Cart. anno 11 Edw. III. n. 48.

² Sawtre abbey, in Huntingdonshire, was founded by Simon St. Liz, the second earl of Northampton, and lord of Fotheringey manor. In 1254, 38 Hen. III. the possessions of Saltry abbey here were rated at iv l. xiiis. ivd.

lying

lying within the forest of Clyve, where the lord of the castle had house-bote and hey-bote, and two leets, held yearly at Easter and Michaelmas.

William de Bohun, fifth son to Humphrey Bohun earl of Essex and Hereford, by Elizabeth daughter of Edward I. was raised in the eleventh of this reign to the earldom of Northampton, with a grant of one thousand pounds yearly to himself and his heirs; a moiety of which, arising in part from the castle and manor of Fodringhey, was to determine, as soon as he or his heirs should become possessed of the inheritance of the late earl of Hereford his brother. He died in the thirty-fourth of the same reign, and was succeeded by *Humphrey de Bohun* his son, then in his minority¹. After his father's decease, this Humphrey petitioned the king, that as he was not yet seised of Fodringhey, the countess of Pembroke still living, satisfaction should be made him for the annual rent-charge of ccvii. ii s. vd. ob. part of the yearly profits of the said manor, that was then unpaid; and he was accordingly directed to receive the said sum from the ferm of the city of London, till he should come into possession of this manor. He died in the forty-sixth year of this reign². In the fifty-first of Edward III. died Mary de St. Paul countess of Pembroke, seised of Fodringey castle, with its appurtenances in Nassington, Yarwell, and Suthwick, which she had held by knight's service *in capite* of the crown, of the gift of Edward II. the reversion after her decease devolving to the king.

Successor to the countess of Pembroke, in the castle and manor of Fodringeye, was *Edmund of Langley, earl of Cam-*

¹ Rot. Fin. anno 37 Edw. III. m. 15.

² Efc. anno 51 Edw. III. n. 28.

bridge, afterwards created duke of York, fifth son to Edward III. ¹ on whom and Isabel his wife they were settled in the same year. He had two sons, Edward and Richard, the latter created afterwards earl of Cambridge, in the parliament at Leicester in 1414. At his decease ², in the third year of Henry IV. he was succeeded by *Edward earl of Rutland* his eldest son, who then took on him the title of duke of York. The earl of Cambridge married Anne Mortimer, daughter and heir of Edmund earl of Marche by Philippa daughter and heir of Lionel duke of Clarence, second son of Edward III. and thus in right of his lady was in blood nearer the crown than the house of Lancaster ³. At the beginning of Henry the Fifth's reign, he is said to have projected a conspiracy, in concert with the lord Scrope and Sir Thomas Gray, to set the crown on the head of Mortimer earl of Marche, his wife's brother, hoping that, should this scheme prosper, his children at the death of Mortimer, who had no issue, might succeed to the throne. This conspiracy was discovered when Henry had assembled his army and navy at Southampton, and was preparing to embark for France. The conspirators on their apprehension pleaded guilty; and the earl of Cambridge wrote a pathetic letter to the king, imploring mercy; but sentence being passed, he was immediately

¹ Cart. anno 51 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 8.

² Etc. anno 3 Hen. IV. n. 35.

³ Henry IV. was but the son of John duke of Lancaster, third son of Edward III. for which reason this Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, did, in the reign of Henry VI. claim his title to the crown; but was slain in the battle of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in 1459, where his son Edward, earl of March, afterwards king of England, by the name of Edward IV. erected a fine chapel upon the east side of the bridge, wherein he placed priests to pray for the souls of his father, and all those that there lost their lives.

beheaded.

beheaded'. He left two children, Richard, who on the decease of his uncle Edward, became duke of York, and Isabel married to Henry lord Bouchier earl of Essex.

In the reign of Edward III. Edmund of Langley, duke of York, finding this castle in a ruinous condition, re-built it, and particularly strengthened the fortifications by a keep or high tower, constructed in the form of a horse-fetter lock², which, with a falcon in it, was the device of the family of York. The same device was in most of the glass windows of the castle.

Edward Plantagenet duke of York, notwithstanding the defection and death of his brother, continued faithful to his sovereign. At the battle of Agincourt, in the third year of Henry V. by his particular request, he had the command of the van guard, composed intirely of English archers, and by his courage and conduct was signally instrumental in obtaining that important

¹ "It chaunced that Richard suspected of treason was put to death at Hampton aboute such tyme as king Henry the Fiveth went into Fraunce: This Richard had a son, that was father to Edward the Fourth." Leland's Itin. Vol. I. fol. 5.

² Philemon Holland, in his first edition of Camden's Britannia, has this insertion, on what authority does not appear:

"The form of the keep before said built like a fetter lock occasioneth me to digress a little, and I hope with your pardon, which the gravest authors in as small matters have done the like. Edmund of Langley, duke of York, who built that keep, and garnished the glass windows there with fetter locks, when he saw his sons being younger scholars gazing upon the painted windows, asked them what was Latin for a fetter lock. They studying and looking silently one upon another, not able to answer; "If you cannot tell me," says he, "I will tell you. *Hic, hæc, hoc, Taceatis*, i. e. *Hic, hæc, hoc*, Be silent and quiet;" and therewithal added, "God knoweth what may happen hereafter." This king Edward ~~was~~ his great **IV.** grandchild publicly reported, when he having attained the crown created Richard his younger son duke of York, and then commanding that he should use for his badge the *fetter lock open*, to verify the presage of his great grandfather. But this by the way."

C

victory.

victory. He lost however his life in the field ¹, being stifled, as it is said, through the heat of the weather, and the multitude of the enemy pressing upon him. His body was brought to Fotheringay, and buried December 1, 1415, in the collegiate church which he himself had founded. He married Philippa daughter and coheir of John Mohun lord of Dunster; but died without issue ², leaving Richard, son to Richard late earl of Cambridge, his heir and successor. This *Richard* (who was after duke of York) had livery of his lands, and amongst the rest of the castle of Fotheringhay *cum membris*. Some time before his death, having settled this manor and its members on Henry bishop of Winchester, Thomas bishop of Durham, and other trustees, his relict Philippa, in consequence of this settlement, became entitled to a third part of them as her dower ³, of which she died seised in the tenth year of Henry VI.

From the title and pretensions of his family, with the temper and disposition of the kingdom at that time, Richard duke of York aspired to the throne of England. By the insinuations which he artfully circulated, and the number of his partisans ⁴, in a parliament which met at Westminster in the thirty-eighth of Henry VI. he obtained an act, by which it was resolved, that Henry during life should retain the name of king, and that he the said duke should be proclaimed heir apparent to the crown,

¹ “ At such tyme as the bataile of Agincourt should be fought, Edward desired of king Henry to have the forewarde of the batel, and had it: where be much hete and throngged, being a fatte man, he was smouldered to death, and afterward brought to Fodringey, and there honourably buried yn the bodie of the quire; upon whose tombe lyith a flat marble stone, with an image flatt yn brasse.” Leland’s Itin. Vol. I. fol. 5.

² Esc. anno 3 Henry V. n. 45.

³ Esc. anno 10 Henry VI. n. 45.

⁴ Stow’s Chronicle, p. 700. Edit. 4to, 1580.

and protector of the king's person and dominions. But soon after the dissolution of the parliament, the queen, with the duke of Somerset the determined enemy of Richard, assembling a body of northern men, he marched into Yorkshire to oppose them; and coming to an engagement at Wakefield, was there slain, with Edward earl of Rutland his younger son. He took to wife Cecily, daughter of Ralph Nevil, first earl of Westmorland, and had issue by her several children, of whom Edward earl of March, his eldest son, was in succession the fourth Edward, king of England. His body was first buried at Pontefract, but afterwards removed by command of her son, then king Edward IV. to Fotheringay, where it was interred by the side of his kinsman Edward duke of York in the choir.

The form of his funeral is thus described by Sandford², from a MS. in the College of Arms³. On the 22d of July, 1466, his bones were put into a chariot covered with black velvet, richly wrapped in cloth of gold and royal habit; at whose feet stood a white angel, bearing a crown of gold, to signify that *of right he was a king*. The chariot had 7 horses, trapped to the ground, and covered with black, charged with escutcheons of the said prince's arms; every horse carried a man, and upon the foremost rode Sir John Skipwith, who bore the prince's banner displayed. The bishops and abbots went two or three miles before, to prepare the churches for the reception of the prince, *in pontificalibus*. Richard Duke of Gloucester followed next after the corpse, accompanied with a number of nobles, and officers of arms being also present. In this equipage they

¹ Stow's Chronicle, p. 700. Edit. 4to, 1580.

² Geneal. Hist. p. 391.

³ I. 3. p. 8. I. 11. p. 117. I. 15. p. 207.

parted from Pontefract, and that night rested at Doncaster, where they were received by the convent of Cordeliers in grey habit. From thence by easy journies they proceeded to Blithe, to Tuxford in the Clay, to Newark, to Grantham, to Stanford, and from thence, on Monday the 29th of July, to Fotheringay, where they arrived betwixt two and three of the clock in the afternoon, where the bodies were received by several bishops and abbots *in pontificalibus*, and supported by twelve servants of the defunct prince. At the entry of the church yard was the king, accompanied with several dukes, earls, and barons, all in mourning, who proceeded into the heart of Fotheringay church near to the high altar, where there was a herse covered with black, furnished with a great number of banners, bannèrols, and pencils, and under the said herse were the bones of the said prince and his son Edward. The queen and her two daughters were present also in black, attended by several ladies and gentlemen. Item, over the image was a cloth of majesty of black farcenet, with the figure of our Lord sitting on a rainbow, beaten in gold, having in every corner a scochen of the arms of France and England quarterly, with a vallens about the herse also of black farcenet fringed half a yard deep, and beaten with three angels of gold, holding the arms within a garter in every part above the herse. Upon the 30th of July, several masses were said, and then at the offertory of the mass of requiem the king offered for the said prince his father; and the queen and her two daughters, and dutchess of Richmond, offered afterwards. Then Norroy king of arms offered the prince's coat of arms, March king of arms the target, Ireland king of arms the sword, Windsor herald of arms of England, and Ravendon
herald

herald of Scotland offered the helmet; and Mr. de Ferrys the harness and courser.

With him was also buried here his third son Edmund earl of Rutland, slain by the lord Clifford at the battle of Wakefield¹.

Only six survived him of the twelve children, which he had by his dutchess Cicily², who survived him 36 years, most of which time she lived at her castle of Fotheringhay, and in the 10th of Henry VII. 1495, she died in an advanced age at her castle of Berkhamstead, and was buried by her husband in the choir in Fotheringhay, in the eleventh year of the reign of

¹ Sandford, Ibid. 393.

² Mr. Alexander Bosville of London, Aug. 20, 1713, in a letter to the Rev. James Holcott, then vicar of Fotheringay, has this observation on her:

“As this great lady was heretofore an inhabitant of your parish, give me leave in her to remark the vicissitudes of human affairs. Her natural temper was high and ambitious; and when she was married to the duke of York, it was in hopes of being queen. But this she was disappointed of, with the loss of her husband's life, all in one day. And it cannot be thought but this must plunge her into the deepest despair. However, in a little time, this dark cloud was removed, and she saw herself the mother of a king, and then her natural temper again appeared, even to a proverb at this day known in most counties, for she was a *proud Cis*. But, upon the death of her son Edward IV. (and soon after that) the murder of her grandsons Edward V. and his brother, the scene of her life was again changed from the greatest glory to the profoundest misery, which was also not a little augmented by her son Richard (born at Fotheringay-castle), who, to bring about his ends to get the crown (for what will not a wicked and ambitious prince do to gain his point?) accused his mother of incontinency, and proclaimed her a strumpet; this one would have thought would have entirely broke her high spirit, and brought her now gray hairs to the grave with much sorrow; but her innocence made her bear up against this calumny, and this base usage of her wicked son enabled her to bear his miserable death at Bosworth with less reluctance; though at the same time the line of Lancaster was thereby restored to the crown; but she still lived to see her granddaughter Elizabeth (her son king Edward's daughter) married to Henry VII. and thereby the two houses of York and Lancaster united. I do not know, in all our English History, of any prince or princess that underwent such variety of fortune, or was a greater instance of the mutability of human affairs.”

Henry

Henry VII. By her last will¹, the probate of which is dated August 27, 1495, she directs her body to be buried *beside the body of her moost entierly beloved lord and busband fader unto her lorde and son, and in his tumber within the collegiate church of Fotheringhay*; and if her body be buried at Fotheringhay in the college there, she then gives to the said college a square canapie of crimesson clotbe of gold, a chesibull², and two tuncles, and three copes of blew velvet bordered, with thre abes, thre masse bokes, three grayles, and seven processioners³. It appears that, in 1480, she and Anne duchess of Buckingham both professed themselves religious at Northampton on the same day.

Some time before his decease, Richard⁴ duke of York obtained a confirmation of the weekly market here on Wednesday, and the grant of a fair for two days, beginning on the Monday after Relique Sunday.

In the ninth year of Edward IV.⁵ Cicely the king's mother gave up to him her right in this manor; and in the same year, the keepership of the great park of Fotheringhey, Erleswood, and Newhawe, and the constableness of the castle, were granted to Guy Woolston, esquire.

By an act of parliament⁶ passed in the first of Henry VII. the king in right and as parcel of his crown became entitled

¹ Reg. Prærog. Cur. Cant. Vox, Qu. 25.

² The Chesible was the loose upper garment of the priest officiating in divine service; Tunics were under garments; Copes, a kind of hood hanging on the back; Abes, Aubs, or Albs, a sort of surplice; Grayles or Graduals, and Processioners or Processionals, were books of offices in the Romish service.

³ MS. Cott. Vitell. E. xvii. fo. 250.

⁴ Cart. ab anno 27 ad 39 Hen. VI. n. 18. This fair is still kept, the old fair at Michaelmas being discontinued. Relique Sunday is the Sunday after the 7th of July, the anniversary of Thomas Becket.

⁵ Claus. anno 9 Edw. IV. m. 30. et orig. ann. eod.

⁶ Rot. Parl. apud West. anno 11 Hen. VII. m. 1, 2. et Pat. anno 10 Hen. VII.

to this castle and manor, with the members called Nassington, Yarwell, and Southwick, and to all other manors and lordships which had been held by Edmund of Langley late duke of York, and to all the grants made to him, and the heirs male of his body, at sundry times, by Edward III. or Richard II. Being thus in full possession of the premises, Henry VII. in the tenth year of his reign, gave up the manor, castle, and township of Foderinghey, to *Elizabeth* his consort, to hold for her life, as fully as Richard duke of York her grandfather had held them.

By Henry VIII. it was settled in dower upon queen *Catherine*; and in queen Elizabeth's time, sir William Fitz-Williams was governour of it, and summoned by the commissioners for the execution of Mary queen of Scots, to attend them here for the security of their persons. In the first year of James I. by letters patent dated 11 October, at Harefield, the castle and manor of Fotheringey¹ were granted to *Charles* lord Mountjoye, knight of the garter, lord lieutenant of Ireland, created the same year earl of Devonshire, sir *Edward Blount*, knt. and *Joseph Earth*, esquire². The lord Mountjoye died seised of them in the fourth of the same reign, and having no legitimate issue, sir *Henry Baker* knt. was certified to be his heir; which Henry was the son and heir of John Baker, esquire, deceased, son and heir of Catherine, the daughter and sole heir of John Tirill, son and heir of Constantia wife of Sir Thomas Tirill, and sister to William lord Mountjoy, father of James lord Mountjoy, the father of the said Charles lord Mountjoy earl of Devonshire. By the inquisition then taken he was found to have held the premises in full farm of the crown *in capite*, by the service of a twentieth parte

¹ Clam. Forest. Rocking. anno. 11 Car. I. n. 73.

² Efc. anno 6 Jac. I. n. 146, p. 2.

of one knight's fee, and the annual rent of 1l. 1s. ob. qu. But though he had no lawful children by Penelope, daughter to Walter Devereux earl of Essex, and the wife of Robert Rich, in the sixteenth of James I. created earl of Warwick, who left her husband, and in his life-time married this earl of Devon¹; he had three sons, Mountjoy, John, and Charles; which *Mountjoy*, by conveyance from Sir Edward Blount and Joseph Earth², succeeded to the castle and manor of Fotheringey³, and in the fourth year of Charles I. was advanced to the dignity of earl of Newport in the Isle of Wight. In the eleventh of the same reign, *Mountjoy earl of Newport*, at the Eyre holden for Rockingham forest, claimed to hold Fotheringey castle and lordship, with Earl's-wood, and all other woods belonging to the same, the great park and little park, with a deer-leap in the great park, all lying within the districts of the said forest, exempt from the view and jurisdictions of its several officers; as also a market every Wednesday, and a fair for three days, commencing on the eve of St. Michael; pleading for his enjoyment of these and all other privileges, the possession of them by John earl of Huntingdon, John de Britaine earl of Richmond, and his respective predecessors, and the grant to the earl of Devonshire, by James I.

This Mountjoy⁴ dying in the garrison at Oxford, Feb. 12, 1645, was succeeded in title by his only surviving son Henry⁵, last earl of Newport, who died in 1679; without ever having

¹ Inquis. in Cur. Ward. anno 5 Jac. I. MS. Harl. 61. A. 13. n. 66.

² Rot. Clam. Forest. Rock. Anno 11 Car. I. n. 73.

³ Camd. Britan. Ed. 1753. p. 153.

⁴ Several original papers relative to the vicarage, freeschool, and poor of the parish, signed by this nobleman and his son between the years 1647 and 1660, are preserved in an oak box at the vicarage house of Fotheringhay.

⁵ MS. Le Neve, and Dugdale, pen. Mr. Gough.

enjoyed

enjoyed this estate, which (as appears from a deed preserved in the Appendix ¹), had been alienated by his father to Sir *George Savile*, of Thornhill, baronet; who in 1665, granted an annuity of 30l. out of Walcote-field in this parish, to the poor thereof for ever; and by another deed in 1683, after his advancement to the dignity of *Marquis of Halifax*, endowed and settled the rights belonging to the vicar of Fotheringhay for ever, so far as it related to his own estate in the lordship of Fotheringhay only, but not so for what is the freehold of others in the said lordship ². His son and successor *William* the second marquis dying without issue male in 1700, this extensive manor and lordship was sold by his father-in-law Daniel earl of Nottingham, and the other trustees for the marquis's three coheiresses ³, to *Hewer Edgeley Hewer*, esquire (the adopted son and heir of William Hewer, esquire, head of the Old East India Company), who married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Simeon Stuart; and dying Nov. 16, 1728, without issue, his property here descended to the family of *Blackburne*.

The state of the castle, town, and country about it, in the reign of Henry VIII. is thus described by Leland in his Itinerary ⁴.
 “ From OUNDLE to FODERINGEYE a ii miles by mervelus fair
 “ corn ground and pasture, but little woodde. King Edward
 “ the iiiith, for the love that he bare to Foderingeye, had
 “ thought to have privileged it with a market, and with putting
 “ down weres and mills, to have caused that small lighters might

¹ Appendix, N° I.

² Ibid. N° II.

³ Anne married to the lord Bruce; Dorothy married to the earl of Burlington; and Mary married to the earl of Thanet. The first of these ladies was by the marquis's first wife, Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Samuel Grimston; the other two by a second lady, Mary daughter of Daniel earl of Nottingham.

⁴ Leland's Itin. vol. I. fol. 4—6.

“ have come thither. . . . The town self of Foderingeye is but
 “ one street, all of stone building. The glorie of it standeth by
 “ the parochie church of a fair buildid and collegiated.

“ There be exceeding goodly meadows by Foderingey¹. Fo-
 “ deringey stondithe on the farther rife of Avon, as I entered
 “ into the towne. The bridge to Fotheringey over Avon is of
 “ timber. The castelle of Foderingey is fair and meately strong,
 “ with doble diches, and hath a kepe very auncient and strong.
 “ There be very fair lodgyns in the castel. And as I hard
 “ Catarine of Spaine did great costs in late tyme of refreshing
 “ of it. This castel longid of late tymes to Edmund of Langeley,
 “ Edward the iiid's funne, and so lineally to the dukes of York.”

We are told that Edward IV. in 1469, on the insurrection of the northern men, came on horseback from Norwich, by Walsingham, Lynn, and Wisbech, to Croyland; from whence, having rested one night, he proceeded by water to Foderingey castle, where the queen was waiting his arrival². From the circumstance of this passage, he might possibly have conceived the design which Leland mentions. It appears too, that in the twenty-second year of his reign, he was here with Alexander king of Scotland, who then promised to do fealty and homage to the king of England for the realm of Scotland, within six months after he should be in possession of the crown. And covenants were then signed and sealed at the castle by both princes³.

King Richard III. son to Edward duke of York, was born here⁴.

¹ Being nearly encompassed with water, and the roads leading to it at that time very indifferent, the town was difficult of access.

² Hist. Croyland. Contin. alt. p. 542.

³ Rymer. Foed. vol. XII. p. 156.

⁴ Sandford, p. 430.

In this castle Mary queen of Scots was for some time confined; tried by commissioners appointed for that purpose ¹, and executed on a scaffold raised at the upper end of the hall in 1586. At Windsor is a picture of her, and of the inside of this castle.

The castle is said to have been demolished by the orders of king James I. in detestation of its having been the prison and the scene of the tragical end of his mother ². Almost all the materials have been carried away ³, and even the foundations dug up, for the purposes of building, and for repairing the roads, causeways, and banks of the river. The palace was situated on the south-east side of the castle-hill, fronting the river that runs below, commanding a most beautiful prospect over the extensive meadow into the south. The porch or entrance, except a small fragment, has been taken down within these few years. A farm house has been built on the spot, occupied by the old stables. From the very small remaining fragments, it is evident that the walls were prodigiously thick; and from the mound or hill, the hall where the queen of Scots was beheaded ⁴ was on the first ascent, and the keep on the second. The hill at present abounds with *absinthium*, or Roman worm-wood. There are still double

¹ In Gunton's Peterborough is a particular description of her person, dress, and behaviour, on the night before, and at the time of her death, p. 73. See it in our Appendix, N^o III.

² There have been several bad fires in this village, owing (as the common people say) to a curse laid on the town by king James on account of his mother's execution, he wishing "it might be burnt stick and stone."

³ Mr. Hickes, a considerable farmer at Fotheringay, has a rose-noble of one of the Edwards, found in his garden among some gravel taken from the Castle-Hill.

⁴ There is an idle tradition that *Perry Mills*, at a little distance from Fotheringay, were so named from the Queen's hearing a messenger's horn winding on that spot just before her execution, and thence expecting a reprieve; in her disappointment, she is said to have exclaimed, *Pereo!* Of a like complexion is the ridiculous couplet which says,

If Fotheringay castle had not been so nigh,
Peterborough spires had not been so high.

D 2

ditches;

ditches; and the river, which runs just under the castle, makes up part of the first ditch. As you enter the town, there are two stone houses, called the old and the new inn. The old, on the right hand, inhabited by a farmer, has galleries running round within it; and without, are heads and escutcheons, some with the arms of Richard Plantagenet duke of York, and of the kingdom of Castile, and old windows, door-cases, and other marks of antiquity. It is said to have been used as an inn when the dukes of York lived at the castle. Of the new inn we have this account, from a survey in the twenty-first year of James I. ¹. “To the castle belongs a large stone-built house, with two courts, and a back-side, with barns and stables, standing on the east end of the town, called New Inn. It contains a hall, parlour, kitchen, and divers other chambers.” The state of the castle at that time, is thus given in the same survey: “The castle is the capital house, built of stone, moted with a double mote. A fair court within the castle; a building upon a mount, 8 or 16 square, with lower and upper chambers, to which you ascend by stairs, and then descending towards the hall, which is large and spacious. On the left hand the court is the chapel, and goodly lodgings; the great dining room well garnished at present with pictures; next the hall are the buttery and kitchen; and at the other end of the kitchen, a convenient yard for wood, with large brew-houses, and back-houses, and other offices. From the gate going out of the yard, there is a great yard half encompassing the castle, going round about to the first gate, and a great barn in the west side of the said yard; a gate house, and another ruinous house in the east corner of the same. The river Nene on the south side serves for the outer moate, and the mill-brooke on the east for the

¹ Lib. chartac. MS. penes Tho. Boughton de Cliffe, gen. 1719.

inner moate : between the mill-brooke and castle was a great pond. The gate and fore-front of the house looks full north ; and as soon as you are passed the inner draw-bridge, at the gate there are stairs leading up to some fair lodgings, and up higher into the ward-robe, and so to the fetter-lock on the top of the mount, on the north-west corner of the castle, which is built round of 8 or 16 square, with chambers as above. In the middle of the street is a place called the Market-stead, where the market on Wednesday was formerly held.

The bridge of wood above-mentioned, which led to the town and castle, and stood near half a mile lower down than the present bridge, was re-built of stone by Queen Elizabeth¹. It is of five arches, covered with wood, and stone laid upon it, partly walled, and partly railed in. On the right hand, as you enter the bridge from Fotheringay, is a stone tablet with this inscription ; *This Bridge was made by Queen Elisabeth, in the 15th yere of her reygne, A. D. 1573.* Above is, *God save the Queen* ; and in a round over it E. R. with a knot between.

The river Nine was first made navigable in 1728 ; and the first boats that came up in the way of trade were on the 11th

¹ This bridge was built with three pillars upon the foundation, and covered over with strong timber from pillar to pillar, gravelled, and railed on each side with posts and rails ; which pillars beginning to decay, and the large timber rotting at each end in a little time, caused great expence ; which to prevent for the future, Daniel first earl of Nottingham, with the consent of the other trustees for William Savile marquis of Halifax, thought it more advisable to build it all of stone upon the old foundation, which, upon examination, was found to be very found and good : and accordingly it was built all of stone, and double-arched, and walled on each side, and gravelled, in the year 1722, anno regni Georgii primi octavo ; Joshua Blackwell, then steward ; George Portwood of Stamford, undertaker, mason, and master-builder.

Ita testatur testis oculatus JA. HOLCOTT, *Vic. ibidem.*

N. B. The free-stone was from King's Cliff.

day of September in that year : Haling-way payable ; Mr. Holcōt being then vicar ¹.

At Fotheringay was antiently a monastery for nuns, not improbably erected by Simon St. Liz, the second earl of Northampton ², who, as we suppose, built also the castle here. But founding afterwards a nunnery in king Stephen's reign, at De la præ in Hardingstone parish, the nuns of this house were removed thither. On the ground where this convent stood, in after-times was erected the college. Edmund of Langley is said to have designed it in the time of Edward III. but was prevented by death. His son Edward duke of York began it in 1412 ³, 13 Henry IV. allotting six acres of ground between the castle and the rectory-house ⁴ for the site of it. The society was to consist of a master, twelve chaplains, eight clerks, and thirteen choristers, to be called "The master and college of the "Blessed Virgin and All Saints in Fodringhey;" who were to pray for the souls of the king and queen, the prince of Wales, the duke of York, his own consort, and of all the royal

¹ His sixteen acres of meadow in the Town-meadow, being 144 yards over or long, and four foot broad or wide from the river, which is 288 square yards for haling the boats ; and every whole acre for such use was valued and allowed to be at twenty-five shillings per acre per annum ; so that his proportion, at that rate, came to 1s. 4d. per annum as his due, and is to be found to be so by the rule of proportion. This measure was taken false : it should have been 144 yards long, and four foot wide, which brought the due to a farthing less than a shilling per annum, and so I have been paid for it till March 25, 1735. JA. HOLCOTT.

The rent of a shilling a year was paid to Mr. Dobinson, vicar, in 1755, by Mr. Thomas Squire of Thrapstone, who then rented the river. The same rent was paid by Mr. Squire of Peterborough in 1778.

² He seems to have done this in imitation of his father, who built the castle, and St. Andrew's priory at Northampton.

³ Pat. 13 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 14. et Pat. 4 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 1. Rot. Cart. 13 H. IV. n. 6. et Mon. Ang. vol. III. Eccl. Colleg. p. 158.

⁴ Pat. 13 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 17. in dorso.

family,

family, during the time of their lives, and after their deaths, &c. according to the statutes and ordinances in the charter mentioned ¹. For their support and maintenance the king gave them the alien priory of Newent, in the counties of Gloucester and Hereford, a cell to the abbey of Corneilles, and of Anebury in Wiltshire; a cell to St. George de Baukerville in Normandy; for which priories there was a particular saving in the act passed in the parliament at Leicester, in the second of Henry V ². In this year, the abbess and convent of De la prè gave up the parish church of Fodringheye, the impropriation and advowson of the vicarage, with all and singular the rights and privileges belonging to it, to the use of the college ³. In the following year, the duke of York obtained the king's patent for the more ample endowment of it, entailing for that purpose on himself and his heirs the several lordships and manors of Fafterne, Old Wotton, Tokenham, Chelworth, Wynterborne, Compton Bassett, and Sevenhampton in the county of Wilts, with the advowson of the church of Tokenham, the town of Wotton Burg, and the hundred of Hiworth and Criklade, with their appurtenances in the said county, the manor of Doghty in the county of Gloucester, that of Ansty in the county of Herts, with the advowson of the church, the manor of Nasslynton and Yaxwell in the county of Northampton, the castle, manor and town of Fotheringay, the castle, manor and town of Stamford, the town and soke of Grantham in the county of Lincoln, the castle and manor of Conisburg, Branwell, Clifton, Hatfield, Fishlake, and Thorne, in the county of York, with all their appurtenances,

¹ See Append. N° IV.

² Fin. anno 2^d Hen. V. m. 4.

³ Mon. Ang. vol. III. Eccl. Coll. p. 162. See Append. N° V.

held of the king *in capite*, in trust to Henry bishop of Winchester, Thomas bishop of Durham, Sir William Hungerford, Roger Flore, of Okeham, Peter de Mavan our liegeman of Gascony, John Laurens, John Ruffel of Herefordshire, Henry Bracy of Fotheringay, and John Wykes. The duke intending to rebuild the body of the church of the same height and breadth with the choir, an indenture¹ for that design was made before he went to France, between William Woolston esquire, and Thomas Peckham, clerk, his commissaries, and William Harwood freemason of Fodringhey. By this agreement, the duke was to *fynde the carriage and stuff, that ys to say, stone, lyne, sonde, ropes, boltes, ladderis, tymbrie, scaffolds, gynnes, and all manere of stuffe that longeth to the saide werke; for the which werke, well, truly, and duly to be made and finished in wyse, as it ys devised and declaryd,* the said William Harwood was to receive three hundred pounds sterling, payable at different times, as he proceeded in the work. When the wall of the said church, within and without, was made, he was then to be paid for the first payment 6l. 13s. 4d. The next payment was, when he was got to such a height as agreed on, 100l. the next payment was 30l. and when all the work was finished, as agreed on, he was then to have the full payment of 300l. And in case the said William Horwode did not make a full end of the said work of the church at the time limited in certain by the duke, or by his counsel, in form and manner, as afore-written and devised in the indentures made, he was to yield his body to prison at the duke's will, and all his moveable goods and heritages to be forfeited. The first foundation stone of the church was laid on St. Martin's-day, Nov. 11,

¹ Mon. Ang. *ibid.* p. 163. The covenant reciting all the particulars will be given at large in our Appendix, N^o VI.

1415. The body of the church was to be eighty feet long, with an aisle on each side, to which there should be six buttresses, and windows of free-stone like the quire windows, and a window of four lights at the west end of either of the said aisles, answering to the other windows. The steeple was to be eighty feet in height from the ground table stone, and twenty feet broad or square within the walls, which were to be six feet thick. On the north side was to be a porch in length twelve feet, with a porch on the south side joining to the cloister-door, with a door on the west side towards the town ¹. In the eleventh year of Henry VI. Richard duke of York obtained a yearly pension of 100 shillings to be expended in the completion of the college: and in the eighteenth of the same reign ², a grant was made to them for affording and inclosing twenty acres in Shortwode, near Southwick, in Kingesclive bailiwick, within the forest of Rockingham; and 25th of same reign he had a grant of wood in Rockingham forest ³. But the most considerable benefactor was Edward IV. who, soon after his accession to the crown, refounded the college ⁴, giving it a new charter, with one hundred acres of land, and divers privileges and liberties ⁵. In the second year of his reign, he granted to it four acres of land, with a kiln for burning lime in the lordship of Wood Newton ⁶; the same year bestowing on it the manor of Beckeford in Worcestershire, with many other

¹ Claus. 11 Henry VI. m. 1.

² Pat. 18 Henry VI. p. 3. m. 9. In the Augmentation Office is a small folio volume, intituled, "Statuta Collegii de Fodringhay," at the end of which is a table of the Statutes, "circa 10 die Jan. 1446." See Appendix, N^o VII.

³ Pat. 25 Henry VI. p. 2. m. 14.

⁴ Cart. 1 Edward IV. p. 2. n. 7.

⁵ Pat. 2 Edward IV. p. 1. m. 8.

⁶ Pat. 2 Edward IV. p. 1. m. 8. Rec. in Scacc. 2 Edward IV. Hill. rot. 19.

lands in different counties ¹. And four years afterwards he gave it eighty-six acres of land in Rockingham forest ². They had some claims on the priory of Charleton in the county of Wilts ³. Beside the above-mentioned donations, this college had lands in Oundle, Aslton, Sutton, and Woodcroft, with all the messuages and lands in Chesterton in Huntingdonshire, in Efton and Foderinghey, which were held of Foderinghey manor, by the gift of Henry Frowyk, in the eighteenth year of Henry VII. ⁴ and which were afterwards confirmed to it in the twenty-fourth of the same reign ⁵. And in the first year of Edward VI. the master and fellows obtained to themselves and successors the manor of Colsterworth in Lincolnshire, to be held in frank almain. They had confirmations from Edward IV. ⁶ and Richard III. ⁷. In 37 Henry VIII. some exchanges were allowed them in Great Wilbram church and manor in the county of Cambridge, and Hemmingford Abbot in the county of Huntingdon, in consideration or exchange of the manor of Avebury, in the county of Wilts ⁸. Edward VI. a. r. i. granted the rectories of Coddicote ⁹ and Tring ¹⁰, in the county of Hertford, to the master and fellows in exchange for the manor of Newent.

¹ Pat. 2 Edward IV. p. 2. m. 17.

² Pat. 6 Edward IV. p. 2. m. 14.

³ Rec. in Scacc. 4 Edw. IV. Hill. rot. 33. Pat. 5 Edw. IV. p. 1. m. 17.

⁴ Pat. 24 Henry VII. p. 3.

⁵ Orig. p. 1. anno 1 Edward VI. They had possessions in Colsterworth, 26 Henry VIII.

⁶ Pat. 20 Edw. IV. p. 2. m. 21.

⁷ Rec. in Scacc. 1 R. III. Pasch. rot. 20. et 27. Rot. Parl. 1 R. III. n. 13. See also Rec. in Scacc. 2 H. VII. Mich. rot. 61. Rec. in Scacc. 24 H. VII. Hill. rot. 45.

⁸ Pat. 37 H. VIII. p. 7. Sept. 8.

⁹ Pat. 1 E. VI. p. 2. m. Newcourt, 824.

¹⁰ Pat. 1 E. VI. p. 2. m.

From the survey of their possessions¹, taken in 1535, 26 Hen. VIII. it appears that besides their estates in Fotheringhey, Efton, Glassthorpe, Brygestok, Sibbeston, Oundell, Woodcrofte, Hellpyfton, and Sutton, with the appropriated rectory of Fotheringhey, in this county, they had possessions in Holbourne in the city of London, at Colsterworthe, Spetylgate, Alyngton, Somerby, and Burton, in Lincolnshire; at Newent and its members, with the rectories of Newente, Dymmok, and Pauntley, and pensions from other churches, in Gloucestershire; at Aubury, Barbury, Wynterborne, and Charleton, in Wiltshire; at Bekforde, with the parsonages of Bekforde, Afsheton, and Grafton, in Worcestershire; and at Bysbroke, in Rutlandshire; with certain rents and emoluments in the counties of Huntingdon, Worcester, Gloucester, and Southampton; all which rents and possessions were then rated at the yearly value of CCCCLXXXIXl. xvs. ix d. qu. Out of which being deducted LXXXl. IIIs. xd. ob. in rents resolute to divers lords of manors; in fees to stewards, bailiffs, and other officers; in pensions, procurations, and salaries to stipendiary chaplains, the clear yearly value was CCCIXl. xIs. xd. ob. qu. out of which were paid the stipends and portions of the master, chaunter, sacrist, ten fellows, ten clerks, thirteen choristers, and other incidental charges². Of the foundation of this college, and the state of it in Leland's time, we have the following account³ in his Itinerary. "This church and place
"where the college is now, was sumtyme a nunnery. Edmund
"of Langele, son to Edward the Third, got a licens, as sum saye,
"to make a college there; but he did it not, being prevented

¹ Rot. in Off. Primit. n. 6.

See the original survey in the office of First Fruits.

³ Leland's Itin. vol. I. fol. 4, 5.

“ by death. The nunnes of the house were translated to De
 “ la prè by Northampton, in knowledge whereof the house of
 “ Foderingey dyd beare a pension to DE LA PRAY. Edmund of
 “ Langley left two funnes, Edward and Richard. This Edward
 “ began the college, and endowed it metely well.

“ After Edwardes death, Henry the Fifth consideringe the
 “ good service, confirmed the college, and gave to it certain
 “ landes of priories of monkes aliens, amongst which was the
 “ priory of NEWENT, in the county of Gloucester, by LEGHE
 “ market in the borders of Wales. Then cam after Edward the
 “ Fourth, and sumwhat envying the glorie of Henry the Fiveth,
 “ made the college of his oune fundation, and buildid sum part
 “ of it as it is now, and caused the body of his father, duke of
 “ York, to be brought from Pontefract thither, and to be layed
 “ on the north side of the highe altare, where also is buried
 “ king Edward the Fourth’s mother, in a vault over which is a
 “ pratie chapelle.

“ The faire cloistre of the college was made in king Edward
 “ the Fourth’s dayes, one Felde being master of the college at
 “ that tyme. This Felde sette the versis of the book caullid *Æthio-*
 “ *pum terras* in the glafs windows, with figures very neatly.”

The book which Leland alludes to is the Eclogues of *Theo-*
dulus, De Miraculis Veteris Testamenti, et de Fabulis à Poetis in-
ventis. It begins thus :

Æthiopum terras jam fervida tenuit æstas,

In cancro solis dum volvitur aureus axis.

¹ Theodulus in the 10th century wrote a learned eclogue; “A dialogue be-
 tween Truth and Falschhood,” printed among the “*Octo Morales*,” and by Goldastus
 Man. Bibl. 1620, 8vo. and by Wynkyn de Worde “*Theoduli liber*,” 1515, 4to.
 It was from one of Theodulus’ eclogues that Feild, master of Fotheringay college
 about 1480, set these verses in a window of the new and beautiful cloister built about
 that time. Warton’s Hist. of English Poetry, II. 167.

He

He ~~was by~~ birth an Italian, bishop of Palestine, and present at the council of Ephesus, and died far advanced in years in 480.

After the suppression of chauntries and colleges, this college was given in Edward the Sixth's reign ¹ to the duke of Northumberland, when, with the choir of the church, it was pulled down. After the execution of this nobleman, it came again into the hands of the crown ²; and in the fifth and sixth of Philip and Mary, the site of it, with the demesne lands, Westmead, Fryer's Close in Morehay, Walton's-hill Close, Uppingham Close, Newwood, and Shortwood, was sold to James and Geoffrey Crews ³. From an estimate made in 1558, previous to the sale of the premises, it appears that the site of the college, with the wood-yard, outward and inward courts, orchards and garden, contained two acres and a half, and twenty poles; reserving for the farmer, or owner, a dwelling house, with glazed rooms and lodgings, and all necessary outhouses. In the cloister windows, in number eighty-eight, were painted stories much broken, which being pulled down, would be of no value; and in the library were seven windows; and in the rooms and chambers of the cloister were eighteen doors of freestone, rated one with another at iiis. ivd. a door. To the college belonged

¹ "The collegiate church," says Mr. Bosvile in the letter already cited, "being thus founded and endowed, continued in this state till the 6th year of Edward VI. 1552, and it is probable might, as being of a royal foundation with Westminster and Windsor, have continued to this day. But the prevailing interest of the duke of Northumberland obliged that good king to grant to him the site of this college, and the lands belonging to it. Had this grant been put off but one year longer, it is certain queen Mary would not have done it; and it is likely that queen Elizabeth would have preserved it, as she did Southwell in Nottinghamshire. But it was now too late, the college was soon pulled down, and soon after that the quire of the church, which was noble and large; the church, according to the articles before-mentioned, being to be built according to the quire.

² Pat. ann. 5 et 6 Phil. et Mar. p. 2.

³ MS. Bibl. Harl. 41. A. 20. fol. 61.

also Newwood of twenty-acres, and Shortwood of fifteen acres; with certain tenements and burgages in Fodringhay. The yearly value of xxivl. xivs. ivd. The whole was rated for James Cruys, gent. to whom they were granted upon lease in the first year of queen Mary¹. In the thirty-ninth year of queen Elizabeth a fine was levied between Henry Beecher esquire and Gamaliel Cruys esquire, of tenements in Fodringhey². In the twenty-first of James I. this college, containing the capital house, and site of the said college, with all houses, meadows, gardens, and demesne lands, was in the hands of Sir William Becher, knight. In the eleventh year of Charles I.³ Mountjoy earl of Newport, and Sir Thomas Cheke knight, being seised of the site of the late college of Fotheringaye, the demesne lands of the said college, and of certain pastures, meadows, closes, and divers pieces of arable land, containing in the whole five virgates, claimed the privilege of free warren and chace, and to hold the premises free from all jurisdiction of the justices and officers of the forest; pleading, in support of the said claim, the enjoyment of these privileges by Thomas Buxhale the master, chaplains, clerks, and choristers of the said late dissolved college, granted them by letters patent in the first year of Edward IV. and that the said college, with the liberties aforesaid, being surrendered to the crown in the thirty-first of Henry VIII. and coming after his decease to king Edward VI. and queen Mary, were granted in the fifth and sixth of Philip and Mary to James Cruys and Geoffrey Cruys, whose right and title to the site of the said college, lands, and immunities were now possessed by the said lord Mountjoy and Sir Thomas Cheke.

¹ Fin. anno 39 Eliz. MS. Hatton.

² Survey, anno 21 Jac. I. penes Tho. Broughton de Cliffe.

³ Clam. Forest. Rocking. anno 11 Car. I. in Archiv. Turr. Lond. n. 74.

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South East View of the Old Inn at Fotheringay, p. 20



Inside View of the Old Inn see p. 20



Fort p. 20



Cylle p. 21



Monument of RICHARD DUKE of YORK, p. 21



North East View of FOTHERINGAY Church, p. 21, The Free School, p. 21

Printed at the Press of the Rev. J. H. St. John, 1876

Some ruins of the arches and cloisters are yet remaining, in the vicarage garden adjoining to the south side of the church, and part of the college walls running towards the river. The west wall on the north side of the church shews one arch stopt up. The foundations take up a great deal of gardeners and other ground on the south point and south side of the church. The college ground returns its name between the church and the river¹.

The present church², part of the old collegiate church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and All Saints, consists of a body and two ailes high and spacious, covered with lead. At the west end is a square tower, containing four bells, on which is raised an octagon tower of later erection. The church is in length eighty-one feet seven inches; the body and ailes in breadth sixty feet two inches. On the outside it is adorned with elegant pinnacles and embattlements. In the upper part of the body are five smaller windows on the north and south, and one at the east end. In each aile are also five windows, and at the west end is one, with a large west window under the tower. The windows in general have been very beautifully embellished with painted glass, and in some the figures are still pretty well preserved. In the fifth, the intire figure of St. Denys, with his head in his left hand and a crozier in his right, on his neck glory surrounding **J. H. S.** St. Blase with a staff and ring. So are some of the female saints, as Sancta Scolastica, and two others. In one of the south windows is a mitred portrait, and under it inscribed, **Ricardus Scrope, Eboracensis**. In the second north window from the east is half a cardinal's face; the head and feet of **Ses Ambrosius doctor**. In the third a half

¹ Peck's Annals of Stamford, B. XIII. 9.

² Of which a view is given in the annexed plate.

figure and a face, in the fourth, a fine half of a bishop. In a north upper window under a female figure holding something like a globe, **Isa**, under another **tha**, perhaps Agatha. In a south upper window under a half figure, *alde Ebor*. . . . In another seems *Rieb's fund*. In the first south window from the west, are two saints heads, and one body with a staff; in the second many single panes with lions seiant, others with fetterlocks under the feet, and lower of a figure **Isis Elemts**, two mitred heads. In the third, lions as before, also hinds sitting: under a trunk **Isis Guthlacs**. In the fourth, an armed trunk between naked legs asleep, supposed St. Paul, or rather our Lord's resurrection; a fine head and two naked feet of **Santus Johannes Baptista**, a whole figure of St. George and the Dragon, and a feather past through a crown. In the west window is a very beautiful face; and in the vacant spaces of all the windows are small figures of bucks, lions, roses, and in the tracery angels with harps, and the falcon and fetter-lock contains horns, hautbois, and various kinds of musical instruments. In the first tower are four leaden windows with small holes, but without any glass.

The steeple is surmounted with an octagonal tower, or lantern, somewhat like that at Lowth in this county, and Boston in Lincolnshire, 30 feet high and 20 wide. The roof of the belfrey is of stone, like that of King's College Chapel at Cambridge; the west window is full of fragments of painted glass.

On the bells are these inscriptions:

1. Thomas Norris made me, 1634.
2. Domini laudem, 1614, non verbo sed voce resonabo.
3. A. M. R. B. W. W. I. 4, 1609.
4. W. W. 1595. Praile God. H. B.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

The register begins in 1557 ¹.

On the wall of the south aisle, on the right hand of a door now closed up supposed to have led out of the college into the church, is this inscription, much defaced, and not perfectly legible:

In Festi Martyrii processu Martiniani,
Ecclesiæ prima fuit hujus Petra locata;
Anno Christi primocentum quatuor ac mille
Cum deca quinta Henrici quinti tunc immin-
ente secundo ².

On the north side of the communion table is a stone monument, in the style of the 16th century, as represented in plate 1. It consists of a frieze charged with falcons and fetter locks, supported by 4 fluted Corinthian pillars; in the middle, in a square compartment with ornaments and festoons, the shield of arms ³ France and England quarterly with a label of three points, impaling a saltire, *Neville* ⁴. All that remains of the inscription on the frieze, which was only drawn with ink in Roman capitals, is,

EB.

¹ Mon. Ang. vol. I. fol. 1011. In Lambeth Registers (Reg. post mort. Pole, p. 105. a.) is the will of Richard Bradley of Fotheringhay, dat. Sept. 28, 1559; proved Nov. 17; ordering his body to be buried in the church-yard.

² Dr. Stukeley calls these *uncouth* verses, and has made them more so by printing *processus festo processu*, as the *festival* Xpi he makes *Christi primum* and reads *secunda*. Itin. Cur. I. 33.

³ The arms of Richard earl of Cambridge were France and England quarterly, a label of three points A, each charged with as many torteaux within a border A, charged with ten lions rampant. The label was to demonstrate his being of the house of York, the border that he was the youngest son of his father, and the lions purple, his descent from the royal houses of Castile and Leon; which shield of arms is carved in the roof of the cloister at Canterbury, and in a window of Christ Church, also painted on glass in two windows of the cloisters at Fotheringhay, where the border is omitted. Sandford, p. 384.

⁴ Her arms impaled with her husband's were in the window of the hall at Fotheringhay; but in her widowhood, and 3 E. I. and II. the saltire is impaled with the royal arms, without any distinction, for which the same reason may be given as for

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

EB. - - - - EVIT.

OCCISVS - - - -

ANNO SALVTIS 1415, ET REGIS HENRICI QVINTI.

THESE MONUMENTS OF EDWARD DUKE
OF YORK, AND RICHARD DUKE OF YORK,
WERE MADE IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD GOD 1573.

On the East Side:

THE SAYD EDWARD WAS SLAYNE IN THE
BATTELL OF AGINCOURT, IN THE THIRD YEAR
OF HENRY THE FIFTH.

On the fouth side of the communion table is another stone
monument, exactly like the former one, with this inscription:

RICHARD PLANTAGENET DUKE OF
YORK, NEPHEW TO EDWARD DUKE OF
YORK, FATHER TO KING EDWARD THE
FOURTH, WAS SLAINE AT WAKEFIELD,
IN THE THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR OF HENRY THE
SIXTH, 1459, AND LIETH BURYED
HERE WITH CICELY HIS WIFE.

On the East Side:

SISSILY, DUTCHESS OF YORK, DAUGHTER TO
RAULFE NEVELL, FIRST EARL OF
WESTMORLAND.

On the frieze in capitals:

RICHARDUS DUX EBORACI OBIIT MENSE
JANUARIJ . . . A° Di. 1460.

CECILIA UXOR RICHARDI DUCIS EBORACI OBIIT, 1495.

Arms in the middle, France and England, with a label of
three points.

the duke's having the crown borne at his funeral. (See before, p. 11.) On a seal
annexed to her letter of attorney, engraved in Sandford. p. 370. 387. and on the
frieze of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf.

These

These inscriptions, as well the intire as broken ¹, are in modern letters.

The monuments are fenced in with wooden rails painted red.

Camden ² informs us, that these princes “ had all magnificent
“ monuments, which were thrown down and ruined, together
“ with the upper part of the chancel of the church. But
“ queen Elizabeth commanded two monuments to be set up in
“ memory of them, in the lower end of the church now stand-
“ ing; which nevertheless (such was *their* narrowness who had
“ the charge of the work) are looked upon as very mean for
“ such great princes, descended from kings, and from whom the
“ kings of England are descended.”

At the dissolution, the choir being pulled down by the duke of Northumberland, the bodies of the dukes of York and the aforesaid Cecily were dug up, and, as Fuller tells us in his Worthies ³, lay in the church-yard without any monument, until queen Elizabeth coming thither in her progress, gave order that they should be interred in the church, and two tombs to be erected; whereupon their bodies, lapped in lead, were removed from their plain grave, and their coffins opened. The dutchess Cecily had about her neck a silver ribbon with a pardon from Rome, penned in a very fine Roman hand, as fair and fresh to be read as if it had

¹ In a MS. of Mr. Holcot's, the inscriptions on the freezes are thus supplied:

Edwardus dux Eboraci occisus erat anno tertio regni Henrici Quinti, anno Domini 1415.

Ricardus dux Eboraci obiit mense Januarii anno 37^o regni Henrici Sexti, anno Domini 1460.

Cicilia uxor Ricardi ducis Eboraci obiit anno 10mo regni Henrici Septimi, anno Domini 1495.

The battle of Wakefield was fought December 31, 1460; so that *Januarii* is a mistake, unless he died the day after the battle.

² Britannia, vol. I. col. 521. Edit. 1753.

³ Northamptonshire, and Durham, p. 291.

been written yesterday. Such was the account given by Mr. Creuso, a gentleman who dwelt in the college at the same time, to Henry Peacham¹; but alas (continued Fuller), more mean are their monuments, made of plaister, workt with a trowel, and no doubt there was much *daubing thereon*, the queen paying for a tomb proportionable to their personages. The best is, the memory of this Cecily hath a better and more lasting monument, who was a bountiful benefactress to Queen's College at Cambridge.

Leland describes Edward's monument as a "flat marble stone, with an image flat in brass." He gives no description of Richard's, but it was probably such another; for in the present chancel, within the rails, are still to be seen two blue slabs, with the marks of brass figures of armed knights. Leland says, there was a "pratie chapel over the vault," in which the duke and dutchess of York were buried, and in this were probably their figures in brass or stone.

In old letters round a square grave-stone, near the altar rails, is this imperfect inscription, being covered by a seat:

. . . . the sons of Edmund Tpyngthame
wyth deptyde RCCCCC.R. . .

Richard Sapcote, of Elton, knight, the first setter up of the family in Huntenduneshire, was biried at Foderingey anno Domini 1477.

On a brass plate on the outside of the communion rails.

Here lieth buried Mr. THOMAS HURLAND, schol-
maister of Fotheringhay 33 years, whoe
deceased Jan. 5, A. D. 1589. *Ætatis suæ* 70.

Pædotriba bonus jacet hoc sub marmore testus:

Præclarus methodo clarus et arte fuit.

Discipulos omnes purâ pietate beavit,

Moribus instruxit pectora prima bonis.

¹ Peacham's Complete Gentleman, p. 169.

Formandis pueris animum transmissit, et annos

Ætate exhaustâ cælitus hospes ovar.

Vita licet cessit, jaceatque cadaver in urnâ,

Virtutes remanent : nomen in orbe manet.

Though life be gone, and corpse be laid in grave,
His virtue lives, and fresh his name does save.

At the altar, on a flat stone.

(Arms, a chevron between 3 bugle-horns.)

Here lyes the body
of THOMAS FOSTER, Clerk,
the son of Richard
Foster of Naffington,
gent. the Husband of
Jane the Daughter of
Thomas How, of Hallaughton,
in the county of Leicester, gent.
by whom he left
three sons, who
dy'd the 10th day of
December, 1691, Ætatis suæ 52.

On the north-side of the altar,
on a flat stone.

(Crest, a Cornish chough. Arms as before.)

Here lyeth the body of
-AUGUSTINE FOSTER, gent.
the son of Thomas Foster,
of Crasington, Clerk, who
died the 25th of September,
Anno Dom. 1722. Ætatis suæ 33.

On the south-side of the altar,
on a flat stone.

M. S.

Here lie deposited the dear remains
of JOHN NEWTON, of King's Cliffe,
gent. who returned to rest
Junii 3tio, Año Dom. 1701.

On a pillar over-against the
pulpit.

Near

this place lyes the body of
Mrs. KATT. HUTCHINSON, daughter
of the
Rev. Mr. LEWIS WEST, archdeacon of
Carlisle, and grand-daughter of the Rev.
Dr. RICHARD MARSH, dean of York,
and widow

of the Rev. Mr. JOHN HUTCHINSON, vicar
of Moreland in Westmorland; by whom
she had five sons and one daughter,
whofrom their infancy were left to her sole
care : which trust she discharged with the
greatest faithfulness, giving all her children
a genteel and liberal education. She died
April the 18th, 1726, aged 83 years,
forty-seven of which
she lived a widow; universally esteemed for
her piety, and good works;
no one of her years
having fewer idle words,
or idle hours
to answer
for.

This monument was
erected by MICH.
HUTCHINSON, D. D.
her youngest child, in
testimony of his filial
piety to one of the
best of
mothers.

The

The five following epitaphs are in the body of the church.

1. On a flat stone.
(Arms, a chevron between 3 bugle horns.)
Here lyes the body of SARAH FORSTER,
of Haverill, in the county of Suffolk,
the daughter of Richard Forster,
of Naffington, gent.
who died the 12th of May,
1700.

2. A brass plate on a flat stone.
(Arms, a lion rampant, tail inverted; over
all a bend.)
Here lieth the body of Mrs. ANNE
HOLCOTT,
who was buried the 26th Dec. 1733.
aged 80 years.

3. Mr. RICHARD DOBINSON,
A. M.
Vicar of this Parish forty years,
died Dec. 16, 1775, aged 80 years.
I know that my Redeemer liveth.
Resurgam.
Mrs. ELIZABETH DOBINSON,
died Jan. 25, 1765, aged 81.

4. On a flat stone.
Mr. JAMES HOLCOTT,
Vicar.
Obiit Dec. 10,
1735.

5. On a flat stone.
Mrs. ELIZABETH HOLCOTT,
died Nov. 21st,
1755.

In a chest in the south-aisle is a small latten cup and paten,
dated 1640.

A sketch of the old font may be seen in plate I.

On the ancient pulpit is a fine carving of the boar, the
cognisance of Richard the Third before he was king. The
old founding board remains remarkably small; the larger one
above being erected in Charles's time.

This church was given to the convent of De la præ near
Northampton by Simon St. Liz the younger, who founded it,
and a vicarage was ordained, which is worth at present about
100l. a year¹. In 1254, 33 Hen. III. the profits of the rectory
were valued at fifteen marks. The earlier presentations are to
the vicarage; but after it was made a collegiate church, the suc-
ceeding ones are to the mastership of the college. It is now a
curacy, and not in charge. The lord of the manor presents.

Patroni.	Incumb. et Temp. Institut.
Abbatiff. et conv. S. Marie de Pratis extra Northampton.	¹ David. Will. de Castro Bernardi, cap. 3 id. Maii, 1267. Joh. de Cotes, pbr. 19 cal. Sept. 1274. ² Rob. de Illep, cl. 3 id. Febr. 1301. Will. fil. Alan. de Thingden, cap. 12 cal. Jan. 1306. Simon de Foderingeye, cap. 8 cal. Febr. 1312. ³ Joh. Dayfol. Hen. de Ryfeley, cl. 18. cal. Maii, 1328. Dom. Gilbert. de Aylyngton, cl. prid. id. Aug. 1330. Joh. de Staunford, pbr. cal. Oct. 1336. ⁴ Rog. de Risheden, pbr. 7 id. Dec. 1346. ⁵ Rob. Pecke de Fodryngey, pbr. 8 id. Jul. 1349. Joh. de Armyston, cl. 2 cal. Aug. 1355. Simon Goodbody de Wadenhowe, pbr. 12. cal. Oct. 1359. ⁶ Henr. Bassett, pbr. non. Dec. 1363. Joh. Rest de Makefey, pbr. 8. cal. Aug. 1367. Rob. Sutton, pbr. 12 Dec. 1368. Phil. de Depyng, pbr. 12 Sept. 1369. Joh. Aboveton de Wadenho, cl. ult. Aug. 1388.

The vicarage being now converted to a collegiate church, the subsequent presentations are to the mastership of the college, to which the vicarage was annexed.

Patroni.	Magist. coll. Beat. Mar. et Omn. Sanct. de Foderinghay et temp. admiff.
Precentor et Soc. Col.	⁷ Dom. Joh. Buklond. John Mason, cap. et soc. Colleg. ult. Mart. 1423. ⁸ Tho. Pecham, occur. Mag. 14. Jun. 1434. ⁹ Ric. Wancort, pbr. soc. Coll. 8 Jan. 1437. ¹⁰ Mag. Tho. Buxhale, occurs Master, 8 Feb. 1477. ¹¹ Mag. Will. Feelde, occurs Master, 1480 and 1495. ¹² Mag. Rob. Bernard. Mag. Joh. Ruffel, S. T. B. 6 Feb. 1521.

He is the last master we find presented to this college; and in 1534, 25 Hen. VIII. ¹³ he with Thomas Birde, Chaunter, and

¹ Reg. Ric. Gravesend, Ep. Linc.
² Reg. Joh. Dalderby, Ep. Linc.
³ Reg. Hen. Burgherit, Ep. Linc.
⁴ Reg. Tho. Beke, Ep. Linc.
⁵ Reg. Joh. Gynwell, Ep. Linc.
⁶ Reg. Joh. Buckingham, Ep. Linc.
⁷ Reg. Ric. Flemyng, Ep. Linc.

⁸ Reg. Will. Gray, Ep. Linc.
⁹ Reg. Will. Alnwick, Ep. Linc.
¹⁰ Reg. Thomas Rotherham, Ep. Linc.
¹¹ Reg. Cur. Prærog. Cant. Vox, Qu. 25.
¹² Reg. Joh. Longland, Ep. Linc.
¹³ Rymer's Ford. vol. xiv. p. 509.

eleven fellows of the house, professed under their seals obedience to the king, and acknowledged him the supreme head of the church of England.

LAURENCE SAUNDERS, M. A. of King's College, Cambridge, was divinity lecturer in the college of Fotheringhay in the reign of Edward VI, during which he married, and from this place he was removed to be a reader in the cathedral of Lichfield, which he quitted for the Church of Langton in Leicestershire, and from thence was collated, 1553, by archbishop Cranmer to the rectory of All-hallows, in Bread-street, London. He was of worshipful parentage, brought up at Eton, chosen thence to King's College, where he continued a scholar three whole years; but shortly after, forsaking the university, was bound apprentice to Sir W. Chester, merchant in London. On his preferring his studies to his trade, his master gave him up his indentures, and he returned to Cambridge. After he had made himself master of the Greek and Hebrew tongues, he gave himself wholly to the study of the Scriptures. In the beginning of queen Mary's reign he preached at both his livings against the errors and doctrines of the church of Rome; for which he was at length imprisoned a year and three months, and, after examination and excommunication, was delivered over to the secular power, degraded by the bishop of London, February 4, 1555, and next day carried down to Coventry, where he was burnt at the stake¹.

JOHN WELBY was instituted in 1595, and buried in 1644.

JONATHAN WELBY was instituted in 1595, and buried April 22, 1697, aged 83.

JAMES HOLCOTT was instituted in 1697, and buried in 1735.

RICHARD DOBINSON was instituted in 1736, and buried in 1775².

GEORGE GRIFFITHS (the present vicar) was instituted in 1776.

¹ Fox's AEs and Monuments, 1555. Newcourt, Rep. I. 246.

² It is worth observing, that five vicars held this living for 180 years.

The impropriation is possessed by the lord of the manor. On the inclosure of the lordship, which is said to have been in 1635, certain lands were set apart for the vicarage, and since by the marquis of Halifax in 1683¹. The vicar receives Easter offerings, and mortuaries, and xxs. yearly out of Dillingham's land. There was reserved at the inclosure a common for cottagers.

¹ See Appendix, N^o II. Besides all the right granted in this deed, there are also belonging to the vicar of Fotheringay,

1st, The full tithes of all the grounds in Fotheringay, belonging to the heirs of Mr. Thomas Dillingham, clerk, lately deceased, and the dues of his house, or a composition of twenty shillings per annum for the said house and grounds in the lordship of Fotheringay aforesaid, now in the possession of Mr. James Marriott, junior, the present tenant thereof. This house and grounds belonging to it never were part of the lord marquis of Halifax's estate, and has ever paid twenty shillings per annum to the vicars of Fotheringay, on the 25th day of March yearly, and every year when it is due: and not only paid it to the vicars of Fotheringay since the sealing of the said deed by the said marquis, but also ever before the sealing of it by the tenants of the said premises.

Memorandum, For the non-payment of the said composition, Mr. Jonathan Welby, by his servant and a tithe-man, took the tithe in kind on the two closes of Mr. Dillingham towards Warmington, William Redifs, tenant; John Caldwell, Mr. Welby's servant then, and afterwards my servant, who attested this to me.

And the said composition has been by the tenants of the premises duly paid to me, every year since I came to be vicar here, witness my hand, JA. HOLCOTT.

2d, There is also one close of Mr. William Shaw's of Warmington, adjoining to the said Mr. Dillingham's grounds south, never part of the lord Halifax's estate, now in the possession of the said William Shaw: for this close the possessors of it have ever paid ten shillings composition for the tythe thereof, not only to me all my time, but always to my predecessors, as by antient memorials thereof did appear to me, JA. HOLCOTT, vic. ibidem.

3d, There is a garden formerly (as they tell me) part of the cloister belonging to the college, on the south side of the church, which has always, since the settlement, belonged to the vicarage.

4th, A stone dove-coat, in a yard belonging to Thomas Gates, in the west end of the town, which ever since the deed of settlement, and before that, has been in the possession of the vicars of Fotheringay, and reputed to belong to the vicarage thereof.

Of all these things (with a copy of the said deed) in parchment, a terrier was made, and delivered at the bishop's visitation at Oundle, July 3, 1705. John Fowler and Peter Gray, then church-wardens, and witnesses to it with me.

Witness my hand, this 26th day of January, 171³/₄. JA. HOLCOTT.

In 1716, Mr. Holcott, then vicar, obtained for himself and successors an exemption from the payment of tenths for the future ¹; and by his attention, an exact account was taken of all such papers as related either to the vicarage or the vicar of Fotheringay, of which a list will appear in the Appendix ²; and in 1749 a terrier was delivered, at the visitation by Mr. Dobinson ³.

1 28 die mensis Januarii, 1716.	} Recepti de incumbente ibidem pro decimis debitis regi pro uno anno finito ad festum natalis, Dom. 1716.	} s. d. 10 8
Petriburg. diocesi. of Oundle.		
Fotheringhay, Acquit. 4d.		

J. Parsons, sub collector; *Ne plus ultra*, with his own hand.

Mr. King, rector of King's Cliffe.

Mr. Hunt, rector of Barnwell, All Saints.

} Witnesses.

The meaning and intendment of reciting the abovesaid receipt, with all the circumstances of it, is this, viz. that the vicars of Fotheringhay have all along hitherto paid yearly, and every year, 10s. 8d. tenths, and 4d. acquittance, in their own wrong; which being discovered by me, I desired relief of the said collector, and gave him 2s. and a bottle of wine to have the said living excused from that charge for ever; which he hereby does, owning there can be no tenths due of this vicarage, because there are no first fruits paid in that office, and consequently no tenths, which are but the tenths of such first fruits. JA. HOLCOTT.

Procurations paid at the archdeacon's visitation.

For Fotheringhay every half year, 1s. 6d.	} 1s. 10d.
Printed receipts.	

4

² See N° VIII.

³ A true and perfect terrier of the glebe lands, and other possessions belonging to the vicarage of Fotheringhay, given in at the primary visitation of Dr. John Thomas, lord bishop of Peterborough, the 25th day of July, 1749.

A dwelling-house, yard, orchard, and garden, barn, and stable, and the church-yard, with the granary thereto adjoining, and a dove-coat, with also a garden, lying on the south-side of the church: one close of pasture, called Great Brakeholm, by estimation eight acres and a half, and another close of arable, called Wranglands, by estimation thirty-four acres, and two small closes, called Hemplands, by estimation three acres and a half, and one close, called Rosse's Close, now Ruth-close, by estimation five acres, and one close of arable adjoining to it, called Oldfield, by estimation sixteen acres, and two closes lying at the Town-meadow-gate, by estimation ten acres, and sixteen acres of meadow lying in the town-meadow. There is a dove-cote of stone, thatched, standing on the north side of the town, belonging to the vicars of Fotheringhay, now in the possession of Peter Wallis; and there is also belonging to the vicars of Fotheringhay the full tithes of all the grounds in Fotheringhay that are Mr. William Dillingham's, now in the possessions of Peter Wallis, and which were ever paid to the vicars of Fotheringhay; and also the full tithes of one close belonging to Mr. William Dillingham, late Mr. Edmund Shaw's

The dues belonging to the vicar of the parish are as follow :

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For churching	0	0	6	Marriage per banns	0	2	6
Burial in the middle aisle of the church	0	6	8	Ditto per licence	0	5	0
In the back aisles	0	3	4	Easter-offerings			
Within the rails, where the communion table stands	0	13	4	And mortuaries due ^r .			
For the breaking up the ground in the church-yard, on the burial of a stranger	0	3	6	N. B. Half a crown due to the minister, when attending the visitation of the bishop or arch-deacon.			
				The dues above-mentioned I have received. R. DOBINSON, vic.			

N. B. Five shillings due to the vicar of Fotheringhay on the marriage of the man as well as woman per licence in another parish; and 2s. 6d. due on granting a certificate of having thrice published the banns of marriage in the parish church. Half a crown is due to the minister from the church-warden, when attending the visitation of the bishop or arch-deacon: and a shilling for copying the register, the church-warden finding parchment.

Received of Mr. John Maydwell, October 22, 1744, 6s. 8d. for the burial of his daughter in the middle aisle, or body of the church. RICH. DOBINSON, vicar.

The following admeasurement of the glebe belonging to the vicarage of Fotheringhay, is according to a survey made in 1776.

N ^o		Acres.	R.	P.
46.	Church-yard	—	1	0 17
51.	Vicarage-house, yard, and garden	—	0	3 7
73.	Hempland-clofe	—	1	2 24
74.	Ditto	—	1	2 6
82.	Wrangland's	—	24	1 7
83.	Ditto	—	10	2 13
87.	Brakenholme-meadow	—	7	2 5
140.	Old Field	—	14	2 15
143.	Hop-ground (alias Roffe's Clofe)	—	5	1 26
151.	Town-meadow-clofe	—	10	2 23
165.	Part of Great Town-meadow	—	10	3 30
In all				89 0 13

Shaw's of Warmington, and now in the possession of Peter Wallis aforesaid, the tithe whereof has been duly paid, sometimes in kind, and sometimes by composition, as the vicars and he or his tenants can agree, usually, ten shillings per ann. rate-tithe, as also for the former, twenty shillings per ann. rate-tithe. This is a true and perfect terrier, &c. As witness our hands this 24th day of July, 1749.

Ric. Dobinson, vicar.

John Maydwell, church-warden.

Mary Smith paid 10s. Jan. 19, 1779, on the death of her husband.

Here is a grammar-school ¹ founded by Queen Elizabeth, with a yearly salary of xxl. paid out of the exchequer. It was rebuilt in 1723, in the form represented in plate I. The master hath a dwelling-house in the church-yard, and right of common for four cows. The salary is now about 30l. per annum.

Mr. Howard Becher, a native of this town, gave by his will five pounds to buy books for the use of the school ².

In 1617, Mr. William Blackwell gave five pounds to the parish ³.

In Fotheringay park is Walcot, or Fotheringhay-park house, a forest boundary. Sir George Savile, by deed dated March 6, 1662, and inrolled, settled Walcot-field in Fotheringay, containing fifty-six acres, on Henry Fearne, and five others, yeomen of the parish, in trust to pay 30l. yearly for the benefit of the poor for ever ⁴. New trustees were nominated in 1710; and others again in 1729. Their names are preserved, at the school-house, in a thin quarto book, intitled, "A true and faithful transcript of most of the records and other papers relating to the collegiate church, the free-school, and the settlement of the donations given for the use and benefit of the poor of the parish of Fotheringay, transcribed by me JAMES HOLCOTT, vicar of the said parish, Anno Dom. 1713."

Robert Roane, of Chaldon in Surrey, gave by will, dated 10 May, 1672, 40s. annually out of the rectory of Oundle, to the use of the poor ⁵.

The arms in the gallery of the old inn (see p. 20, and plate I.) are these :

1. On the west side of the gate, and on the west side of a window over the gate. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a castle, 2d and 3d, a lion rampant. *Castile and Leon*. Arms of Isabel, younger daughter and coheir to Peter, king of Castile and Leon, first wife of Edmund of Langley, duke of York ⁶, fifth son of king Edward III.

¹ For several particulars relative to the school, see Appendix, N° IX.

² See Appendix, N° X.

³ Ibid. N° VIII.

⁴ See Appendix, N° I.

⁵ Ibid. N° X.

⁶ Sandford, p. 393.

2. On the east side of the gate. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Barry of 6, on a chief 3 pallets between two estoiles; in the centre an escutcheon, *Mortimer*. 2d and 3d, Or, a cross G. *Burgh*, and on the east side of the window over the gate, *Castile* and *Leon* impaling a saltire, *Neville*.

Edmund earl of *Rutland*, third son of Richard duke of York and Cecily Neville, who was slain when a boy in cool blood by the lord Clifford after the battle of Wakefield, was first buried at Pontefract, and afterwards removed to Fotheringay. His arms were set up in several windows of the castle, viz. Quarterly; France and England, a label of 5 points A, the two dexter labels charged with as many lions rampant Purpure, and the 3 sinistres with nine torteauxes².

The steeple of the prebendal church of NASSINGTON (belonging to Lincoln) within two measured miles of Fotheringhay is as remarkable for an elegant spire as the before-mentioned place is for its fine tower and lanthorns, and both are accounted as fine pieces of workmanship in their kind as any in the county of Northampton.

Two miles east of Nassington is WALNSFORD, worthy of notice for the length and height of its bridge over the river Nen or Nine, which after a course of near one hundred miles from the upper part of Northamptonshire, passing by the county town (where it becomes navigable), and by the towns of Wellingborough, Thrapston, Oundle, Peterborough, Wisbech, and Lynne, empties itself into the Washes in the German ocean. At the foot of this bridge is a good inn, which has for its sign a man floating on a haycock, in allusion to a vulgar story of a great flood in those parts, when a farmer's man being carried down as he was sleeping on a haycock, and being asked on waking where he belonged, replied, to "Walnsford in England," which serves as a

¹ Query this match. The arms of Richard Duke of York, viz. France and England quarterly, over all a label of 3 points A, each charged with 3 torteaux, impaling those of Cecily Neville his wife, G a saltire A. were formerly in a window of the hall at Fotheringay.

² Sandford, p. 378.

motto to the sign. This is reckoned one of the pleasantest villages in England, on account of its air and situation, lying on the centre of five capital turnpike roads, viz. to London, to Scotland, to Northampton, to Leicester, to Peterborough, and communicating with all parts of the kingdom, having a fine open country to the south, rich meadows to the west, woods and enclosures to the north and eastward, and a clean gravelly soil, is near several noblemens seats, and a good neighbourhood, and within an hour's ride of the city of Peterborough, the borough of Stamford, and the market town of Oundle, famous in story for its drumming well, and near the field where the notable battle was fought between the Saxons and Danes, when the latter destroyed with fire and sword the abbies of Croiland, and Peterborough, and all the country round about.

Within a mile of Walnsford to the south, but in the parish of Elton, is a pit where they dig sand, which is very remarkable for several sorts, and different strata of red, white, yellow, and black.

Three miles lower between Walnsford and Peterborough, stands CASTOR, an old Roman station (*Durobrivæ*), where a great many coins have been found, and also tessellated pavements, urns, and other antiquities. The church is of great antiquity, and the steeple is said to be in the Norman style, standing in the middle of the church, which is a rectory annexed to the see of Peterborough. The old Roman road, called Ermine Street, passes within half a mile westward of this village, and is yet plainly to be seen, from Chesterton, two miles south across the river. The old foundations of a bridge are yet said to be discernable at the bottom thereof. The said road continues straight to Stamford, between which is Brigg Casterton, another station, two miles farther, where the road again appears very visible.

A P P E N D I X.

N^o I.

Copy of the original Deed granted by Sir GEORGE SAVILE,
for the Use of the Poor of the Parish of Fotheringhay, being
30l. *per annum*. (See pp. 17. 41.)

BE it known to all men by these presents, That Sir George Savile, of Thornhill, in the county of York, baronet, by the appointment of the right honourable Mountjoy earl of Newport, and for the settling of the annuity herein mentioned, on the poore herein after mentioned; and for and in consideration of the value of the said annuity, recouped and allowed in the purchase of the castle, manor, and college of Fotheringhay, in the county of Northampton, between the said earl and Sir George Savile; hath granted to Henry Fearne, Robert Newstead, Henry Ward, James Maryott, John Parish, and John Chapman, all of Fotheringhay aforesaid, yeomen, and their heirs; one annuity or yearly rent of thirty pounds *per annum*, to be issuing and going out of all those grounds and lands, called Walcote Field, in Fotheringay aforesaid, containing fifty-six acres, more or less, now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Mawley, or his assigns, and to be half yearly paid, at or on the five and twentieth day of March nowe next ensuing, and on the nine and twentieth day of September now next ensuing, by equal portions; and if it happen that the said yearlie rent bee behind and unpaid, in part or in all, then it shall be lawful, to and for the said Henry Fearne, Robert Newstead, Henry Ward, James Maryott, John Parish, and John Chapman, and their heirs and assigns, into the premisses to re-enter and distrain, till satisfaction thereof made. Provided that this grant shall not extend to charge the person of the said Sir George Savile, or his heirs, in or by any writ of annuity. And it is declared, that the said earl hath caused this rent to be so granted, and appointed the same, for the benefit of the poor people of Fotheringay, from time to time, for ever, to be distributed by the said Henry Fearne, Robert Newstead, Henry Ward, James Maryott, John Parish, and John Chapman, and their heirs and assigns, by such rules and directions as the said earl shall, during his life, from time to time, give or appoint; and in default thereof, then, after the death of the said earl, as the vicar of Fotheringay for the time being, and the churchwardens and overseers of the

the poor there for the time being, shall appoint; wherein they are desired so to employ the same as that the rates or contribution of the able persons in the parish towards the poor's money not to be eased, and yet the most necessitous and honest relieved. And it is declared, that when anie two of the trustees herein named shall die, the premises be so conveyed, as that there may always be six persons at least in whom the inheritance of the said rent may vest and be settled to the uses aforesaid. In witness whereof, the said Sir George Savile hath hereunto set his hand and seal, this sixth day of March, anno Dom. 1662, and in the fifteenth year of the reign of our soveraigne lord king Charles the Second, of England, &c.

GEORGE SAVILE upon the tablet, and the seal in a tin-box, being his coat of arms.	}	Recognit' 13 ^o die Aprilis, 1663, coram me, magist' in Cancellar', JO. WOLNEH.
---	---	---

Sealed and delivered in the presence of John Ashburnham, William Legge, Robert Turner, Thomas Ryder, Francis Lands.

* * * This deed was removed from the vicarage-house, and deposited in the church-chest, on the 8th of April, 1779.

N^o II.

Copy of the original Deed made by the Marquis of Halifax, and confirmed by the then Bishop of Peterborough, for the endowment and settling the rights belonging to the vicar of Fotheringay for ever, so far forth as it any way related to the said marquis of Halifax's estate in the said lordship of Fotheringay only, but not so for what is the freehold of others in the said lordship. (See pp. 17. 41.)

(This is a deed-poll, and not indented, being written on paper, without any stamp, but the seals of the said marquis and bishop.)

THESE are to certify, that I GEORGE marquis of Halifax, for the better confirmation of an allowance of fifty pounds *per annum*, agreed upon at the first inclosure of the lordship of Fotheringay, to be paid unto the vicars thereof for ever, in lieu of all vicarage tithes, and glebe lands, which allowance hath been usually paid by certain lands and grounds hereafter mentioned; doe therefore, for myself and my heires, hereby agree, promise, and consent, that the several
7 grounds

grounds of arable, pasture, and meadow, hereafter in these presents specified, and now in the possession of Jonathan Welby, the present vicar of Fotheringhay, in lieu of the said allowance, shall be continued to the vicars of Fotheringhay successively for ever.

Namely, one close of pasture called Brakeholm, by estimation eight acres : and another close of arable and pasture called Wranglands, by estimation thirty-four acres : and two small closes, called Hempland closes, by estimation three acres : and one close, called Rosse's close, near Rush-close, by estimation five acres ; and one close of arable adjoining to it, by estimation fifteen acres ; and two closes lying at the Town-meadow-gate, by estimation ten acres ; and sixteen acres of meadow, lying in Town-meadow : and for the better and fuller settlement hereof, upon succession, I do hereby agree and consent, that a terrier of all the said grounds of arable, pasture, and meadow, shall be registered in the Public Registry of the Church of Peterborough, there to remain upon record, as a settled allowance to the vicars of Fotheringhay for ever, in lieu of all vicarage tithes and former antient glebe lands whatsoever. Over and besides all personal dues of Easter offerings, christenings, marriages, mortuaries, to be paid to the vicars as hath been ever accustomed, and over and besides the vicarage, dwelling-house, yard, orchard, with all buildings thereunto belonging, and the church-yard, with a granary thereto adjoining, to be always continued to the vicar for ever. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal. Dated the twelfth day of June, in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Charles the Second, by the grace of God, King of England, &c. Annoque Domini 1683.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

JOHN GREATHEAD,
POOLE HASTINGS,
THOMAS MEDHURST.

HALIFAX ; { sealed with his
coat of arms.

These are to certify, that I William bishop of Peterborough, for myself and successors, in behalf of the church, do approve and consent to the settlement above-said, made by the right honourable George marquis of Halifax, by the lands therein mentioned, and settled on the vicars of Fotheringhay for ever, in lieu of all vicarage tithes and former antient glebe lands belonging to the said vicarage. Witness my hand and seal the 21st day of June, 1683.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

THOMAS WOOLSEY, archdeacon of
Northampton.

THOMAS MONTAGUE, Clerk.

JOSEPH STAMFORD, Public Notary Register.

WILLIAM PETERBOROUGH ;

{ with the
Bishop's
seal of
his diocese.

On the back of this deed were written these words,

21 Junii 1683.

Regrata fuer' infra scripta in Regro Dom' Epi Petriburgen', in libro de Institutionibus incipiend' anno præd', per me

JOSEPHUM STAMFORD, Reg. Em.

H

Nº

N^o III.Account of the Death and Funeral of Mary Queen of Scots
From Gunton's Peterborough, p. 73. (See p. 19).

UPON the seventh day of February, 1586 (eighteen years from her first arrival), the commissioners for her execution came to Fotheringhay, the earls of Shrewsbury [*a*], Kent [*b*], &c. and Thomas Andrews of ——— [*c*] sheriff of Northamptonshire for that year. By these the queen of Scots understanding that the lease of her life was not long to last, only one day longer, she seemed not dismayed with the message, but told the commissioners, she did not think that queen Elizabeth would have consented to her death; but, since it was so, she would most gladly embrace it [*d*], and in order thereunto desired of the Commissioners the benefit of her clergy, that her confessor might come to her; which the commissioners denying, propounded the bishop, or Dean of Peterburgh, which the queen of Scots refused. The commissioners being departed, she gave order for her supper, at the time whereof she drank to her servants, and comforted them, because she saw them much troubled for her. After supper she perused her will, and inventory: at her usual hour she went to bed, slept some part of the night, and spent the rest in prayer. Her fatal day being come, she arose to prepare herself for her last lying down; when calling her servants together, she read over her will to them, letting them know what legacies she had bequeathed. Then did she apparel herself after this manner [*e*], in borrowed hair, a bourn, having on her head a dressing of lawn edged with bone-lace, and above that, a vail of the same, bowed out with wier, and her cuffs suitable: about her neck a pomander chain, and an Agnus Dei hanging at a black ribband, a crucifix in her hand, a pair of beads at her girdle with a golden cross at the end. Her uppermost gown was of black satin, printed, training upon the ground, with long hanging sleeves, trimmed with akorn buttons of jet and pearl, the sleeves over her arms being cut, to give sight to a pair of purple velvet underneath; her kirtle, as her gown, was of black printed satin: her boddies of crimson satin unlaced in the back, the skirt being of crimson velvet: her stockings of worsted, watered, clocked and edged at the top with silver, and under them a pair of white: her shoes of Spanish leather, with the rough side

[*a*] George Talbot, who died Nov. 18, 1590.

[*b*] Henry Grey who died Jan. 1615.

[*c*] Of Charwelton, sheriff 10 and 18 Elz. Fuller's Worthies, Northamptonshire, p. 297. He died 1590, and has a monument in Charwelton church. Bridges l. 41.

[*d*] See Hilarion de Coste, Hist. Catholique du 16 siècle, p. 153. W. Cole.

[*e*] Brantome, speaking of the Comte de Buran, who armed himself completely just before his death adds, "De la même façon & royalement voulut mourir Marie Stuart cette brave reine d'Ecosse allant à la mort, & au supplice avec ses plus riches vestemens qu'elle pouvoit avoir alors, s'étant en cela montrée magnanime, & vraiment reine de France & d'Ecosse." Hommes Illustres, tom. I. 277. W. C.

outward. Thus attired, she came forth of her chamber to the commissioners, who were ready in the passage to receive her, and to accompany her to the stage whereon she was to act the last scene of her life, making as yet no show of sadness, until Melvin her servant, presenting himself on his knees, bewailing not only hers, but also his own misfortune, that he was to be a sad reporter to Scotland of her death: then with some flux of tears she comforted him, that he should shortly see the troubles of Mary Stuart have an end; sending by him her commands to her son, and bidding him tell him, that she had done nothing prejudicial to his kingdom of Scotland [a]. Then addressing herself to the commissioners, she told them, "that she had certain requests to make to them, viz. that a certain sum of money might be paid to one Curle her servant, which Sir Amyas Pawlet had knowledge of. That her servants might enjoy such legacies as by her will she had bequeathed unto them. That they might be fairly used, and safely sent into their own country." To the first Sir Amyas Pawlet gave his testimony and promise: the rest were also promised and performed. "Yet," said the queen of Scots, "I have one request more to make, that you would suffer my servants to be about me at my death." To which the commissioners returned a refusal, the earl of Kent saying, "that their presence would be a disturbance to her, and besides he feared there would be some superstition practised in pressing to dip their handkerchiefs in her blood." "My Lord," said the queen, "I will pass my word they shall do no such things. Alas, poor souls, it will do them good to bid their mistress farewell: your mistress (meaning queen Elizabeth) being a maiden queen, for womanhoods sake would not deny me this courtesy, and I know she hath not so straightened your commission, but that you might grant me more than this, if I were of a far meaner condition." Whereupon the Commissioners consulted, and granted her the nomination of six persons to be with her: so she nominated four men, Melvin, her apothecary, her chirurgeon, and another old man; and two women which used to lie in her chamber. After this she proceeded towards the great hall in the castle, Melvin bearing up her train, two gentlemen of Sir Amyas Pawlet's, on each hand one, and Mr. Andrews the sheriff going before. The scaffold at the upper end of the hall was two foot high and twelve foot broad, hanged with black; and she seemed to mount it with as much willingness as ease, and took her seat, the earls of Shrewsbury and Kent standing on her right hand, Mr. Andrews the sheriff on her left, and the two executioners opposite before her. Then was the commission read by Beal, clerk of the council [b], which she seemed as little to regard, as if it had not concerned her at all. After the reading of the commission, doctor Fletcher Dean of Peterborough addressed an exhortation to the queen of Scots, that she would consider her present condition, and withal the vanity of her religion, which he besought her to renounce; but she refused, professing her readiness to die therein. The lords desiring her to join with them in prayers, she also refused, alledging the difference in their religions, and saying she

[a] This seems to imply that she had done somewhat prejudicial to his succession in England. Cf. which see bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation, III. 327. W. C.

[b] See Memoires de Brantome, additional vol. p. 140. Ib.

would pray by herself : but the Dean was by the commissioners desired to pray, which he did in these words :

“ O MOST gracious God, and merciful Father, who according to the multitude
 “ of thy mercies dost so put away the sins of them that truly repent, that thou
 “ rememberest them no more ; open, we beseech thee, thine eyes of mercy, and
 “ behold this person appointed unto death, whose eyes of understanding, and spi-
 “ ritual light, albeit thou hast hitherto shut up, that the glorious beams of thy
 “ favour in Jesus Christ do not shine unto her, but is possessed with blind-
 “ ness and ignorance of heavenly things (a certain token of thy heavy displeasure,
 “ if thy unspeakable mercy do not triumph against thy judgment) ; yet, O Lord
 “ our God, impute not, we beseech thee, unto her those her offences, which sepa-
 “ rate her from thy mercy ; and, if it may stand with thine everlasting purpose, and
 “ good pleasure, O Lord, grant unto us, we beseech thee, this mercy, which is
 “ about thy throne, that the eyes of her heart may be enlightened, that she may
 “ understand, and be converted unto thee ; and grant her also, if it be thy blessed
 “ will, the heavenly comfort of thy Holy Spirit, that she may taste, and see, how
 “ gracious the Lord is : thou hast no pleasure, good Lord, in the death of a sinner,
 “ and no man shall praise thy name in the pit ; renew in her, O Lord, we most
 “ humbly beseech thy Majesty, whatsoever is corrupt in her, either by her own
 “ frailty, or by the malice of the ghostly enemy : visit her, O Lord, if it be thy
 “ good pleasure, with thy saving health, as thou didst the offender at the side of
 “ thy cross, with this consolation, *This day shalt thou be with me in paradise* : say
 “ unto her soul, as thou didst unto thy servant David, *I am thy salvation*. So shall
 “ thy mercy, being more mighty, be more magnified. Grant these mercies, O
 “ Lord, to us thy servants, to the increase of thy kingdom, and glory at this
 “ time. And further, O most merciful Father, preserve we most humbly beseech
 “ thy Majesty, in long and honourable peace and safety, Elizabeth thy servant,
 “ our most natural sovereign lady and queen. Let them be ashamed and confounded,
 “ O Lord, that seek after her soul ; let them be turned backward, and put to
 “ confusion, that wish her evil : and strengthen still, Lord, we pray thee, the hand
 “ and balance of justice amongst us, by her gracious government : So shall we,
 “ both now, and ever, rest under thy faithfulneis and truth, as under our shield and
 “ buckler, and bleis thy Name and magnifie thy mercy, which livest and reignest
 “ one Most Gracious God, for ever and ever, Amen.”

The queen's assent and attention to this prayer were withdrawn to her own private devotions, which she performed after the custom of her religion out of her own portuary, with her beads and crucifix, sometimes in the Latin, and sometimes in the English tongue ; which being ended, the two executioners with her women began to disrobe her ; whereat she said with a smiling countenance, that she was never served by such grooms before, nor was she wont to put off her cloaths before such a company. Her women, with a Corpus Christi cloth wrapped up three-cornerwise, covered her head and face ; which done, they departed ; and the queen was left alone to close up the tragedy of her life by her own self, which she did with her wonted courage and devotion, kneeling down upon the cushion, and saying in Latin, *In te, Domine, speravi, ne confundar in aeternum*. Then she groaped for the

the block, whereon she laid down her head, crying out, *In manus tuas, Domine*, &c. and then the executioner, at two strokes, separated her head from her body, saving a sinew, which a third stroke parted also. The executioner took up the head, and shewed it to the assembly; and dean Fletcher cried, "So perish all the queen's enemies!" which was seconded by the earl of Kent. Her head coming clear out of her dressing, appeared very gray, as if she had been much elder than she was; it was polled very short, which made her (as hath been said) to wear borrowed hair. The executioner that went about to pluck off her stockings, found her little dog crept under her coat, which being put from thence, went, and laid himself down betwixt her head and body, and being besmeared with her blood, was caused to be washed, as were other things whereon any blood was. The executioners were dismissed with fees, not having any thing that was hers. Her body, with the head, was conveyed into the great chamber by the sheriff, where it was by the chirurgions embalmed until its interment.

The castle of Fotheringhay was at that time, by lease from queen Elizabeth, in the hands of Sir William Fitz-Williams, of Milton, in the same county, who was one of the queen's pensioners, who by reason of his relation to the place was sent to by the Commissioners, that he should come and guard them in his castle: this was required of him the first time that the commissioners came, in October before, for the queen's examination and trial; but Sir William Fitz-Williams refusing, because he was not summoned by order from the queen, the commissioners procured such order, and by virtue thereof summoned him again, which he obeyed. This gave him opportunities of visiting sometimes the queen of Scots, and conversing with her, wherein he deported himself with such respective civility and courtesy, that the queen, a little before her death, gave him many thanks, and told him she had nothing to requite his kind usage withal, but, if he pleased to accept of her son's picture, hanging at her bed's-head, he should take it; which he did, and his successors do still enjoy it.

Thus died Mary the unfortunate queen of Scots (a woman, for her parts, fit to be a queen) in the six and fortieth year of her age, and the eighteenth of her continuance in England, in a fair possibility of spinning the thread of her life to a greater length, had fate been as propitious to her as nature.

We shall follow the remainder of this great personage, her body, to the earth, and so leave her.

The manner of the solemnity of the Scottish queen's funeral, being the first of August, 1587, when she was buried in the cathedral church of Peterburgh.

Upon Tuesday, being the first of August, were the funerals appointed to be celebrated for the Scottish queen, in the cathedral church of Peterburgh; and accordingly there were sent thither, from the court, the queen's household officers; to make preparation for the diet, Mr. Dorrel and Mr. Cox; for the funeral offices, Mr. Fortescue, master of the great wardrobe: the heralds came down three or four days before, and appointed (together with the bishop and the dean) the place for the body to be interred, which was devised over against the lying of queen Katherine,

Katherine, near to the tomb of John last Abbot, and first bishop of that church. There was a rich hearse erected above the first step of the quire, near to the place of the burial, and the whole quire and church were hanged with black. Upon Sunday at night, the thirtieth of July, the body was brought by torch-light from the castle of Fotheringhay (where it had lain since the time of execution, being the eighth of February before) by Garter king at arms, and other heralds, with some number of horse, in a chariot made of purpose, covered with black velvet, and adorned with her ensigns accordingly, between one and two of the clock in the night: where attended for it, before the church, the bishop of Peterburgh, and the dean of the cathedral church, the master of the wardrobe, Clarentius king at arms, and divers, as well of her Majesty's servants, as other persons; there came with the body six of the Scottish train, as Melvin, the master of her household, and physician, and others: the body with the closures weighed nine hundred weight, which being carried, and attended orderly by the said persons, was committed to the ground in the vault appointed, and immediately the vault was covered, saving a small hole left open for the staves to be broken into. There was at that time not any offices of the church service done, the bishop being ready to have executed therein; but it was, by all that were present, as well Scottish as others, thought good, and agreed, that it should be done at the day and time of solemnity. Upon Monday in the afternoon, came to Peterburgh all the lords and ladies, and other assistants appointed, and at the bishop's palace was prepared a great supper for them, where all at one table supped in the great chamber being hanged with black, where was a state set on the right side thereof of purple velvet. Upon Tuesday morning, the chief mourners, lords, and ladies, and other assistants being ready, about ten of the clock they marched from the hall of the bishop's palace, as followeth.

The Countess of Bedford [*a*], chief mourner.

The Earl of Rutland [*b*].

The Earl of Lincoln [*c*].

The Countess of Rutland [*d*].

The Countess of Lincoln [*e*].

The Bishop of Peterburgh [*f*].

The Bishop of Lincoln [*g*].

[*a*] Bridget daughter of John lord Hussey, widow of sir Richard Morrifon, knight, and of Henry earl of Rutland, father of earl Edward, hereafter mentioned, and second wife of Francis Russell, earl of Bedford, who died 1585. Dugd. Bar. II. 380.

[*b*] Edward Manners. He died April 14, 1587, leaving issue one daughter, Elizabeth, married to sir William Cecil, lord Burghley. Ib. II. 298.

[*c*] Henry Clinton, one of the commissioners on the queen of Scots' trial; he married Elizabeth daughter of sir Richard Morrifon, knight. Ibid I. 533.

[*d*] Isabel, daughter of sir Thomas Holcroft, of Vale Royal, Cheshire. Ib. II. 298.

[*e*] Probably Elizabeth Fitz-Gerald, daughter of Gerald, earl of Kildare, and relict of Edward Clinton, earl of Lincoln, father of earl Henry.

[*f*] Richard Howland, master of St. John's college Cambridge, made bishop of Peterborough 1584; died, 1600, at Castor, and was buried at the upper end of the choir of his own cathedral. Gunton, p. 81.

[*g*] William of Wickham, translated to Winchester 1594.

L. Dudley

L. Dudley, Lord Chamberlain [b].	Lady Mordaunt [o].
L. St. John, of Basing, Lord Steward [i].	Lady Talbot [p].
L. Willoughby of Parham [k].	Lady Dudley [q].
L. Compton [l].	Lady St. John of Basing [r].
L. Mordaunt [m].	Lady St. John of Bletshoe [s].
The Dean of Peterburgh [n].	Lady Mary Savel [t].

[b] Edward Sutton, called lord Dudley. Vide Dugd. Bar. vol. II. 217.

[i] William Pawlett, lord St. John, of Basing, elder son of William, third marquis of Winchester. (See note [r].)

[k] Charles who married Margaret, daughter of Edward, and sister of Henry earl of Lincoln. Ibid. II. 88.

[l] Henry Compton, lord Compton, was one of the peers for Mary's trial, and died 1590. Ibid. II. 403.

[m] Lewis Mordaunt, lord Mordaunt, sat on the trial, and died 1601. Ibid. II. 360.

[n] Dr. Richard Fletcher. He was born in Kent, educated in London, admitted at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1563, removed to Benet College, 1569. chosen there one of the first fellows on archbishop Parker's foundation, incorporated M. A. at Oxford, 1572, and instituted the same year to the prebend of Illedon in St. Paul's. He was president of his college 1573, D. D. 1581, chaplain to the queen, who made him dean of Peterborough, on the death of Dr. Latymer, 1583. He had the prebend of Sutton Longa, in the church of Lincoln, and the rectory of Alder or Algarkirk, in that diocese and county, 1581, and next year the rectory of Barnak. His long speech to the queen of Scots may be seen in Strype's Annals of the Reformation, III. 385. While dean of Peterborough, he was chosen proctor for that church both in parliament and convocation, 1588. (Atterbury's Right of English Convocations, p. 621.) The queen, with whom he was in high favour, promoted him, 1589, to the see of Bristol, which had been thirty years vacant, and made him her Almoner about the same time; translated him to Worcester 1592, and to London 1594. But marrying the widow of Sir John Baker, of Silingherst, he forfeited her majesty's favour which occasioned his being forbid the court a year, and suspended from the exercise of his episcopal functions for six months. This disgrace is supposed to have shortened his life: He died while sitting in his chair, and smoking tobacco, and was buried in St. Paul's, without any monument over him. He was of a comely person, and stately appearance, of a good address, an accomplished gentleman, and a great benefactor to his college. He left behind him nine children, of whom John the poet was the eldest, by his first wife. History of C.C.C.C. p. 284. & aut. ibi cit.

[o] Elizabeth daughter of sir Arthur Darcie, knight. Dugd. II. 360.

[p] Qu. Anne, daughter of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, and wife of Francis lord Talbot, eldest son of George earl of Shrewsbury, who had the custody of Mary 17 years. Ibid. I. 331.

[q] Qu. Mary, wife of Edward Sutton, lord Dudley, daughter of William, lord Howard of Effingham.

[r] Qu. Lucy daughter of sir Thomas Cecil, afterwards earl of Exeter, wife of William, lord St. John of Basing, eldest son of William, third marquis of Winchester.

[s] Catharine daughter of sir William Dormer of Ethorpe, c. Bucks, third wife of John, second lord St. John of Bletshoe.

John Lord St. John, of Bletshoe, was one of the peers who sat on the Queen's trial, and died 1596. He had one daughter and heir, Anne, married to William lord Howard of Effingham, eldest son of Charles earl of Nottingham. Dugd. Bar. II. 300.

[t] Qu. Mary, daughter of George Talbot, sixth earl of Shrewsbury, wife of sir George Savile, knight, created baronet 9 James I. See [gg].

Lady Cecil [*u*].
 Lady Montague [*x*].
 Lady Nowel [*y*].
 Lady Mannors [*z*].
 Mrs. Allington as a Lady.
 Eight Scottish Gentlewomen.
 Sir Thomas Cecil [*aa*].
 Sir Thomas Mannors [*bb*].
 Sir Edward Montague [*cc*].
 Sir George Hastings [*dd*].
 Sir Richard Knightly [*ee*].

Sir Andrew Nowell [*ff*].
 Sir George Savel [*gg*].
 Sir James Harrington [*bb*].
 Mr. John Mannors as a Knight [*ii*].
 Eighteen Scottish Gentlemen.
 Divers Esquires with Gentlemen.
 Two Kings at Arms { Garter [*kk*].
 Clarentius [*ll*].
 Five Heralds at Arms.
 An hundred poor women.

[*u*] Dorothy, second daughter of John Nevill, lord Latimer, first wife of sir Thomas Cecil [*aa*], eldest son of William lord Burleigh, and created earl of Exeter 3 James I. 1606. Ibid. II. 406.

[*x*] Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Harrington, of Exton, c. Rutland, knight, and wife of sir Edward Montague, of Hemington, c. Northampton, knight [*cc*], whose son, sir Edward, was created lord Montague of Boughton, in said county, 19 James I. Ibid. II. 443.

[*y*] Wife of sir Edward Noel, of Dalby, c. Leicester, knight, [*ff*] one of the gentlemen pensioners to queen Elizabeth, whose son was created lord Noel of Ridlington, 14 J. I. Ibid. II. 435.

[*z*] Theodosia, daughter of sir Thomas Newton, knight, wife of sir Thomas Mannors [*bb*], fourth son of Thomas first earl of Rutland, who died 1591. Collins I. 433. ed. 1779.

[*aa*] See [*u*].

[*bb*] See [*z*].

[*cc*] See [*x*].

[*dd*] Second son to Francis earl of Huntingdon, to which title he succeeded on the death of his elder brother (who had charge of the queen of Scots), and died 1604. Dugd. Bar. II. 588.

[*ee*] Sir Richard Knightley of Fawsley, c. Northampton, which county he frequently represented in the reign of Elizabeth, a great-favourer of the Puritans, whose libels were printed at his expence, for which he was cited into the Star-Chamber, and severely censured, but discharged, and his fine remitted, at the intercession of archbishop Whitgift. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Richard Fermor, esq. of Easton Neston; second, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward duke of Somerset; and died 1615. Bridges' Northamptonshire I. 65.

[*ff*] See [*y*].

[*gg*] See [*x*].

[*bb*] Of Exton, c. Rutland, died 1591, buried in Exton church, where see his monument and epitaph in Wright's Rutland 55, 56.

[*u*] Qu. Brother and successor of Edward earl of Rutland before-mentioned [*b*]. Dugd. Bar. II. 298.

[*kk*] Sir William Dethick, second son of sir Gilbert Dethick Garter. The office was conferred on him by patent, 1586, and he resigned it 1606, for a pension of 200l. per. ann. and died 1606. Anstis, Register of the Garter I. 386—389. His account of this funeral is here subjoined.

[*ll*] Robert Cooke, esq. Clarencieux King of Arms, was made Rose Pursuivant on Sunday Jan. 25, 1561; promoted to Chester Herald, loco William Flower, appointed Norroy, Feb. 8 following; and made Clarencieux, loco William Hervey deceased, 1567; in which office he died at Hanworth, co. Middlesex, 1592, and lies buried in the church there. Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, was much the friend and patron of this Herald; and Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal, placed him in the College of Arms, on his recommendation.—Mr. Walpole, in his Anecdotes of Painting, Vol. I. p. 99, says he painted temp. Henry VII. and that at Cockfield-hall in Yoxford, Suffolk, he drew the portraits of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. Queen Catherine, Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, Sir Anthony Wingfield, Sir Robert Wingfield, his lady, and seven or eight sons, all remaining there still, or very lately; but he must be mistaken in the person or the fact; by the above dates it appears he was not Clarencieux in the reign of Henry VII.; and Book marked F. 13. in Bibl. Coll. Armor. contains docquets of the Patents of Arms he granted, all written and tricked by himself, in such a miserable manner, that it is impossible to suppose him capable of portrait-painting! (Lives of Heralds, MSS. penes Joh. Car. Brooke, de Coll. Armor. Vol. I. f. 92.)

The solemnity being settled, the prebends, and the quire, which received them at the church-door, sung an anthem, the Scottish, all, saving Mr. Melvin, departed, and would not tarry at sermon or ceremonies. The bishop of Lincoln preached, out of that Psalm xxxix, 5, 6, 7, "Lord let me know mine end," &c. "Who shall gather them," &c. In the prayer, when he gave thanks for such as were translated out of this vale of misery, he used these words: "Let us give thanks for the happy dissolution of the high and mighty princess Mary late queen of Scotland, and Dowager of France, of whose life and death, at this time, I have not much to say, because I was not acquainted with the one, neither was I present at the other: I will not enter into judgment further, but because it hath been signified unto me that she trusted to be saved by the blood of Christ, we must hope well of her salvation: for, as father Luther was wont to say, many one that liveth a Papist, dieth a Protestant." In the discourse of his text, he only dealt with general doctrine of the vanity of all flesh. The sermon ended, the offering of the chief mourner and hatchments were received by the bishop of Peterburgh, and the offerings of the rest, by the dean; which ended, the mourners departed. The ceremony of burial was done by the dean, the officers breaking their staves, and casting them into the vault upon the coffin: and so they departed to the bishop's house, where was a great feast appointed accordingly: the concourse of people was of many thousands, and after dinner the nobles departed away every one towards his own home. The master of the wardrobe paid to the church for the breaking of the ground in the quire, and making the grave, 10l. And for the blacks of the quire and church 20l. [This Account is subscribed *Richard Fletcher* Decanus. MS. n. Wh. Kennet.]

When cardinal Barbarini, afterwards Pope Urban VIII. wrote his poem upon this queen's death, wherein he hath this,

"Regalique tuum funus honore caret," &c.

either he was ignorant of this her manner of interment, or else he undervalued it, as not suitable to her quality.

This relation was attested in a church register by dean Fletcher himself, subscribing his name thereunto: to which (especially that of the sermon [a]) we may give more credit than to Martin Mar-Prelate, who, to slander the bishops of England with Popery, in a railing pamphlet, which he intituled an Epistle, charged the bishop of Lincoln with praying at this solemnity, "that his soul, and the souls of all the rest there present, might be with the soul of that unrepentant Papist departed." Though the bishop, as became a charitable Christian, might hope well of her salvation, yet who but Martin again would accuse him of being so credulous, as to bind up his own salvation in so confident an assurance of hers?

Shortly after this interment, there was a table hanged up against the wall, which contained this inscription:

[a] See Admonition to the people of England, by T. C. viz. Thomas Carter. p. 63, 64 MS n. Tho. Baker.

“ Maria Scotorum Regina, Regis filia, Regis Gallorum Vidua, Reginæ Angliæ
 “ Agnata, & Heres proxima : Virtutibus Regis, & animo Regio ornata, jure Regio
 “ frustra sæpius implorato, barbara, & tyrannica Anglorum crudelitate atque sen-
 “ tentia ornamentum nostri seculi, & lumen v re Regium extinguitur : eodemque
 “ nefario judicio et Maria Scotorum Regina morte naturali, & omnes Superstitēs
 “ Reges, plebeiī facti, morte [civili] mulctantur. [Novum & inauditum tumuli
 “ genus, in quo, cum vivis mortui includuntur], hic extat : cum sacris enim Divæ
 “ Mariz cineribus, omnium Regum, atque Principum violatam atque prostratam
 “ Majestatem hic jacere scito : et quia tacitum hoc Monumentum Regale satis super-
 “ que Regis sui officii monet, plura non addo, Viator [b].”

Which in English may be rendered thus :

“ Mary queen of Scots, daughter of a king, widow of the king of France, cousin,
 “ and next heir to the queen of England, endowed with royal virtues, and a royal
 “ mind (the right of princes being oftentimes in vain implored) by barbarous, and
 “ tyrannical cruelty, the ornament of our age, and truly royal light, is extinguished.
 “ By the same unrighteous judgment, both Mary queen of Scots, with natural
 “ death, and all surviving kings (now made common persons) are punished with
 “ civil death. A strange and unusual kind of monument this is, wherein the
 “ living are included with the dead : for, with the sacred ashes of this blessed Mary,
 “ know, that the majesty of all kings, and princes, lieth here violated, and prostrate.
 “ And because regal secrecy doth enough and more admonish kings of their duty,
 “ traveller, I say no more.”

This table continued not long, but was taken away, and cast aside [c], by whose hand or order I know not ; yet the royal ensigns of an helmet, sword, and scutcheon, remained to the year 1643, hanging high over the place of her burial, yet did not their height secure them from the storms which then fell upon this church and monuments.

After that the body of this queen had rested in this place the space of twenty-five years, her son, king James, being minded to remove it to Westminster, wrote to the church of Peterburgh, as followeth.

“ To our trusty and well beloved the dean and chapter of our cathedral church
 “ of Peterborough, and, in their absence, to the right reverend father in God
 “ the bishop of Peterborough ; and to such of the prebendaries and other
 “ officers of the church as shall be found to be there [d].

“ J A M E S R.

“ TRUSTY, and well beloved, we greet you well : for that we think it apper-
 “ tains to the duty we owe to our dearest mother, that like honour should be done

[b] This epitaph was composed by Mr. Adam Blackwood, in whose works it is printed, p. 509, and from thence here corrected. See Dr. Z. Grey's Examination of Neale's second volume of the History of the Puritans p. 53. W. C. It is also printed in Jebb's Collections, II. 178.

[c] Archbishop Spotswood (p. 358) says the author was not known, nor could be found out, so it was taken away. MS. n. T. Baker. Spotswood omits the words in hooks, and says, *Videtur aliquid deesse*.

[d] MS. Wh. Kennet.

“ to her body, and like monument be extant of her, as to others, hers, and our
 “ progenitors have been used to be done, and ourselves have already performed to
 “ our dear sister the late queen Elizabeth, we have commanded a memorial of her
 “ to be made in our church of Westminster, the place where the kings and queens
 “ of this realm are usually interred: and for that we think it inconvenient, that
 “ the monument and her body should be in several places, we have ordered that
 “ her said body, remaining now interred in that our cathedral church of Peter-
 “ burgh, shall be removed to Westminster, to her said monument: and have
 “ committed the care and charge of the said translation of her body from Peter-
 “ burgh to Westminster to the reverend father in God, our right trusty and well-
 “ beloved servant the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, bearer hereof, to whom,
 “ we require you (or to such as he shall assign) to deliver the corps of our said
 “ dearest mother, the same being taken up in as decent and respectful manner as is
 “ fitting. And for that there is a pall now upon the hearse over her grave, which
 “ will be requisite to be used to cover her said body in the removing thereof, which
 “ may perhaps be deemed as a fee that should belong to the church, we have ap-
 “ pointed the said reverend father to pay you a reasonable redemption for the same;
 “ which being done by him, we require you that he may have the pall to be used
 “ for the purpose aforesaid. Given under our signet, at our honour of Hampton
 “ Court, the eight and twentieth day of September, in the tenth year of our reign
 “ of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the six and fortieth. [e]”

In obedience to this letter the body of the queen of Scots was taken up the
 eleventh of October following, in the year of our Lord, 1612, and translated to
 Westminster.

[e] Reg. Nevile, f. 327. After the letters the execution of them is then entered.

“ These letters were delivered to the right reverend father in God the lord bishop of Peterburgh,
 “ and to me, Henry Williamfon, one of the prebends of the said cathedral church, in the absence
 “ of the dean and the rest of our prebends; and the contents thereof were executed the fourth
 “ day of October, in the year aforesaid.” W. K.

1587.

Est natura hominum no-
vitatis avida.

The SCOTTISH
Queen's Buriall at Peterbo-
rough, upon Tuesday,
being Lammas
day, 1587.

L O N D O N :

Printed by A. I. for EDWARDE
VENGE; and are to be sold
at his Shop, without
BISHOPS-GATE.

The Scottish Queene's Buriall, at Peterborough upon Tuesday, being Lammas-day,
1587.

HER bodie was brought in a couch (about one hundred attending thereon) from Fotheringham castell, upon Sondag at night, the bishop of Peterborough, the deane, the prebendes, and the rest meeting the same at the bridge; being not far from the town, and so conveighed it to the bishop's pallace; and from thence upon Tuesday, being Lammas-day, was carried to the church, where she was buried on the South side of the hearse, by torch-light.

The hearse was made field-bed wise, the vallance of blacke velvet, with a golde-fringe, the top of the imperiall covered with baies: about it was set ten posies, *In my defence God me defend*, with ten scutcheons, greate and litle, and at the toppe a double one with a crowne imperiall thereupon. The supporters, unicornes, with one hundred penons or litle flags: it was impaled with baies, and in it 14 stooles, with blacke velvet cushions: upon the pillars sustaining the imperial of the hearse, the which were all covered with velvet, were fixed scutchions, bearing either a red lion alone, or els parted with the armes of France, or with the armes of the lorde
Lineaux.

Lineaux. The church and chancell were hanged with bayes and scutzhions as at other funerals. The mourners came out of the bishop's palace, being set in order by the heralds, thus: First, one hundred releevants, poore old women, for the most part widowes, in black cloth gownes, with an ell of white Holland over their heades, which they had for their labor, and nine shillings apiece in monie: these divided themselves in the bodie of the church, and stood halfe on the one side, and half on the other, and there stood during the whole solemnitie. At the church-doore the singing men and quiristers met the mourners with a psalme, and led them the way into the chancel, continuing singing with the organs untill the sermon began. Then followed two yeomen, viz. the sherife's bailiefe, and the bailiefe of Peterborough, with black staves, and after them mourning coates. Then sir Nicholas Savell in a mourning gowne, carrying the great standard, viz. a cross in a field Azur: the streamer, an unicorne Argent in a field of Gules, a poesie written: "In my defence God me defend." Then followed mourning cloakes by two and two, a greate number, whereof the first were late the queene's officers, and after them mourning gownes: among these officers of her house, was a French Jesuit, her confessor, with a golden crucifix about his neck, which he did weare openly, and being tolde that the people murmured and disliked at it, he said, "he would do it, though he died for it." Thus wee may see how obdurate their hearts are in malice, and how obstinate they shewe themselves in vaine toies and superstitious trifles of their owne imaginations.

Then the deane, next the two bishops of Peterborough and Lincolne, the lord Willoughby of Parham, the lord Mordant, the lord Compton, Sir Thomas Cicel, all fower in gownes, with white staves, representing the steward, chamberlain, treasurer, and contrroller: after these sixteen Scottes and Frenchmen, which had bin officers in her house: then sir Andrew Nowel alone, carrying the banner of Scotland: then *Percullis* the harralde, bearing the crowne and crest, thereon a red lion rampant, crowned, holding a sword, the point upward, the helmet overmantled Guiles powdered Ermine: then the target by Roge Dragon: the sword by Yorke: the coat of armes by Somerset. Then Clarenceaux, with a gentleman at armes. Then followed the coffin, covered with a paule of velvet, fix scutzhions fixed thereon, upon the head whereof stood a crowne of gold, fix gentlemen bearing the corps under a velvet canapie, borne by these fower knights; viz. sir Thomas Manne.s, sir John Hastings, sir James Harrington, and sir John Knightlie: eight other banorets, borne by eight squires, fower on either side of the coffin. After the corps came the heade mourner, the countesse of Bedford, assisted by the two earles of Rutland and Lincolne; the lady Saint John's, of Basing, bearing her traine. Then followed, by two and two, other Ladies; the lady Talbot, the lady Mordant, the lady Savell, the lady Manners, the lady Cecill, the lady Montague, the lady Nowell. The other gentlemen. The ten Scottish and French women of the queen's, with black attire on their heads, of taffata, before and behind white lawne, hanging down like French-hoodes. They with the Scottish and French men did all go out before the sermon (except Melvin, who staid), and the rest came in when it was ended: the head mourner, and the ladies, with the two earls, assistants, were placed within the hearse: the two knights, with
their

their banners, were set at the East end of the hearse, without the pale; and the eight squires, with their bannerets, four of a side, in like manner, without the pale. All the rest of the mourners were carried up by an harra'd above the hearse, and placed of each side, the women next the altar; the bishop and the deane standing at the altar with two gilded basons: all which being placed and set, and the church quiet, the bishop of Lincolne began his sermon, and in his praier used these wordes: "Let us blesse God for the happie dissolution of Marie, late the "Scottish queen, and dowager of France; of whose life and departure, whatsoever "shall be expected, I have nothing to say, for that I was unacquainted with the "one, and not present at the other; of her majesty's faith and end I am not to "judge: it is a charitable saieing of the father Luther: 'Many one liveth a Papist, "and dieth a Protestant:' onely this I have been enformed, that she took her "death patiently, and recommended herselfe wholly to Jesus Christ."

The sermon ended, a long piece of velvet, and a cushion, was carried and laide for the countesse to go and kneel upon, hard before the bishop's feete; then, by the king of harralds were carried the four officers with their white staves, and placed two at the top of the staires, under the bishop, and two beneath them. Then the two principal harralds fetched up the Countesse, the two earles leading her, and the lady Saint John's bearing up her train: there she kneeled awhile, and then all returned to their places; this was the first offering (not that Brakenburie went this time before her). The two earles placed without the pale, before the countesse, one of the kinges of harralds fetched from the hearse the coat armor, brought it downe to the other king of harralds, and he delivered it to the two earls; they carried it (obeisance being done to the countesse) to the bishop, and kissed it on delivering it. A third harrald tooke it of the bishop, and laid it downe on the altar; the sword, the target, the helmet, crowne, and crest, in like sort, was all done by the two earles, kissing their hands before them: then were the two banners carried, by one after another, severally, by those that brought them, and so set upon the altar, leaning to the wal, the other eight bannerets were put into the hearse, as they stood. Then went the Countesse, Mr. John Manners holding uppe her traine, the second time; and offered alone to the bishop.

Then the ladies and gentlewomen, by two and two, went up and offered, then the officers with white staves offered: and last of all came there a herrald to the pulpyt, and fetched the bishop of Lincolne; and then the most part of the mourners departed in the same order they came in; and toward the doore of the chancell stood the Scottishe women, parted on both sides; and as the English ladies passed by, they kissed them all.

Then over the vault where the body lay, the deane read the ordinary words of buriall. On this being done, the foure officers brake their white staves over their heads, and threw them into the vaulte.

A true Declaration of the Execution of Mary, the late Queene of Scotts, within the castle of Fotheringhay, 8^o Februarii. 1586.

From Harl. MSS. 290. f. 196.

To the right hon. sir William Cecill, knight, lord Burleigh, lord high treasurer of England.

IT maie please your good Lordshipp to be advertised, that accordinge as your honour gave me in command, I have heere sett downe, in writing, the true order and manner of the execution of Mary late queene of Scotts, the eight daie of Februarie last, in the great hall within the castle of Fotheringhaie, together with relation of all such speeches and actions, and all other circumstances and proceedings concerning the same, from and after the deliverie of the saide Scottish queene to Thomas Andrewes, esquire, highe sheriffe for her majesty's county of Northampton, unto the end of the saide execution, as followeth :

It being certified the sixth of Februarie last, to the saide queene, by the right honourable the earle of Kent, the earle of Shrewsbury, and also by sir Amyas Pawlett, and sir Drewe Drury, hir governors, that she was to prepare herself to dye on the eighte daie of of Februarie then next comming ; she seemed not to be in anie terror, for ought that appeared by any of her outward gestures or behaviour (other than marvailing she should die) ; but rather with smiling cheere and pleasaunt countenance digested and accepted the saide admonitions of preparacōn (as she said) to her unexpected execucon, saying, "that her death should be wellcome unto her, seeing her majestie was so resolved ; and that that foul (said she) were too farre unworthie the fruition of the joyes of heaven for ever, whose bodie would not, in this world, be content to endure the stroke of the execuconer for a moment." And that spoken, she wept bitterly, and became silent.

The saide eight daie of Februarie being come, and the place appointed for the execucon as aforesaid ; the saide queene of Scotts, being of stature tall, of bodie corpulent, round shouldered, her face fatt and broad, double chinne, and hazell eyed ; her borrowed haire abame, her attire was this : on her head she had a dressing of lawne, edged with bone lace, a pomander chaine, and an Agnus Dei about her necke, a crucifix in her hand, a pair of beades at her girdle, with a golden crosse at the end of them, a veyle of lawne fastened to her cawle, bowed out with wyer, and edged round about with bone lace ; her gowne was of black sattin printed, with a traine and long sleeves to the ground, sett with acorne buttons of jett, and trimmed with pearl, and short sleeves of sattin blacke, cutt, with a paire of sleeves of purple velvett whole under them ; her kirtle whole of figured blacke sattin, her petticoate upper bodie unlaced in the back, of crimson sattin, and her petticoate skirte of crimson velvett, her shoes of Spanish leather with the roughe side outwarde, a paire of greene silke garters, her nether stockings

stockings worsted coloured watchet, clocked with silver, and edged in the topp with silver, and next her legges a pair of Jersey hose, white, &c.

This queen, thus apparelled, in a kind of joye, without anie desire of deferring of matter or time, departed her chamber, and very willinglie bended her steps towards the place of execucon, being gentlie supported out of her said chamber into an entrie next the said great hall, by two of Sir Amyas Pawlett's chief gentlemen, Mr. Andrewes, the highe sheriffe, going before her, in which entrie the honorable the earle of Kent, and the earle of Shrewsburie, commissioners appointed by her majestie for her said execucon, together with the two governors of her person, sir Amyas Pawlet and sir Drewe Drury, and divers other knights and gentlemen of good accompt, did meete her, where they found one of the saide queene's servants, named Melvin, kneeling on his knees to the said queene, his mistresse, who, wringing his hands and shedding teares, used then and there these words unto her. "Ah, Madam, unhappie me, what man on earthe was ever before the messenger of such important sorrowe and heaviness as I shall be, when "I shall report that my good and gracious queene and mistresse is beheaded in "England!" This said, teares prevented him of further speaking; whereupon the saide queene, powreing out her dying teares, thus answered him: "My good "servant, cease to lament, for thou hast cause rather to joye than to mourne, for "now shalt thou see Marie Steward's troubles receive their long expected end "and determinacon. For knowe (said she) good servant, all the worlde is but "vanitie, and subject still to more sorrowe, than a whole ocean of teares can "bewaile: but I praie thee (said she) carrie this message from me, that I did die a "true woman to my religion, and like a true woman of Scotland and Fraunce; but "God forgive them (said she) that have longe desired my end, and thirsted for my "blood, as the hart doth for the water-brookes. O God, (said she) thou that art "the author of truthe, and truthe itself, knowest the inner chamber of my "thoughts, howe that I was ever willing that England and Scotland should bee "united together. Well, (said she, then) commend me to my sonne, and tell "him, that I have not done anie thing prejudicial to the state and kingdome of "Scotland." And so, resolving herselfe againe into teares, said, "Good Melvin, "farewell;" and, with weeping eyes, and her cheekes all besprinkled with teares as they were, kissed him, saying, "Farewell once againe, farewell good Melvin, and "praie for thy mistresse and queene." And then she turned herself to the lordes, and told them, "she had certaine requests to make unto them; one was for a "some of monie, which the said sir Amyas Pawlett knewe of, to be paide to one "Curle her servant; next, that her poore servants might have and enjoye that "with quietness, which she had given them by her will and testament; and that they "might be favourablie entreated, and to send them home safelie into their countries, "and this to doe, (my very good lords,) I do conjure you."

Answer was made, by sir Amyas Pawlett, to this effect, "I am not forgetful "of the money your Grace doth speake of, and therefore (said he) your Grace "need not to rest in suspence of the performing your request." And then she said, "there rested yet one request which would make unto the lords, and that was this, "that

“that it would please them to permit her poore distressed servants to be present about her at her death; that their eyes might behold, and their hearts might bee witnesses, how patientlie their queene and mistris should endure her execucon, that thereby they might be able to make relacion (when they came into their countries) howe she dyed a true constant catholicke to her religion.” Then the earl of Kent did answere thus: “Madam, that which you have desired cannot convenientlie be graunted, for yf it should, it were to be feared, least some of them, with speeches or other behaviour, would both be grievous to your Grace, and troublesome and unpleasing to us and our companie, whereof wee have had somme experience; for, yf such an acceffe might be allowed, they would not sticke to put some superstitious trumparie in praefise, and yt were but dipping their handkerchers in your Grace’s bloud; whereof it were very unmeete for us to give allowance.”

“My Lord,” said the queene of Scotts, “I will give my word (although yt be but dead), that they shall not deserve blame in anie the accusations you have named. But, alas, poor souls, yt would doe them good to bidd their mistres farewell: and I hope,” said she further to the said earle of Kent, “your mistres (meaning her majestie) being a mayden queene, will vouchtase, in regard of womanhood, that I shall have some of myne own people about me at my deathe. And I knowe,” saide she, “your mistris hath not given you anie such straight commission, but that you might graunt me a request of far greater courtisie than this, if I were a woman of farre meaner calling than the queene of Scotts.” And then perceiving she should not obtaine her request without some difficultie, of meere greife she burst out into teares, saying, “I am cosen to your queene, and descended from the bloud royall of Henry the Seventh; and a married queene of Fraunce; and an annoynted queene of Scotland.” At which time, upon great consultation had betwixt the two earles, and others in commission, it was permitted that she should have some of her servants about her, according as before she had instantlie intreated; and withall did desire her to make choise of half a dozen of her best beloved men and women. And then of her men she did choose, Melvin, her apothecary, her surgeon, and another old man besides; and of her women she did choose two that did use to lie in her chamber. After this the said queene, being supported by two of Sir Amyas Pawlet’s gentlemen (as aforesaid), and Melvyn carrying up her traine, being accompanied with the lords, knights, gentlemen, and sheriffe going before her (as aforesaid), passed out of the entrie into the hall of the said castle of Fotheringaye, with an unapaied countenance, and without anie terrour of the place, the persons, or the preparations then and there made for her death, slept up to the scaffold in the same hall, being two feete highe, and twelve foote broad, with railes round about, hanged and covered with blacke, with a lowe stoole, a faire long cushin, and a blocke covered also with blacke. Then, having the stool brought her, she satte downe, and on the right hand of her stood the earle of Kent and the earle of Shrewsburie, and on the left hand Mr. Andrewes the sheriffe, and opposite before her stood the two executioners, and round about the railes of the skaffold stood knights, gentlemen, and others.

K

Then

Then silence being made, the queene's majesties commission was read openlie, by Mr. Beale, claerke of the counsell; which done, the people, with a loud voice, said, "God save the Queen!" During the reading of which commission, the said queene was very silent, listening unto it with to careles a regard, as if it had not concerned her at all; naie rather, with to merrie and cheeretull a countenance as yf it had been a pardon for her lief from her majestie, and withall uted such a straungenes in her words and deeds, as if that she had never knowne anie of the assemblie, nor had byn anie thing seene in the Englishe language.

Then Mr. Doctor * Fletcher, deane of Peterborough, standing directlie before her, without the railes, bending his bodie with great reverence, uttered this exhortaçon following:

"Madame, 'The Queene's most excellent Majestie (whome God long preserve to reigne over us) having (notwithstanding this preparaçon for the execuçon of justice, justlie to be done upon you, for your manie trespasses against her sacred pe son, state, and government) a tender care over your soule, which presentlie, departing out of your bodie, must either be separated in the true faithe of Christ, or perith for ever; doth, by Jesus Christ, offer unto you comfortable promise of Almighty God to all penitents and believing Christians, wherein I beseech your Grace, even in the bowels of Jesus Christ, to consider these thre things shortlie:

"First, Your estate past, and transitorie glorie.

"Secondlie, Your condiçon present of death and mortallitie.

"Thirdlie, Your estate to come, either by everlasting happinefs or perpetuall infelicitie.

"With the first, lett me speake to your Grace with David the king: Forget, Madame, yourself, and your owne people, and your father's houte; forget naturall birth, your royall and princelie dignitie, so shall the King of kinges have pleasure in your spirituall beautie; make all things as dust and dunge, that you maie be found of God, not having your owne righteousnes, which is defiled and uncleane, but the righteousnes of God, by faithe in Jesus Christ upon all, and in all that beleve; that you maie knowe him, whom to knowe is lief everlasting; and the virtue of his resurrection, to raise you up at the last daie to lief everlasting, and the fellowship of his passion, that, yf you suffer with him, you maie be glorified by him; and the conformitie of his death, that, by the partaking and communion thereof, you maie dye to sinne, and lyve againe to righteousnes.

"And that, in your former course (Madame) you be not judged in the Lord, repent you trulie of your former sinnes and wickednes; justifie the justice now to be executed, and justifie her majestie's faithfulness and favour towards you at all times; have a livelie faithe in Christ our Saviour, so shall you be rightlie prepared unto death.

"Yf your offences (Madame) were as manie as the sandes upon the sea-shore, and as redd and bloudy as the skarlett; yet the grace and mercie of God the Father, through the passion and obedience of Jesus Christ his Sonne, by the satisfacçon of

* Afterwards Bishop of London, made anno 1594.

God the Holie Ghost, shall purge and make them as white as snow, and shall cast them into the bottome of the sea, and remember them no more. The speciall means to obtaine his forgiveness of finnes, is neither in man, nor by man, but by the sacrifice onlie in Jesus Christ, crucified by faith, in whome wee being justified, have peace with God, and spirituall securitie.

“Secondlie, consider (I beseech your Grace) your present condition of death and mortallitie, your going from hence to be no more seene, your departure into a land where all things are forgotten, your entrie into a house of claie, where wormes shall be your sisters, and rottenness and corrupcion your father (as Job saith), where the tree falleth there it must lie, whether yt be towards the Southe of lief and blessednes, or towards the North of death and dolefullnes. Nowe is the time of your rising to God, or your fall into utter darknes, where shall be weeping, wayling, and gnashing of teeth.

“Hereafter there is no time of reconciliacion, nor place of satisfacion; heere lief is gotten, and heere it is lost; and, therefore, this daie (Madame), yea, this houre, yf you will heare God’s voice, harden not your heart; the hand of death is over your head, and the axe is putt to the roote of the tree; the throne of the great Judge of heaven is laide open, and the bookes of all your lief are spreade wide, and the particular sentence and judgment is at hand: but, yf you flie to the throne of grace with boldnes in Christe onlie meritorious obedience, and applie it to your soule with the hand of true faith, your Christ shall be your lief, and your death shall be your vantage, and nothing els but an entrance into everlasting glorie, and this your mortallitie shall, in a moment, put on immortallitie.

“Madame, nowe Madame, even now, doth God Almightye open unto you a dore into a heavenlie kingdome, in comparison whereof, all earthlie principallities are as darknes, and as the shadowe of death. Shut not up, therefore, this passage by the hardening of your hart, and greive not the Spiritt of God, which maie teale your hope to a daie of redempcion.

“Thirdlie, and lastlie of all, I praie your Grace to weighe with yourseelf the time and state to come, either to rise in the daie of the Lord, in the daie of the resurrection of lief, and to heare that joyfull and blessed, Venite, “Come yee blessed of my Father,” &c. or the resurrection of condemnacon, replete with sorrowe and greife, Ite, “Goe, yee cursed, into everlasting fier.” There to stand on God’s right hand, as a sheepe of his pasture; or on his left hand, as a goate prepared for vengeance; either to be gathered as wheate into his barne, or to be cast out as chaffe into a furnace of unquenchable fier. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; in the Lord you shall die, yf in true faith you desire to be dissolved, and to be with Christ; with Christ shall you bee, yf you make Christ your onlie sacrifice for your sinne, and ranome for your redempcion.

“Ah, Madame, trust not to the devices which God’s word doth not warrant, which is the true touchstone, and the cleare lanthorne to lead and to guide our feete in the waie of peace. Jesus Christ, yesterdaie, and to daie, and the same for ever; In him are all the promises of God. To him give all the Scripures

testimonie, that, throughe faith in his blood, wee, and al' God's church, shall receive remission of finnes. On him all the saints called in the daie of their trouble, and have byn heard and delivered: in him have they all trusted, and have never been confounded. All other cesterne (Madame) are broken, and cannot hold the water of everlasting lief. The name of the Lord is a strong tower, whereunto the righteous flie and be saved; and therefore (Madame), that you maie so glorifie God in this your last passage, that you maie be glorified of him for ever, I most humbly beseech your Grace, in the tender mercies of God, to joyne with us present in praier to the throne of his grace, that wee maie reioice, and you may be comforted and converted, and God maie turne his loving countenance towards you, and graunt you his peace."

In uttering which exhortation the said queene, three or foure times, said unto him, "Mr. Deane, trouble not yourself nor me, for knowe that I am settelled in the auncient Catholike and Roman religion, and in defence thereof (by God's grace) I mynd to spend my blood."

Then said Mr. Deane, "Madame, chaunge your opinion, and repent you of your former wickednes, and settle your faith upon this ground, that onlie in Christ Jesus you hope to be saved." Then she answered againe and againe, with great earnestnes, "Good Mr. Deane, trouble not yourself anie more about this matter; for I was borne in this religion, and have lived in this religion; and am resolved to die in this religion." Then the said earles (when they sawe howe unconformable she was to the heareing of Mr. Deane his good exhortaçon) said, "Madame, we will praie for your Grace, that (if it maie stand with God's will) you maie have your mind lightened with the true knowledge of God, and his word, and so die therein." Then answered the said queene, "My lords, yf you will praie, I will even from my hart thank you, and thinke my self greatlie favoured by you; but to join in praier with you (my lords), after your manner, who are not of one and the self-same religion with me, it were a sinne, and I will not."

Then the lords called for Mr. Deane, and bad him saie on, or speake what he thought good. Whereupon the said Mr. Deane, kneeling on the skaffold staires, began this praier followeing:

"O MOST gracious God, and mercifull Father, who, according to the multitude
 " of thy mercies, doest so put awaie the finnes of them that trulie repent, that thou
 " remembrest them no more; open (wee beseeche thee) thy eies of mercie, and
 " behold this person appointed unto death, whose eyes of understanding, and spi-
 " rituall light, albeit thou hast hitherto shut up, that the glorious beames of thy
 " favour in Jetus Christ doe not shine upon her, but is possessed with great blind-
 " nes and ignorance of heavenlie things (a certaine token of thy heaveie displeasure,
 " yf thy mercie doe not triumphe against thy judgment); yet, impute not unto
 " her (O Lord God, wee beseeche thee) those her offences, which seperate her
 " from thy mercie; and, yf yt maie stand with thy everlasting purpose and
 " good pleasure (O Lord) graunt unto us (wee beseeche thee) thy humble ser-
 " vants, this mercy, which is about thy throne, that the eyes of her hart may
 " be

" be lightened, that shee maie understand, and be converted unto thee; and
 " graunt her also (yf it be thy blessed will) the heavenlie comfort of thy Holie
 " Spirit, that she maie taste, and see, howe gracious the Lord is: thou hast no
 " pleasure (good Lord) in the death of a sinner, and no man shall praise thy
 " name in the pit; renew in her (wee most humblie beseeche thy Majestie)
 " whatsoever is corrupt in her, either by her owne frailty, or by the mallice of
 " the ghostlieemie: visit her (O Lord, yf it be thy good pleasure) with thy
 " saving health, as thou didest the offender at the side of the crosse, with this
 " consolation, *This day shalt thou be with me in paradise*: saie unto her, as thou
 " didest unto thy servant David, *I am thy salvation*. So shall thy mercie, being
 " more mightie, be more magnified. Graunt these mercies (O Lord) unto us
 " thy servants, to the increase of thy kingdome, and glorie at this time. And
 " further (O most merciful Father) preserve (we most humbly beseech thee) in
 " longe and honorable peace and safetie, Elizabeth thy servant, our most na-
 " turall soveraigne ladie and queene: let them be ashamed and confounded (O
 " Lord) that seeke after her soule; let them be turned back, and put to con-
 " fusion, that withe her evell: and strengthen still (O Lord, wee praie thee) thy
 " balance of justice amongst us, by her gracious government: So shall wee,
 " both nowe, and ever, reste under thy faithfulness and truth, as under a shield and
 " buckler; blesse thy Name and magnifie thie mercie, which livest and reignest
 " one Most Gracious God, for ever, Amen."

All the assemblie (saving the said queene and her servants) said this praier after
 Mr. Deane; during the saying of which praier, the queene herself sat upon a
 stoole, having about her necke an Agnus Dei, in one of her handes a crucifixe,
 at her girdle a paire of beades, with a golden crosse at the end of them, with a
 Latin booke of vaine praier in her hand, *De beate Marie officis*. Thus furnished
 with her superstitious trumperie, without anie regard had unto that which Mr.
 Deane saide, she began verie fastlie, with teares and a loud voice, to praie in La-
 tine, and in the midst of her praying, by reason of overmuch weeping and mourn-
 ing (as it seemed), she began to slide from of her stoole; at which time, kneeling,
 againe said divers other praier in Latine, and so she left praying before Mr. Deane.
 When Mr. Deane had done, she kneeled downe againe, and praied in English for
 Christ's afflicted church, and for an end of her troubles, and for her sonne, and
 for the queene's majestie, and desired God that she might prosper, and serve God
 aright; that spoke, she said she hoped to be saved by and in the blood of Jesus
 Christ, at the foote of whose crucifixe (holding up that she held in her hande) she
 would shed her blood.

Then saide the earle of Kent, "Madame, I beseeche you settle Jesus Christ in
 your hart, as you did before, and leave the addition of those Popish trumperies to
 themselves."

Then she seemed little or nothing to regard the good counsell of the saide earle
 of Kent, but went forward with her praier; and, in the conclusion thereof, in
 English, desired of God "that it would please him to avert and turne his wrath from
 this

this island, and that he would give unto it grace and forgiveness of finnes." Then she said, " that she forgave her enemies with all her hart, who had long sought her blood, and desired God to convert them to the truth." This done, she desired all saints to make intercession for her to the Saviour of the world, Jesus Christ: then she began to kisse her crucifixe, and to crosse her selfe, saying these wordes, " Even as thy armes, oh Jesus Christ, were spread heere upon the crosse, so receive me, I beseeche thee, into thy armes of mercie, and forgive me all my finnes." And so ended.

Then the two executioners kneeled down unto her, and desired her to forgive them her death: she answered, " I forgive you with all my hart, for I hope this death shall give an end to all my troubles."

Then they with her two women, helping of her up, began to disrobe her; and when she laid her crucifix upon the stoole, one of the executioners took from her necke the Agnus Dei; then she began to laie hold of yt, saying, she would give it to one of her women, and withall told the executioner that he should have monie for yt. Then she suffered them, with her two women, to take of her chaine of pomander beades, and all her other apparrell, and then, with a kind of gladnes and smileing, she began to make herselfe unreadie, putting on a paire of sleeves with her own handes, which the two executioners before had rudelie put of, and that with such speed as if she longed to have byn gone out of the world. During all thes accions of disrobeing of the said queene, she never altered her countenance, but smileing (as yt were) at yt, said, " she never had such groomes before to make her unreadie, nor never did put of her clothes before such company." At length she being unattired, and unapparrelled of such and so much of her attire and apparrell as was convenient, savige her petticoate and kirtle; her two women, looking upon her, burst out into a very great and pittiful skreeking, crying, and lamentation: and, when their skreking began to decline, they crossed themselves, and praied in Lattin.

Then the said queene, turning her selfe to them, and seeing them in such a mournfull and lamentable plight, imbraced them, and said theis words in French, *Ne cry vous, jay promé pour vous*, and so crossed and kissed them, and bid them " praie for her, and not to be so mournfull; for (saide she) this daie shall end your mistris troubles." Then, with a smileing countenance, she turned her selfe to her men servaunts, Melvyn and the rest, standing upon a benche neare unto the scaffold, who were sometimes weeping and sometimes crying out aloud; and continually crossing themselves, and praied in Lattin; and the said queene (thus turned unto them) did herself likewise crosse them, and bid them farewell, and praied them to praie for her even to the last houre.

This donne, one of her women, having a Corpus Christi clothe, lapped it up three-cornerwise, and kissed yt, and put it over the face of her queene and mistris, and pinned fast on the call of her heade.

Then the two women mournfully departed from her, and then the said queene kneeled downe upon the cushion, at which time, verie resolutely, and without
anie

anie token of the feare of death, she spake aloude this Psalme, in Lattin, *In te, Domine, confido, ne confundar in aeternum*, &c.

Then groaping for the blocke, she laid down her heade, putting her chaine over her back with both her handes, which holdeing there still, had byn cut of had they not byn espied. Then she laid herself upon the blocke most quietlie, and stretching out her armes and leggs, cried out, *In manus tuas, Domine*, &c. three or four times. At last, while one of the executioners held her straightlie with one of his handes, the other gave two strokes with an axe, before he did cut of her heade, and yet left a little gristle behind; at which time she made verie smale noyse, and stirred not anie part of herself from the place where she laie.

Then the executioner which cut of her head, lifted it up, and bad, "God save the queene:" then her dressing of lawne fell from her head, which appeared as grey as if she had byn threescore and ten yeares old, poled very short, her face being, in a moment, so much altered from the forme which she had when she was alive, as a few could remember her by her dead face, her lippes stirred up and downe almost a quarter of an houre after her head was cut of.

Then said Mr. Deane, "So perish all the queene's enemies!" And, afterwards, the earle of Kent came to the dead bodie, and standing over yt, with a loud voice, likewise said, "Such end happen to all the queene's and the gospel's enemies."

Then one of the executioners pulling of her garters, espied her little dogge, which was under her clothes, which could not be gotten forth but by force, and afterwards would not depart from her dead corpes, but came and laid between her head and shoulders (a thing diligentlie noted): the same dog, being imbrued with her bloud, was carried awaie, and washed, as all thin's els were that had anie bloud, except those things which were burned. The executioners were sent awaie with monie for their fees, not having anie one thing that belonged unto her. Afterwards everie one was commaunded forth of the hall, saveing the sheriff and his men, who carried her up into a great chamber, made readie for the surgeons to embalme her, and there she was embalmed, &c.

And thus, I hope (my verie good Lord), I have certified your honour of all accions, matters, and circumstances, as did proceed from her, or anie others, at her death, wherein I doe promise unto your good lordshipp, (if not in some better or worse wordes than were spoken I am mistaken somewhat) in matter I have not anie thing offended; howbeit I will not so justifie my duty herein, but that many things might well have been omitted, as not worthie the noting; yet, because yt is your lordshipp's fault, to desire to knowe all, and so I having certified all, it is an offence pardonable: So, resting at your honour's further commandment, I take my leave, this 11th of Februarie, 1586.

Your honour's, in all humble service, to command,

R. W.

From

From Harl. MS. 293, f. 211.

THE 14th of August, Sir William Dethick, Garter, knight, principal king of Armes, being sent to Peterburgh, a rich pall of velvet, embroidered with the armes of the mighty princeffe, Mary queene of Scotts, having letters directed to the reverend lord bishoppe of Peterburgh, in that behalfe, which pall of velvett, embroidered, was by him solemnly caryed, and laid upon and over the corps of the said late queene, assited by many knights and gentlemen, and much people at the time of divine service, and then the said lord bishoppe preached a sermon, in that behalfe, in the morning, and made a great feast at dinner, and the Deane preached of the same in the afternoon.

Then the queene of Scotland was most royally and sumptuously enterred by the said Garter, on the 14th of August, in the yere 1587.

The Solemnity of the Funerall of Mary late of Scottish Queene, and Dowager of France, celebrated in the church of Peterborough, Anno Domini 1587, Augusti primo.

From Harl. MS. 1440. f. 13.

FIRST, the body of the cathedrall church was hanged round aboute, six or seven yards high from the grounde, with two breadthes of black bayes, against every second pillar, garnished with eschutiones of the armes of the defunct alone, viz. Or, a lyon rampant, within a double tressure, counterflored proper, and with the armes of both her husbands, impaled severalely, with the armes of Scotland, which were these, first husband, B three flower de luces Or, for France.

The second husband eight coates, severally, four above, and four beneath, the first B three flower de luces Or, on a bordure G. six buckles torteux, the poynts of the thongs upwards of the first two Or. 2. Or, a fess checky O and B. a bordure G.

3 a saltire between 4  4: Or, a lyon rampant G.

5 B. a lyon rampant A crowned Or. 6 A. 5 pyles V. poyntes in poyn of the fesse
7. Or, a fesse checky G, or  B, over all a bend G, charged with three buckles

buckles fermault*, the points upwards of the first. 8 A. a man's hart G. on a chief B. 3 cinquefoyles A. over all, a label of 3 points A. over each elevation & s set an emperiall crowne.

The quire was hanged with broad bayes, two bredthes, one over another, garnished with escutcons as aforefayde.

The place above the quire was, in most solemn manier, hanged with four breadthes of black bayes, sowed together, garnished at the upper end with escutcons of mettall, and one each side, as aforefayde.

In the midst of which place, neere unto the quire, four steps, ascending, was placed betwene a stately herse, with a topp, 8 square, rising like a field-bed, which was covered on the topps with black bayes, garnished with escutcons as affore, of mettall, and besett with pinicles from the topp on the each quarter, most butifull to behoulde, whereupon were painted on some the Scottish armes alone, and on others some the armes of France and Darnley, impaled with them, and St. Andrew's crosse A. in a filde O. and also an unicorn tripping A. attyred and unguled, Or, the filde B. with a crowne and a chayne turning over his back, Or. On the topp of the hearse was set three escutcones of the Scotch armes cut out in paste borde guilded, and an impercall crowne guilded and cut out in pastbord.

The vallence was black velvet, a yard and a halfe deepe, edged with a fringe of golde, a quarter of a foot deepe, adorned with fore compartments in silver, two on each side, smale armes in mettle, and buckram set betwene, in the compartments. The word of the armes of Scotland was this, "In my defence God me defend.

Over the vallence at evry corner were set a scution of armes, in compartments wyse, with emperiall crownes, cut out in pastbord, fastned to black staves, that bore out each a foote from the hearse, beset round about the herse, immediately above the vallens, with pencells of silk, as above named, in forme of streamers.

The six principalles and postes were covered with black velvet, and over each a compartment, with the word or posy as aforefayde, and a small scution of buckram in mettall.

* So it should be in p. 72, l. 5. from the bottom.

Allowances of Servants and Blackes at the Funerall of Mary Queen of Scottes, at Peterborough, on Tuesday the First of August, 1587.

From Harl. MS. 1354. f. 45.

THE Countess of Bedford, beyng ladie chief mourner, for her surcott and mantell, with a longe trayne, 16 yardes.

Two gentlemen in cloakes, too eche of them three yardes and a halfe.

Fyve yeomen.

Every other countesse had twelve yardes.

Lyke number of gentlemen in cloaks, and yeomen in coates.

Every baronesse had five yardes, two gentlewomen, and five yeomen in coates.

Every knyghte's wyffe had one gentlewoman, and two yeomen.

Every gentlewoman had three yardes and a haulf apece.

The ladyes had Parris heads and barbes.

The gentlewomen had whyte headdes.

Every Erle had for himselfe ten yardes: two gentlemen in clokes, and eight yeomen.

Every baron had for himselfe eight yardes, a gentleman in a cloake, and five yeomen.

Every knyghte had six yardes, and two yeomen.

Every esquier had for himselfe five yardes, and one yeomen.

Every gentleman wearinge a cloke, had for the same three yardes and a haulfe.

Garter and Clarentaulx, kinges of Armes, had for their blackes, either of them six yardes.

Every herald had for his blackes five yardes.

(From the Cotton Library, Vespaf. C. xvi. p. 145.)

CONSIDERANT par ma condition presente l'estat de la vie humaine si incertain que personne ne s'en peult ou doibt assurer sinon sous la grande & infinie misericorde de Dieu, & me voulant prevaloir d'icelle contre tous les dangers & accidens qui me pourroient inopinément survenir en ceste captivité mesmes a cause des grands & longues maladies ou j'ay esté detenue jusques a present, j'ay advisé, tandis que j'ay la commodité avec raison & sain jugement de pourvoir apres ma mort au salut de mon ame, enterrement de mon corps, & disposition de mon bien estat & affaires, par ce present mon testament & ordonnance de ma dernière volonté qui ensuyt.

Au nom du pere, du filz, & du benisist sainct esprit.

Premierement me reconnoissant indigne pecheresse avec plus d'offenses envers mon Dieu que de satisfaction par toutes les adversités que j'ay souffert dont je loue sa bonte, & m'appuyant sur la croix de nostre Sauveur & Redempteur Jesus Christ; je recommande mon ame a la benoist & individue Trinite & aux prieres de la glorieuse vierge Marie & de tous les anges, saincts & saintes de Paradis, esperant par leur merites & intercession estre ayde a obtenir & estre faicte participante avec eulx de la felicité eternelle.

Et pour m'y acheminer de cœur plus net & entier, despoillant des a present tout ressentiment des injures, calomnies, rebellions, & aultres offenses qui me pourroient avoir esté faictes durant ma vie par mes subiects rebelles ou aultres ennemys, j'en remette la vengeance a Dieu, & le supplie leur pardonner de mesme affection que je luy requiers pardon de mes fautes & a tous ceulx & celles que je puis avoir offensé ou de faicts ou de paroles.

Je veulx & ordonne que si je decedde en ceste prison mon corps soit porté en France, & y conduict a mes despens par tous les serviteurs & officiers de ma maison² estans pres de moy lors de mon decez, pour estre inhumé en l'Eglise Saint Denys aupres du corps de feu mon trescher & tresbonoré seigneur & mary le Roy de France François, &c.

Qu'aux funerailles qui se feront en l'ad^e ville assistent tous mes serviteurs & officiers domestiques qui s'y voudront trouver revestuz en deuil ch'n selon sa qualite; & oultre deux cens pauvres aussi vestuz de robes de deuil, ch'n une torche allumée a la main. Les quatre mendiens de Paris, les enfans de la Trinite, les bons hommes, Capucins, & aultres religieux, ainsi que les executeurs de ce testament adviseront & verront bon estre.

Ausquels j'ordonne y faire celebrer le divin service tant vigiles que messes ainsi qu'on a accoustumé de faire; & durant les jours des dites funerailles facent distribuer aux pauvres la somme de mil livres, &c.³

¹ Here the Queen has written on the margin, "principalement St. Pierre & Saint Andre."

² Here Mary has interlined, "francoys ou eie foyz qui en seront capables."

³ Here Mary has added, "& constitue une nefte aux carmes;" through which a pen was afterwards drawn.

Pour ne contrevenir a la gloire, honneur, & conservac'on de l'Eglise Catholique Apostolique & Romaine en la quelle je veulx vivre & mourir, si le prince d'Escoffe mon fils y peust estre reduict contre la mauvaise nourriture qu'il a prise a mon tresgrand regret en l'heresie de Calvin entre mes rebelles, je le laisse seul & unique heritier de mon royaume d'Ecosse, du droit que je pretend justement en la couronne d'Angleterre & pays qui en despendent, & generallyment de tous & cb'uns mes biens meubles & immeubles qui resteront apres ma mort & l'execution de ce present testament.

Sinon, & que mon dict fils continue a vivre en sa dite heresie, je cedde, transporte & faicte don

** de touz mes droitz en Angleterre ou aillieurs*

de toutz & chacquns mes droitz que je pretendz & puis pretendre a la couronne d'Angleterre, & autres droicts, signeuries, ou royaumes en dependantz au Roy Catholique¹ ou autre des siens qu'il luy plaira aviesques l'avis consentennent de sa Saintete, tant pour le voyr aujourd'hui le seul seur appui de la religion catholique, que pour reconnoissance des gratuites faveurs que moy & les miens recommandez par moy ont avons receu de luy en ma plus grande necessite, en esgard aussi au droit que luy mesmes peut pretendre² aux ditz royaumes & pays, je le supplie qu'en recompance il preigne aliance de la mayson de Lorrayne, & si il ce prent de celle de Guise pour memoire de la race de laquelle je suis sortie au coste de mere, non ayant de celuy de mon pere que mon seul enfant, lequel estant Catholique j'ay tousjours voue pour une de ses filles sy il luy plaist de l'accepter, ou faillant une de ces nieces mariee comme sa fille³.

Je laisse mon filz a la protection du Roy de France & des Ducs de Lorrayne de Guise & du Mayne, ausquelz je recomande & son estat en Escosse & mon droit en Angleterre, si il est Catholique & quite le partie de ceste Roynie.

Si mon filz meurt⁴, au compte de Lenox ou Claude Hamilton, lequel ce montrera le plus fidelle vers moy & plus constant en religion au jugement des susditz Ducs de Lorrayne & de Guise, ont le rapport sur ce de ceulx a qui j'aurai donnay la charge de trayter aviesques eulx depar moy & iceulx a condition de ce marier ou allier en la dite mayson ou par leur avis.

...ma tante de Lenox, et la remets au droit quelle peut pretendre a la conted'Angous avant l'acort fait par mon commendement entre⁵ ma dite tante de Lenox & le conte

⁴ This line is on a different leaf from what follows; and against it is written, "This seems to be the Queen's own hand. See the next sheet but one, where this blank is supplied." The plate at the end of our preface will shew both.

⁵ "tant pour" follows here, and is crossed out with a pen.

⁶ "a la dite succession." This is drawn through with a pen, and over it is written, "aux ditz royaumes."

⁷ "coiffise ou mari si il le." This is drawn through with a pen, and over it is written "preigne."

⁸ Here Mary had added, "& pour l'amour que jay portee a l'ancienne aliance de France;" but a pen is drawn through it.

⁹ "devant au celuy;" crossed over with a pen.

¹⁰ "Ma tante la coven herit;" crossed over.

de Morton, veu quil a este fait & par ¹¹ le feu roy mon mari & moy sur la promesse de sa fidelle assistance & luy & moy ¹² encourions dangier ou besoing d'ayde, ce qu'il rompit, sentendant secretement avvesques les nos enemis rebelles qui atemptoient contre sa vie, & pour cest effect pris les armes & ont porte les banieres despoliees contre nous; je revoque aussi tout autre don que je luy ay faits de la conte de Morton ¹³ sur promesses de ses bons services a advenir, & entends que la dite conte soit reunie a la courone si elle ce treuve partenir, comme ses trahisons tant en la mort de mon feu mari quen mon banissement & poursu de la miene lont merite, & defends a mon fils de se jamays servir de luy pour la hayne quil a portee a ces parents, laquelle je crains ne s'estende jusques a luy, le conoissant du tout affectionne aux enemis de mon droite en ce royaume duequel il est pensionnere.

Je recommande mon neupveu Francois Stuart a mon filx, & luy commande le tenir pres de luy et s'en servir, & je luy laysser le bien du fi conte Boduel son oncle en respect quil est de mon sang mon filleul & ma este laisse en tutelle par son pere.

Je declare que mon frere bastart Robert abe de S^{te} Croyx n'a eu que par convention Orkennay, & que le ne fut jamays mon intention, comme il apret par la revocation que je n'ay fayte despuis, & a ete aussi fait clamant la asge de xxv ans, ce que j'aimois delibere si il ne m'eussent prevenu par prison de desfayre aux estats; je veulx donc que Orkenay soit reuni a la couronne comme une des plus necessaires pour mon filx, & sans la mayson ne pourra etre bien tenue.

Les filles de Mora ne pouvent aussi heriter, ayns revient la conte a la couronne, & si il luy plect luy donner sa niepce ou fille en mariaage & renouveler l'ensienne ligue.

In another part of the MS. this appears, in the secretary's hand, thus:

Et pour continuer l'ancienne alliance qui de si longtemps a estre entre les royaumes de France & d'Escoffe, je laisse mon di^et filx en la protection du Roy tres chretien Henry III. monsieur mon bon frere, lequel je prie de luy recevoir & avoir son estat pour recommandé.

Je faictz don au ¹⁴ compte de Lenox du comté de Lenox tenu par feu son pere. Et commande mon filx comme mon heritier successeur d'obeyr en cest endroit a ma volonte.

Je veulx & ordonne toutes les sommes de deniers qui se trouveront par moy deues hors mis cause des dons fayts a Lohlinen ¹⁵ estre promptement payees & acquitees & tous torts & griefs reparez par les di^ets executeurs, des quels j'en charge la conscience.

Je veulx que Guilbert Courle soit paie des premiers deniers & plus clairs qui soient e mes cofres, & en default sur mes meubles ou autres biens de la somme de quatre mille francs des quelz je me suis obligee vers luy & sa femme par leur contract de mariage.

¹¹ " moy," crossed over.

¹² " Aurions ;" crossed over.

¹³ " Pour ces ri t ;" crossed over.

¹⁴ Here was first written, " Arbelle ma niepce;" which Mary erased, and wrote over it, " au Compte de Lenox."

¹⁵ These words interlined by the Queen.

Et oultre que tous mes serviteurs & officiers domestiques estans pres de moy soient payez de leur gaiges pour l'année entiere en laquelle je decederay & l'autre suyvante des premiers & plus clairs deniers de ma succession.

Je donne & layffe a Jayne Kennedy, oultre l'aronte constituée en recompanence de ces services, la somme de mil frans.

A Elizabet Courle autant.

Cent equs a Beauregard pour la remener en son pays.

¹⁶ Six tens frans a Marie Pages.

Quatre sent franks a Katerine.

¹⁷ Troys tens a Bes Bray, & la debte de son frere de cent equs dont il m'est redevable.

Deux tens frans a Sufane.

A Gilles sent equs.

A Bastien cinq tens frans.

A Lesquier sent equs.

A Nicolas cent equs.

A Robin Hamilton cent equs.

A Hanibal cent equs, & charge mon cousin de Guise de l'entretenir sa vie durant estant son filleul & le mien & un pauvre idiot.

A Garnays ¹⁸ cinq san frans.

A l'apotiquaire autant.

A Ion Lauder troys ten franks & charge a mes executeurs de le provoir sa vie durant en service.

A Simeon & Henri chesqun deux tens frans & pour pratiques & charge de mesme a mes executeurs.

Six vint franxs a Persi.

Cent frans a Tomas.

Sinquante frans a Hamberlin.

Deus cent frans Morton & pratiques.

Didier pratiques a Balfasar restantz en necessite.

Sis tens liuvres au medecin.

Sent frank a Rogier & pratiques essaye.

Troys ponds au trois paleferniers & pratiques.

Sint frans a Chares.

Cent franks a Laurens.

Sinq ponds a Bes Boutler & pratiques.

Troys a chasqune des autres.

Quatre mille francks.

Mille frans.

Mille frans.

" "Sinq" erased, and "Six" written over it.

" "Deus" erased, and "Troys" written over it.

¹⁶ "Quatre sent" first written.

Cent equs.
 Six sent francs.
 Quatre sent francs.
 Troys cent francs.
 Deus cent francs.
 Cent equs.
 Sing cens francs.
 Trois sent francs.
 Troys cent francs.
 Troys cent francs.
 Trois cent francs.
 Sing sens frans.
 Sing cens francs.
 Troys sent francs.
 Deux sent francs.
 Deux sent francs.
 Six vint francs.
 Sent francs.
 Sinquante francs.
 Deus cens francs.
 Six sen liuvres.
 Sent francs.
 Troys ponds.
 Troys ponds.
 Sent francs.
 Cens francs.
 Sing pounds.
 Troys pounds.
 Troys pounds.

A l'enterrement de mes entrailles aux pauvres ¹⁹.

Je leſſe a mes executeurs, & ce qui fault pour transporter mon corps ce de quoy l'on pourra fayre argent mon grand lit de velours cramoyſi brun en broderie, ma tapifferie d'Eneas, ²⁰ ma grande nef, ma tapifferie de Meleager & Leda, un parti de Aras dorfrise et velours violet, mon vieulx lit de velours violet a Baltaſar, & le vieulx des de velours bruns baſſement ²¹.

A Nau mon grand diamant,

²² m'a grande eſcritoyre d'argent

aux bords dorez

& la cloſchete de meſme.

A luy de toylle ouvre deveſcuell.

¹⁹ Many parts of this Will being written on detached papers, it is not very clear whether the paragraphs are here exactly placed. The commonly received order is somewhat varied, we hope not for the worſe.

²⁰ After "Eneas," the words "le royan de la Royne" are eraſed.

²¹ "Mes deus robes de perles" eraſed.

²² "Et mon R." eraſed.

Je veulx que l'eucaristie soit portée a l'autel par reverement & a pieds nuds premier que le service soit fait ou mon corps enterre.

J'ordonne la somme de xii l. estre mise en rente a la discretion de susdits executeurs pour l'entretenement a perpetuite des escolliers & religieux Escossays en la ville de Paris selon qu'il a este faiet par moy jusques a present. Et que la distribucion en soit faiete par le plus ancien docteur en theologie ou qualifié qui se trouvera entre eulx.

Je veulx aussi ung obit annuel & perpetuel estre fondé en l'eglise pour estre celebre par chacun an au jour de mon deces.

Je nomme, constitue, & establie executeurs de ce present mon testament Mons. Labbé de Moirmoustier de la maison de la Rochefoucault, Mons. l'Archevesque de Glasgo mon ambassadeur en France, les sieurs du Verger mon chancelier, & Nau secretaire de mes commandements & finances. Ausquels & a chacun deux je donne plain pouvoir, puissance, & autorite d'iceluy mon testament & ce qui en depend accomplir de tous en points selon sa forme & teneur. Et a cest effect je veulx & entends qu'ils demeurent saisez de tous mes biens meubles jusques a l'entiere execution de ce que dessus. Et revoque tous testaments & codicilles par moy cy devant faiets que je veulx demeurer nuls & de nul effect & valeur.

Faiete au manoir de Sheffield en Angleterre le
cens soixante & dix sept, 1577.

jour de mil cinq

Extract from the Examination of MARY Queen of Scotts, living at the Castle at FOTHERINGHAY, by the Lords of her Majesties Honourable Privy Council and other Commissioners appointed for that purpose, for the hearing of the same, A. D. 1586. Harl. MSS. 1300. fol. 146 *.

AFTER the arrival of the Commissioners on the 12th of October, a sermon was preached before them by the Dean of Peterborough.

Then follows this description of the fitting up of the hall for examination :

“ Friday morning [Oct. 14] she determined to appear, and so about 9 of the clock came forth into the presence chamber, prepared and hanged with cloth of state ; in the upper part, and down along both sides, formes were covered with greene for the Earles and Lordes on the right side, and Barons on the left ; somewhat below the middest of the chamber was a barre set, within which barr a form for the Knights of the Privy counsell to sit, and before the formes a chayer with a cushion and foote carpet for the Queene of Scotts ; directly against the state, below the middle of the chamber, was a table, wherat sate the Queene’s Attorney and Solicitor, and Sergeant, the Clerkes of the Crowne, and the two Notaries ; directly above that table in the midst of the chamber are two formes, wheron sat on the right side, Lord Chief Justice of the King’s Bench, the Lord Chief Baron, Doctor Dale, and Doctor Ford ; over against them the Lord Chiefe Justice of the Common Pleas, Justice Clinch, and Justice Periam ; below the barr, such gentlemen as came to see the arraignment.

“ The Right side of the Lords.

The Lord Chancellor.
The Lord Treasurer.
The Earle of Oxford.
The Earle of Kent.
The Earle of Darby.
The Earle of Shrewsbury.
The Earle of Worcester.
The Earle of Rutland.
The Earle of Cumberland.
The Earle of Lincolne.
The Earle of Pembroke.
The Viscount Montague.

“ The Left hand of the Lords.

The Lord Abergavenny.
The Lord Zouch.
The Lord Morley.
The Lord Stafford.
The Lord Grey.
The Lord Lumley.
The Lord Sturton.
The Lord Sands.
The Lord Wentworth.
The Lord Mordant.
The Lord St. John of Bletsoe.
The Lord Compton.
The Lord Cheney.

* N^o 650 in the Sloan Collection is an abridgement of this article.

“ Knights.

Sir Walter Mildmay.
Sir Ralph Sadler.
Sir Francis Walsingham.
Sir Christopher Hatton.
Sir James A Croft.”

After the account of the examination, there follows,
The Scottish Queenes letter to Anthony Babington to renew the intelligence.
Anthony Babington's letter to the Scottish Queen.
The answer of the Scottish Queen to a letter written by A. Babington.
The account of the preparations for, and of, the execution, has some variations, but not very material.

“ THOMAS Fludd, of Kent, Esq. told me that it is an old observation, which
* was pressed earnestly to King James I. that he should not remove the Queen of
“ Scots' body from Northamptonshire, where she was beheaded and interred;
“ for it always bodes ill to the family, when bodies are removed from their graves.
“ For some of the family will die shortly after, as did Prince Henry; and, I think,
“ Queen Anne.” Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 37.

The Queen's body was taken up Oct. 12, 1612; Prince Henry died that day
month the same year; and Queen Anne March 2, 1619.

THE following record, printed by Mr. Rymer (Fœdera, XII. p. 28.), relates to
the erection of a *feretory*, or *shrine*, to Richard Duke of York, twenty years after
his interment here :

Pro feretro nuper ducis Eborum, patris Regis; de providendo.

Rex dilecto sibi Thomæ Martyn salutem.

Scias quod nos de fidelitate & provida circumspectione tuis plenius confidentes
assignavimus te tam ad sufficiens carriagium pro conductione feretri præcarissimi patris
nostri Richardi ducis Eborum pro sepultura sua ordinati, quam ad carpentarios,
junctores, pictores, candelatores, qui in hac parte necessarii fuerint & opportuni,
ac ceram, roream & filum, ubicunque inveniri poterunt, tam infra libertates quam
extra (feodo ecclesiæ duntaxat excepto) arestandum & capiendum, & ad eisdem
carpentarios, junctores, pictores, & candelatores nobis in operibus nostris circa fe-
retum prædictum ad vadia nostra deservituros, ponendum & poni faciendum.

Et ideo, &c.

Damus autem, &c.

In ejus, &c.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium decimo septimo die Junii.

Pat. 16 E. IV. p. 1. m. 17.



Verfes on the Removal of what has been inconfiderately fup-
 pofed the Tomb of Mary Queen of Scots, but is really the
Shrine of St. TIBBA, from the Cathedral of Peter-
 borough to the Dean's Garden.

AS through the long-drawn aifles of Peter's fane,
 I fought for Mary's tomb, but fought in vain ;
 And whilft, as all impatient of the wrong,
 With hafty ftep, I pafs'd the choir along ;
 And wildly gaz'd around, my throbbing breaft
 Felt, with unwonted warmth, the tuneful gueft,
 Through ev'ry vein, with thrilling ardour, ran
 Th' infpiring flame ; and thus the ftrain began :
 " Ah, royal fhade of Stuart's ancient line !
 " Ah, murder'd Mary, what a fate was thine !
 " Nurs'd in the lap of Joy, with empire crown'd,
 " Proud nobles wait their cradled Queen around ;
 " Thine royal power, imperial pomp is thine ;
 " But fhame and sorrow mark thy life's decline.
 " And yet how bright that morn, with gladnefs gay,
 " And what proud pageants usher in the day !
 " What long proceffions, and what princely pride,
 " When gallant Francis weds his royal bride !
 " Brief is the triumph ; for, ere fades the flower
 " That ftrew'd thy couch, and deck'd thy bridal bower,
 " I fee thee bend in tears thy beauteous head,
 " In fpeechlefs anguifh, o'er the nuptial bed :
 " In death's cold damps the youthful bridegroom lies !
 " Youthful in vain ! for, fee he droops, he dies !
 " Spare yet the tear—behold where ruthlefs fate
 " Frames other ills, and darker woes await.
 " I fee where Intereft's fons, a fordid band,
 " Urge thee, fad exile, from the Gallic ftand ;
 " Where Furies, waving round their pennons dark,
 " Guide thy reluctant footfteps to the bark :
 " They hoift the broad fail, and through dire alarms
 " Of portents dread, and hostile England's arms,
 " At length, in fatal fafety, wafted o'er,
 " What fcenes await thee on the Scottifh fhore !
 " To hail their lovely queen, a rugged hoft,
 " Unlike gay Gallia's fons, befread the coaft :
 " There, in wild tumult and diforder, wait,
 " With pageants rudely mean, and aukward ftate :
 " Hail with harfh accent and discordant noife,
 " And clam'rous fhouts proclaim their boifterous joys.

" Bleak is the air, hoar winter chills the land,
 " And thick foul vapours darken all the strand :
 " For these, fit prelude of the woes to come,
 " Greet thy approach, and hail thee to thy home.
 " No gallant Louvre spreads its gay alcoves,
 " Unfolds its golden bowers and myrtle groves ;
 " But, high in sombrous pride, and grimly great,
 " The Scottish palace frowns in sullen state :
 " No balls, no festal scenes await thee there,
 " No sprightly song, or softly-warbled air,
 " But tuneless hymns, by hoarse harsh voices sung,
 " Through the long aisles and gloomy galleries rung ;
 " And ere the morn, the first sad morn arose,
 " Domestic outrage broke thy short repose.
 " But why, sad shade, ah why, in evil hour,
 " Lead the young Darnley to thy nuptial bower ?
 " Ah, fatal nuptials they ! what ills betide,
 " What horrid ills, the bridegroom and the bride !
 " For he, light changeling, heedless of thy charms,
 " Now wanton riots in a strumpet's arms ;
 " Now homeward, mad with wine, by servants led,
 " Hot from the stews, invades thy sacred bed :
 " And what unholy stain, what foul disgrace,
 " When Darnley's murderer shines in Darnley's place !
 " Dire was the stain, for impious was the deed :
 " And what dread scenes, what vengeful woes succeed !
 " They come—I see thee now, with mournful mien,
 " In slow procession pass, a captive queen ;
 " Whilst ruffians vex, still rudely pressing nigh,
 " With pictur'd scenes of guilt, thy conscious eye ;
 " And, lost to faith, pollute thy sacred name
 " With taunts of insult, and with words of shame. .
 " Yet, fated still severer pangs to know,
 " When female malice points the shafts of woe ;
 " When wailing in the prison's gloomy shade
 " Forlorn, by England's ruthless queen betray'd ;
 " Who meanly envying thy superior grace,
 " Thy comelier stature, and thy fairer face ;
 " More with thy rival charms than rights at strife,
 " Gluts her infernal hatred with thy life.
 " What friends hadst thou to catch thy parting breath ?
 " What reverend priest to sooth the hour of death ?
 " To lift the cross before thy closing eye ?
 " And what sad servants fondly weeping nigh ?
 " No friend hadst thou to catch thy parting breath ;
 " No reverend priest to sooth the hour of death ;

" (An

" (An hated heretic declaiming there,
 " Alas! scarce gives thee leisure for a prayer.
 " It was, methinks, this fane's officious dean
 " Disturb'd the dying moments of the queen);
 " No menial train, denied this last request,
 " To smooth thy garments, to unfold thy vest,
 " In decent form adjust thy locks of hair,
 " Locks once so lovely, now grown grey with care!
 " 'Tis base, 'tis foul: what scarce one maiden nigh!
 " Must ruffian hands those female cares supply?
 " Must insult thus disturb thy parting breath,
 " And, keener than the axe, embitter death?
 " Extinguish'd thus thy beauty's hateful harms,
 " And fear'd no more the rival of her charms,
 " Thy crafty murth'ers then affects to grieve,
 " And hastes, with tears, unable to deceive,
 " Beneath these roofs thy sculptur'd shrine to place,
 " At once the temple's glory and its grace;
 " Here builds a proud memorial to thy fame;
 " But what thy murth'ers gives, these priests reclaim.
 " But oh! in sternest vengeance of the wrong,
 " How shall th' indignant Muse attune the song;
 " How wake the notes, and how the strains prepare
 " For you, false guardians of a charge so fair?
 " Hear what the Nine, th' indignant Nine, inspire,
 " Oh hear the bitterest measures of my lyre.
 " For this, when sleep usurps those weary eyes,
 " For this may Mary's injur'd shade arise;
 " Harrow each soul, and make you, pall'd with dread,
 " Start from the fearful slumbers of your bed!
 " And, vengeful author of severer pains,
 " May blighting famine visit all your plains,
 " O'er your rich fields, the valley's verdant pride,
 " And rampir'd mounds, th' insulting vessels ride!
 " And through these rifted roofs, ah! roofs no more,
 " Howl the bleak wind, and beat the driving shower!
 " Till all the fane, in ruins spread around,
 " A shapeless mass, deform th' encumber'd ground!
 " And then, whate'er it boasts of Gothic grace,
 " Of fretted archway, or of sculptur'd vase,
 " Cull'd from the mingled mass of ruins, these
 " With fearless hand, may some proud baron seize,
 " And bear the massive spoil, in lawless state,
 " To deck his villa, or adorn his gate!"

W. J.

N^o IV.

Charter of King Henry IV. for the Foundation and Endowment
of a College at Fotheringay *. (See p. 23.)

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis, quod nos caritatis & devotionis fervore succensi, cupientesque cultum divinum, dum vitam duxerimus in humanis ad laudem & decorem nominis illius, qui prospera cuncta largitur, & nulla bona irremunerata relinquit, adaugere; ut cum nos ab hac luce terrenâ sumus orbatî, luce perpetuâ in ipsius conspectu qui vera lux est congaudere valeamus, quoddam Collegium perpetuum in quodam solo, sex acras terræ continente, infra procinctum domini charissimi consanguinei nostri Edwardi, ducis Eboraci, de Fodringhey, in comitatu Northamptoniæ situatas; quod quidem solum ab eodem consanguineo nostro per cartam suam nobis, hæredibus, et assignatis nostris in hac parte factam adquisivimus, in honore gloriosissimæ Virginis Mariæ genetricis Domini nostri Jesu Christi, & omnium sanctorum, de certis personis secularibus; viz. de uno magistro, duodecim capellanis, octo clericis, & tresdecim choristis, vel infra numerum illum, divina pro salubri statu nostro, & charissimæ consortis nostræ Johannæ Reginæ Angliæ, ac Henrici principis Walliæ filii nostri primogeniti, & ceterorum liberorum nostrorum, ac prefati consanguinei nostri, & Philippæ consortis suæ, dum vixerimus; & pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus; ac pro animabus charissimi domini & patris nostri Johannis nuper regis Castellæ & Legionis, & Ducis Lancastriæ: necnon charissimæ matris nostræ Blanchiæ, ac nuper consortis nostræ Mariæ, & Edmundi nuper Ducis Eboraci, & Isabellæ consortis suæ, ac animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, juxta statuta & ordinationes in hac parte faciendas inibi celebraturis imperpetuum, de assensu dicti consanguinei nostri, quem simul nobiscum imprimis in tam pio negotio participare, & tanquam alterum fundatorem perpetuum ejusdem Collegii esse volumus, fundare, facere, & stabilire intendimus; ac per præsentem fundamus, facimus, & stabilimus perpetuis, annuente Deo, temporibus duraturum. Volentes & concedentes, pro nobis & hæredibus nostris, quod Magister & Capellani, Clerici, & Choristæ in prædicto Collegio pro tempore existentes, & successores sui Magister & Collegium Beatæ Mariæ & omnium sanctorum de Fodringhey imperpetuum nuncupentur. Et quod Magister, Capellani, Clerici, & Choristæ Collegii prædicti similiter, pro tempore existentes & successores sui per nomen vel sub nomine Magistri & Collegii Beatæ Mariæ & omnium sanctorum de Fodringhey sint personæ habiles, capaces, & perpetuæ, ad impetrandum, recipiendum, & adquirendum omnimodo terras, tenementa, redditus, servicia, proficua, ecclesias, emolumenta, jura & possessiones spiritualia & temporalia, tam de nobis & hæredibus nostris quàm de aliis personis quibuscunque, licet ea immediatè de nobis vel hæredibus nostris per baroniam, vel per servitium militare, aut alio modo quocunque teneantur, & ea ingrediendum absque licentiâ a personâ nostrâ vel hære-

* Pat. 13 H. IV. p. 1. m. 14. Videbis etiam Pat. 4 H. VI. p. 2. m. 1.

dum nostrorum impetrandâ, sive optinendâ, eisdem Magistro & Collegio & successoribus suis, pro sustentatione suâ possidendas & retinendas imperpetuum.

Et quod iidem Magister & Collegium & eorum successores habeant unum commune Sigillum pro negotiis & agendis servitutum: Et quod ipsi & successores sui possint placitare & implacitari, ac prosequi omnimodas causas, quærelas & actiones reales, personales, & mixtas, cujuscunque generis sint vel naturæ; & ad respondendum vel defendendum in eisdem coram iudicibus Secularibus & Ecclesiasticis quibuscunque.

Et ulterius volumus & concedimus per præsentis, pro nobis & hæredibus nostris dictis Magistro & Collegio; quod ipsi dictum solum sex acrarum terræ, tam pro ecclesia dicti Collegii, ac aliis domibus ac ædificiis eidem necessariis, quàm pro manibus Magistri & singularium personarum ipsius Collegii, & aliis necessariis suis in eodem solo construendis habeant et teneant eisdem Magistro & Collegio & successoribus suis in liberam, puram, & perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum.

Et insuper ad effectum quod personæ dicti Collegii, in celebratione hujusmodi Deo perpetuo famulaturi, melius manuteneri valeant & sustentari, de assensu dominorum spiritualium et temporalium, ac communitatis Regni nostri Angliæ in præfenti Parlamento existentium, dedimus, concessimus, & assignavimus, & per præsentis damus, concedimus, & assignamus Magistro & Collegio prædictis, in auxilium sustentationis personarum in eodem degentium, ac officiariorum & famularium suorum, quandam annuam firmam sexaginta & septem librarum sex solidorum & octo denariorum, quam Johannes Cheigne Chivaler nobis annuatim post Festum Paschæ proximo futurum, guerra inter nos & illos de Francia motâ durante, reddere tenetur pro custodia maneriorum de Newent & Kyngstone, temporalium Prioratus de Newent cum pertinentiis in Com. Gloucestræ & Hereford; ac Abbathiam Beatæ Mariæ de Cormeiles alienigenam spectantium, in manu nostrâ occasione guerræ prædictæ existentium, et percipiendam dictis Magistro & Collegio, & successoribus suis, dictam annuam firmam sexaginta & septem librarum, sex solidorum & octo denariorum, post dictum Festum Paschæ per manus dicti Johannis Cheigne & executorum suorum, ac assignatorum suorum, & aliorum quorumcunque firmariorum sive occupatorum eorundem maneriorum; viz. medietatem ejusdem firmæ ad festa Sancti Michaelis, & alteram medietatem inde ad festa Paschæ, guerrâ prædictâ durante.

Et ulterius de assensu prædictorum dominorum & communitatis concessimus, & per præsentis concedimus, pro nobis & hæredibus nostris, præfatis Magistro & Collegio; quod si maneria prædicta cum pertinentiis, aut eorum alterum, seu aliqua possessionum spiritualium, sive temporalium cum pertinentiis ad dictum Prioratum de Newent spectantium; vel aliqua possessionum spiritualium aut temporalium cum pertinentiis ad Prioratum de Anebry in Com' Wilts, qui est cella Abbatie S. Georgii de Baukervill in Normaniâ in manu nostrâ occasione guerræ prædictæ similiter existentium qualitercunque spectantium, aut aliqua parcella possessionum ipsarum per fursum-redditionem, aut mortem firmariorum sive firmarii, vel occupatorum sive occupatoris prædictarum possessionum spiritualium aut temporalium ad prædictum Prioratum de Newent spectantium, vel alicujus parcellæ earundem, sive per fursum-redditionem aut mortem firmarii seu occupatoris dictarum possessionum

spiritualium aut temporalium ad dictum Prioratum de Anebury spectantium, vel alicujus parcellæ earundem, seu per restitutionem sive restitutiones literarum nostrarum patentium dictorum firmitiorum vel occupatorum, aut eorum alicujus, de firmis suis, seu de firmâ suâ in hac parte sibi inde confectorum, eisdem Magistro & Collegio, vel successoribus suis inde faciendis, aut pro non solutionibus, sive non solutione firmarum suarum aut firmæ suæ in hac parte debitis, sive per impotentiam firmitiorum aut occupatorum prædictorum, vel alicujus eorundem; vel per resumptionem generalem seu specialem eorundem prioratum & possessionum eisdem spectantium, aut alicujus eorundem auctoritate Parliamento, vel aliâ viâ vel causâ quacunque ad manus nostras vel hæredum nostrorum deveniant, seu devenire debeant, eisdem Magistro & Collegio & successoribus suis immediatè remaneant; & quod ipsi in eisdem ingrediantur, & prioratus illos ac possessiones spirituales & temporales quascunque ad eosdem spectantes, & quamlibet parcellam earundem, habeant & teneant sibi & successoribus suis, simul cum juribus, rebus, & pertinentiis suis quibuscunque, guerra prædicta durante, absque aliquo nobis vel hæredibus nostris inde reddendo, in sustentationis suæ incrementum, & absque impedimento vel impetitione nostri vel hæredum nostrorum, aut ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque, & absque aliquâ licentiâ à nobis vel hæredibus nostris inde optinenda, sine aliquâ prosecutione nobis vel hæredibus nostris impofterum in hac parte facienda.

Præterea si contingat prioratus prædictos, simul cum possessionibus eisdem pertinentibus, de assensu & concessione abbatum & conventuum abbatiarum prædictarum dictis Magistro & Collegio, & successoribus suis, per nos minimè amortizatos & appropriatos existere; tunc de assensu eorundem dominorum & communitatis, volumus & concessimus ac licentiam dedimus, & per præsentem concedimus & licentiam damus, pro nobis & hæredibus nostris, tam abbati & conventui dicti loci de Cormeiles & eorum successoribus, quod ipsi quandocunque sibi placuerit per scriptum suum commune, dictum Prioratum de Newent, cum omnibus dominiis, maneriis, ecclesiis, juribus, terris, tenementis, redditibus, serviciis, portionibus, pensionibus, feodis militum, advocationibus ecclesiarum, & aliorum beneficiorum quorumcunque, jurisdictionibus, visibus franciplegii, franchesiis, immunitatibus, quietanciis, consuetudinibus, & libertatibus cum pertinentiis, ac aliis rebus & possessionibus spiritualibus & temporalibus quibuscunque eidem Prioratui de Newent, qualitercunque & ubicunque annexis, seu pertinentibus, sive ad eundem spectantibus, dare possint & concedere, ac de Monasterio suo de Cormeiles transferre, quam abbati & conventui prædicti loci S. Georgii de Baukerville & eorum successoribus; quod ipsi, quandocunque eis placuerit per scriptum suum commune dictum Prioratum de Anebury, cum omnibus dominiis, maneriis, ecclesiis, juribus, terris, tenementis, redditibus, serviciis, portionibus, pensionibus, feodis militum, advocationibus ecclesiarum, & aliorum beneficiorum quorumcunque, jurisdictionibus, visibus franciplegii, franchesiis, immunitatibus, quietanciis, consuetudinibus, et libertatibus cum pertinentiis, ac aliis rebus & possessionibus spiritualibus & temporalibus quibuscunque dicto Prioratui de Anebury qualitercunque & ubicunque pertinentibus, annexis, sive spectantibus, similiter dare possint & concedere, ac de Monasterio suo S. Georgii de Baukervill transferre Magistro & Collegio prædictis, & eorum successoribus, ac ipsorum Ecclesiæ sive Collegio beatæ Mariæ et omnium Sancto-
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rum de Fodringheye supradictæ; habendum & tenendum prioratus prædictos, ac omnia & singula præmissa ad eisdem prioratus & eorum quemlibet spectantia, sive pertinentia, præfatis Magistro & Collegio, & successoribus suis, & Ecclesiæ suæ dicti Collegii in liberam puram & perpetuam elemosinam, in auxilium sustentationis suæ imperpetuum, & in partem dotationis suæ & Collegii supradicti.

Et eisdem Magistro & Collegio, & successoribus suis, quod ipsi à præfatis abbate & conventu dicti loci de Cormeiles & successoribus suis prædictum Prioratum de Newent, cum omnibus & singulis rebus, possessionibus, juribus, & pertinentiis spiritualibus & temporalibus prædictis eidem Prioratui qualitercunque & ubicunque, ut premittitur annexis, pertinentibus, sive spectantibus, quam a dictis Abbate & Conventu S. Georgii de Baukerville & successoribus suis, dictum Prioratum de Anebury, cum omnibus & singulis rebus, possessionibus, juribus, et pertinentiis prædictis quibuscunque eidem Prioratui de Anebury, qualitercunque & ubicunque, ut prædictum est, annexis, pertinentibus, sive spectantibus, recipere possint, & tenere sibi & successoribus suis Magistris & Collegio dicti loci beatæ Mariæ & Omnium Sanctorum de Fodringheye, & Ecclesiæ suæ ibidem in formâ prædictâ, sicut prædictum est imperpetuum, absque aliquâ aliâ prosecutione vel licentiâ erga nos vel hæredes nostros ulterius in hac parte faciendâ, impetrandâ, vel optinendâ, & absque aliquo nobis vel hæredibus nostris inde solvendo sive reddendo, licentiam pro nobis & hæredibus nostris similiter dedimus specialem, statuto de terris & teneamenti ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito, aut aliquo alio statuto sive ordinatione in contrarium factis, aut restrictione in ultimo Parlamento nostro facto sive habito; seu eo, quod possessiones alienigenarum infra potestatem nostram existentes pro expensis hospicii nostri assignentur; seu eo quod dictæ Abbathiæ de Cormeiles & S. Georgii de Baukerville & similiter dicti Prioratus de Newent & Anebury, aut ipsarum abbathiarum aliqua vel ipsorum prioratuum aliquis de fundatione progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Angliæ & patronatu nostro existat vel existant; aut eo quod prædictus Prioratus de Newent, aut aliqua possessionum eidem pertinentium abbati & conventui præfatæ Abbathiæ S. Georgii de Baukervill & eorum monasterio in liberam, puram, & perpetuam elemosinam, seu pro divinis celebrandis, elemosinis distribuendis, aut hospitalitate tenendâ, vel alio onere spirituali sive temporali qualitercunque & ubicunque supportanda per progenitores nostros dati, concessi, sive collati, aut data, concessa, vel collata fuerunt, seu aliâ causâ quacunque non obstante.

Et insuper pro majori securitate dictorum Magistri & Collegii, ut personæ ejusdem divinis inibi quietius intendere valeant, & altissimo cum tranquillitate famulari, disponere & ordinare volentes, de assensu dictorum dominorum & communitatis concessimus, & per præfatos concedimus, pro nobis & hæredibus nostris, eisdem Magistro & Collegio, quod ipsi et successores sui imperpetuum sint quieti & exonerati erga nos & hæredes nostros de omnimodis oneribus, annuitatibus, apportis, redditibus, exactionibus, firmis, & arreragiis firmarum & apportorum; necnon de decimis, quintisdecimis, subsidiis, contributionibus, quotis, & tallagiis quibuscunque nobis per Clerum Cantuariensis Provinciæ, sive per Clerum Eboracensis Provinciæ, seu per communitatem regni nostri Angliæ, vel eorum aliquem concessis, aut nobis vel hæredibus nostris in futurum per clericos & communitatem prædictos, seu eorum aliquam

aliquem exnunc concedendos, quolibet five earum qualibet, tum ratione personæ Magistri dicti Collegii, & singularum personarum pro tempore degentium in eodem; & similiter ratione quorumcunque bonorum, five catallorum dicti Collegii per ipsos jam habitorem & optentorum & imposterum per ipsos & successores suos optinendorum, quàm ratione five causâ dictorum prioratum, ac terrarum, tenementorum, ecclesiarum, jurium, rerum & possessionum, spiritualium & temporalium eisdem seu eorum alteri pertinentium five spectantium, & cujuslibet parcellæ eorundem quandoque & qualitercunque iidem Magister & Collegium inde possessionati fuerint; ac ratione five causâ omnium & singulorum terrarum, tenementorum, reddituum, ecclesiarum, portionum, pensionum, & possessionum spiritualium & temporalium, quæ eisdem Magistro & Collegio per nos ad præsens collata, data, concessa, vel assignata existunt; & similiter quæ iidem Magister & Collegium & eorum successores ex collatione, concessione, donatione, vel assignatione nostrâ aut hæredum nostrorum, seu aliorum quorumcunque de cætero sunt habituri & optentari.

Et similiter de eodem assensu concessimus, & per præsentem concedimus, pro nobis & hæredibus nostris, præfatis Magistro & Collegio, quod ipsi & successores sui, ac omnes ac singuli homines & tenentes dominiorum, maneriorum, terrarum, & tenementorum, & possessionum spiritualium & temporalium quorumcunque eisdem Magistro & Collegio qualitercunque & ubicunque collatorum, donatorum, concessorum, five assignatorum, seu conferendorum, donandorum, concedendorum, five assignandorum, quieti sint imperpetuum pro terris & tenementis suis, ac bonis & catallis suis venalibus & aliis, & eorum quibuscunque infra dominia & potestatem nostra, de omnimodis theloniis, muragiis, picagiis, lastagiis, stallagiis, pontagiis, passagiis, pavagiis, cariaagiis, prisis, & chimanagiis, ac geldis, misericordiis, festis comitatum & hundredorum, ac de murdris & latrociniis quibuscunque.

Et quod iidem Magister & Collegium, & successores sui similiter habeant imperpetuum tam omnimoda catalla felonum & fugitivorum, utlagatorum, & wayviatorum pro quacunque causâ, ac felonum de se, & visus Franciplegii, ac quicquid ad hujusmodi visus pertinet; ac fines & amerciamenta de omnimodis hominibus & tenentibus omnium & singulorum dominiorum, maneriorum, terrarum, tenementorum, possessionum, & feodorum eisdem Magistro & Collegio, tam jam collatorum five concessorum, quàm imposterum conferendorum five concedendorum, & de omnibus residentibus infra eadem dominia, maneria, terras, tenementa, possessiones, & feoda quàm omnimodo forisfacturas, annum, diem & vastum, & estreppamentum, & quicquid ad nos vel hæredes nostros pertinere poterit de anno, die, vasto, estreppamento, & forisfacturis infra dominia, maneria, terras, tenementa, possessiones, & feoda illa omnia & singula qualitercunque accidentia, & etiam casura, five coram nobis aut alio quocunque justiciario vel ministro nostro vel hæredum nostrorum, seu alterius cujuscunque, & in quacunque curiâ adjudicatur five adjudicanda fuerint, quanquam dicti tenentes non sint integri tenentes ipsorum Magistri & Collegii, aut successorum suorum, seu iidem tenentes, ac dicti homines & residentes, officarii seu ministri nostri vel hæredum nostrorum existant, seu eorum aliquis existat.

Et similiter, quod iidem Magister et Collegium & successores sui habeant imperpetuum infra omnia & singula dominia, maneria, terras, tenementa, possessiones, & feoda prædicta, tam per ipsos jam habita, quàm per eosdem & eorum successores optinenda,

optinenda, libertates de Infangenthef & Outfangenthef, ac omnia catalla confiscata & confiscanda; & catalla vocata Wayf & Stray; & omnimoda caralla vocata manuopera cum quacunque persona in eisdem capta, et imposterum capienda, & per eandem personam coram quocunque iudice deadvocanda; ita quod dicti Magister & Collegium, & successores sui, per se & ballivos ac ministros suos omnia & singula huiusmodi catalla felonum & fugitivorum, utlagatorum, wayviatorum, felonum de se, catalla confiscata & catalla vocata manuopera & Wayf & Stray; necnon forisfacturas, annum, diem, vastum, & estreppamentum supradicta, & quicquid ad nos vel hæredes nostros de huiusmodi anno, die, vasto, estreppamento, & forisfacturis ac catallis prædictis, & eorum quolibet pertinere poterit, levare, percipere, & habere possint: Et quod liceat eisdem Magistro & Collegio, & eorum successoribus, ballivis & ministris suis ponere iē de eisdem & eorum quolibet in seisinam; & ea retinere, licet per ministros nostros, vel hæredum nostrorum perantea seisata fuerint, absque occasione, impedimento, vel impetitione nostri vel hæredum nostrorum, aut iusticiariorum, vicecomitum, escaetorum, vel aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum, vel hæredum nostrorum quorumcunque, restrictione prædictâ, aut aliquo præmissorum, seu eo quod valor libertatum, quietanciarum, franchesarum, ac sex acrarum terræ supradictarum per nos eisdem Magistro et Collegio sic concessarum, aut valor annuus dicti Prioratus de Anebury, cum omnimodis possessionibus et rebus eidem pertinentibus, cujus custodiam Johanni Rome Clerico, pro quinquagiuta et quinque libris, sex solidis, et octo denariis inde annuatim solvendis commisimus; seu valor annuus Ecclesiarum de Newent, Beckford, & Dymok, quæ sunt possessiones spirituales ad prædictum Prioratum de Newent spectantes, pro quibus dictus Johannes Cheyne & Thomas Horston Clericus, nuper firmarii earundem, Centum & quinquaginta marcas nobis annuatim reddere tenebantur in literis nostris præsentibus, juxta formam cujusdam statuti per nos nuper editi minimè specificatur; aut aliquo alio statuto sive ordinatione in contrarium edito, sive aliâ causâ quacunque similiter non obitante. In cujus, &c. T. R. apud Westm', xvij^o die Decembris.

N^o V.

Licentia regia pro ampliori dotatione ejusdem. (See p. 23.)

REX omnibus ad quos &c. salutem. Sciatis quod nos considerantes grandia onera & expensas, quæ carissimus consanguineus noster Edwardus Dux Ebor' nuper supportabat & sustinebat, tam circa dotationem Collegii de Fodringhay, ac edificationem ejusdem, quam circa ordinationem suam, ad deserviendum nobis in præsentis viagio nostro, unde ipse diversis personis, ut asserit, indebitatus existit; sic, quod ipse in magnâ dubitatione & desperatione existit de complimento bonorum suorum, propositi, voluntatis, & intentionis, ad reverentiam Dei, circa dictum Collegium,

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si ipse per nos in hac parte minime confortetur & subveniat: Nos eo prætextu, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali, concessimus & licentiam dedimus, pro nobis & hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, præfato consanguineo nostro, quod ipse de maneriis de FASTERNE, WOTTON Vetus, Tokenham, Chelworth, Wynterborne, Compton-Basser, & Sevenhampton in Com' Wiltes', cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, una cum advocacione Ecclesiæ de Tokenham prædictâ, & de villâ de Wotton-Burgus, & de Hundredo de Hiworth & Criklade cum pertinentiis in Com' prædicto; & de manerio de Doghtone in Com' Gloucestriæ cum suis pertinentiis; & de manerio de Ansty in Com' Hertfordiæ, cum advocacione Ecclesiæ de Ansty, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis; & de maneriis de Nossyngton & Yarwell cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in Com' North', & de castro, manerio, & villâ de Fodringhay cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in eodem Comitatu; & de castro, villâ, & manerio de Stansford cum omnibus suis pertinentiis; & de villâ & focâ de Grantham cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in Com' Lincoln', & de castro & manerio de Conesburgh, Braiwell, Clifton, Hattefield, Fishlake, & Thorne, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in Com' Ebor', quæ de nobis tenentur in Capite, feoffare possit Henricum Episcopum Wynton', Thomam Episcopum Dunelm', Walterum Hungerford Chivalier, Rogerum Flore de Ockam, Petrum de Mavan ligeum nostrum de Vasconi, Johannem Laurens, Johannem Russell de Com' Hereford, Henricum Bracy de Fodringhay, & Johannem Wykes: habendum & tenendum præfatis Episcopo, Waltero, &c. hæredibus & assignatis suis imperpetuum, de nobis & hæredibus nostris per servicia inde debita & consueta imperpetuum, &c. ita quod præfatus consanguineus noster per feoffamentum prædictum chevanciam suam necessariam facere possit in complimentum propositi, voluntatis, & intentionis suorum prædictorum; eo quod castra, maneria, villæ, hundredum, foca, & avocationes prædicta cum suis pertinentiis præfato consanguineo nostro, ut filio & hæredi Edmundi nuper Ducis Ebor', descenderunt; & pro defectu hæredis masculi præfati Edmundi nobis revertibilia existunt, non obstante. In cujus, &c. T. Rege apud Southampton quinto die Augusti.

Nº VI.

Covenant for rebuilding the Collegiate Church. (See p. 24.)

THIS Endenture maad betwix Will. Woolston Sqwier, Thomas Pecham Clerke, Commissaris for the hy and myghty Prince and my right redouthid Lord, the Duc of Yorke on the too part: and Will. Horwode, Freemason, dwellyng in Fodringhey on the tother part: wytnessith, that the same Will. Horwode hath granthid and undretaken, and by thise same has indenthid, graunts, and undertakes to mak up a new body of a Kirk joyning to the Quire of the College of Fodringhey, of the same hight and brede that the said Quire is of: and in length ^{xx}_{iii} fete fro the said Quere donward wythin the Walles, a metyerd of England

accountid alwey for iij fete. And in this covenant the said Will. Horwod: shal also wel make all the ground-werk of the said body, and take hit and void hit at his own cost, as latlay hit sufficiently as hit ought to be by oversight of Maisters of the same Craft, with stuff sufficiently ordeigned for him at my seide Lord's cost, as longeth to such a werke. And to the said body he shall make two isles, and tak the ground hem in wise aforesaid, both the Isles according to heght and brede to the isles of the said Quere, and in height to the body aforesaid; the ground of the same body and isles to be maad within the ende under the ground-table-stones with rough stone; and fro the ground-table-stone bo ments; and alle the remanent of the said body and isles unto the full hight of the said Quire with clene hewen Ashler altogedir in the outer side unto the full hight of the said Quire: and all the inner side of rough stone, except the bench-table-stones, the soles of the Windows, the Pillars and Chapetrels that the Arches and Pendants shall rest upon, which shall be altogedir of free-stone wrought trewly and dewly as hit ought to be.

And in eche Isle shal be Wyndows of free-stone, accordyng in all poynts unto the Wyndows of the said Quire, sawf they shal no bowtels haf at all. And in the West-end of aither of the said isles he shal mak a Wyndow of four lights, according altogedir to the Wyndows of the said isles. And till aither Isle shall be a sperware embattailement of free-stone throwghout, and both the ends embat-tailed butting upon the Stepill. And aither of the said isles shall have six mighty Botrasse of fre-stone, clen hewyn; and every Botrasse fynisht with a fynial, according in all points to the fynials of the said Quere, save only that the botrasse of the body shal be more large, more strong and mighty than the botrasse of the said Qwere.

And the Cler-story both within and without shal be made of clene Assheler growndid upon ten mighty Pillars, with four respounds; that is to say, two above joyning to the Qwere, and two benethe joyning to the end of the sayd bodye. And to the two respownds of the sayd Qwere shal be two perpeyn-walls joyning of free-stone clen wrought; that is to say, oon on aither side of the myddel Quere dore; and in either wall three lyghts, and lavatoris in aither side of the wall, which shall serve for four Auters, that is to say, oon on aither side of the myddel dore of the said Qwere, and oon on either side of the said Isles.

And in eche of the said isles shal be five arches abof the Stepill, and abof every arche a wyndow, and every wyndow of four lights, according in all points to the wyndows of the clere-story of the said Qwere. And either of the said isles shall have six mighty arches butting on aither side to the clere story, and two mighty arches butting on aither side to the said Stepull, according to the arches of the said Qwere, both in table-stones and crellis, with a square embattailment thereupon.

And in the North side of the Chirche the said Will. Horwode shall make a Porche; the owter side of clene Assheler, the inner side of rough stone, containing in lengt xij fete, and in brede as the botrasse of the said body wol soeffre; and in hight according to the Isle of the same side, with resonable lights in aither side; and with a squar embattailment above.

And in the South side to the Cloystre-ward another Porche joyning to the dore of the said Cloystre, beryng wideneffe as the botrasse wol soeffre; and in hight betwixt the Chirch and the said dore, with a dore yn the West side of the said Porche to the town-ward; and in aither side so many lights as will suffice: and a square embattailment above, and in hight according to the place where hit is set.

And in the West end of the said body shall be a Stepyll standyng the Chirche upon three strong and mighty Arches vawthid with stoon; the which Stepyll shall have in length $\frac{xx}{iii}$ fete after the mete-yard, three fete to the yard above the ground-table-stones, and xx fete square withyn the walls, the walles beryng six fete thickeffe abof the said ground-table-stones. And to the hight of the said body hit shall be square with two mighty bottresses joyning thereto, oon in aither side of a large dore, which shall be in the West end of the same Stepyll.

And when the said Stepyll cometh to the hight of the said bay then hit shall be chaungid and turnyd in viij panes, and at every Scouchon a boutrasse fynysht with finial according to the fynials of the said Qwere and Body; the said Chapell embattailled with a square embattailment large: and abof the dore of the said Stepyll a wyndow ryng in hight also high as the great arche of the Stepyll, and in brede as the body will issue. And in the said Stepyll shall be two flores, and abof either flore viij clere-storial windows set yn the myddes of the walle, eche window of three lights, and alle the owter side of the Stepyll of clen wrought fre-stone; and the inner side of rough ston. And in the said Stepyll shall be a Vice townyng, servyng till the said Body, Isles and Qwere, both beneth and abof, with alle mannere other werke necessary that longyth to such a body, Isles, Stepyll and Porches, also well noght comprehendit in this Endenture, as comprehendit and expressyd.

And of all the werke that in thise same Endenture is devised and reherfyd my said Lord of Yorke shall fynde the carriage and stusse; that ys to say, Stone, Lyme, Sonde, Ropes, Boltes, Ladderis, Tymbre, Scaffolds, Gynnes, and all manere of Stusse that longeth to the said werke; for the which werke well, truly, and duly to be made and fynysht in wyse as it ys afore devised and declaryd, the said Will. Horwode shall haf of my said Lord CCC^{li}. Sterlingues: of the which summe he shall be payd in wise as it shall be declaryd hereafter, that ys to say, when he hath takyn his ground of the said Kirke, Isles, Botrasse, Porches and Stepyll, hewyn and set his ground-table-stones, and his ligements, and the wall thereto withyn and without, as hit ought to be well and duly made, then he shall haf vj^{li}. xiii^s. iiij^d. And when the said Will. Horwode hath set oo fete abof the ground-table-stone, also well throughout the outerside as the inner side of all the said werke, then he shall haf payment of an C^{li}. Sterling, and so for every fete of the said werke, aftir that hit be fully wrought and set, as hit ought to be, and as it is afore devysed, till it come to the full hight of the highest of the fynials and batayllment of the seyd body, hewyng, settyng, and reysyng . . . of the Steple, aftyr hit be passyd the highest of the Embattailment of the sayd Body, he shall
but

but xxx^s. Sterlings till hit be fully endyd and performyd, in wise as hit is afore devysed.

And when alle the werk abof written, reherfyd, and devysyd is fully fynisht, as hit ought to be ; and as hit is above accordyd and devysed betwix the feyd Commissaris and the feyd William: then the feyd Will. Horwode shall haf full payment of the sayd CCC^{li}. Sterling, if any be due, or left unpayd thereof untill hym: And during all the sayd werke the feid Will. Horwode shall neither set mo nor fewer Free-Mafons, Rogh Setters, ne Leyes thereupon, but as such as shall be ordeigned to haf the governance and ofersight of the said werke undre my Lord of Yorke well ordeign him and assigne him for to haf.

And yf so be that the feyd Will. Horwode mak nought full payment of all or any of his Workmen, then the Clerke of the Werke shall pay him in his presence and stoppe als mykyll in the said Will. Horwode hand, as the payment that shall be dewe unto the Workemen comyth to.

And duryng all the feyd Werke the Setters shall be chosyn and takyn by such as shall haf the governance and oversight of the sayd Werke by my feid Lord; they to be payed by the hand of the said Will. Horwode, in forme and manner abofwritten and devysed. And yf so be that the sayd Will. Horwode wol complayn and say at any time, that the two sayd Setters or any of hem be noght profitable ne suffisant Workemen for my Lordy's avayle; then by oversight of Master-Mafons of the Countre they shall be demyd: and yf they be found faulty or unable, then they shall be chawnght, and other takyn and chosen in, by such as shall haf the governance of the feyd Werke by my sayd Lordy's ordenance and commandment.

And yf hit so be that the sayd Will. Horwode make noght full end of the sayd Werke withyn terme reasonable, which shall be lymit him in certain by my said Lord, or by his Counseil in forme and manere as is afore-written and devysed in thise same Endentures, then he shall yelde his body to prison at my Lordy's wyll, and all his movable goods and heritages at my sayd Lordy's disposition and ordenance. In wytnes (&c.) the sayd Commissaries, as the sayd Will. Horwode to these present Endentures haf set their Sealles interchangeably, &c. the xxivth day of Septembre, the yere of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Henry the Sixt after the Conquest of England xiii.

N° VII.

A Roll of the Foundation of the College of Fodringhey, mentioning all the Lands given to it. It remaineth in the Augmentation Office, 1648. In the Dorso of which Roll, *ut sequitur*. (See p. 25; and see more on this head in Appendix, N° XII.)

From Dodsworth's Collection in Bodleian Library, vol. lxiii. p. 98.

“ This is not the foundation of Fodringhey, but of St. Marie de Cormeiles, the
 “ register whereof was perhaps kept in Fodringhey college; but herein is not
 “ mentioned any of the lands which the duke of York gave to the said college,
 “ who was the founder thereof.”

MEMORAND' de rebus, redditibus, ecclesiis, pensionibus, & aliis possōibus, cum omnibus abbie beate Marie de Cormeiles pertinentibus, quæ omnia & singularia pure, libere, & quiete eidem monasterio fuerunt collata, prout carta domini Willm' filii Osbt'i comitis Britollii, & plures confirmationes tau summi pontificum quam regum & episcoporum in quodam registro in collegio de Fodringhey residente liquidius attestant.

Imprimis, manerium de Newent cum omnibus suis juribus & pert'.

Item, Ecclesia de Newent cum omnibus decimis oblationibus, pratis, molendinis & nemoribus de Yorkeldon, Tedeswyde, Compton, Lyudam, Ecclesiam.

Item, Maleswyk cum molendinis & pratis.

Item, Engelfey cum omnibus fartis que ptinent ad Newent, Stanlyng, & Bolefdon, cum capella ibm.

Item, Ecclesiam de Tedyngton & capellam de Panteley.

Item, Ecclesiam de Dymmoc cum omnibus ptin' & decimis, et decimam de dominio & una virgata terræ in ead' villa.

Item, Ecclesiam de Beokford, ac capell' & decimas, & aliis pertin' & decimam de toto dominio, & cum augment' & essart' & dñ hydram terræ.

Item, Ecclesiam de Elton, cum capell' & omnibus pert' suis & unam virgat' fre & totam decimam de dominio.

Item, Tokyngton totam decimam de dominio in omnibus rebus & i virg' fre.

Item, In Caldebrok, in Oura & Kaleston totam decimam de dominio.

Item, Totam villam de Cygeston cum omnibus ptin' suis ac ii hid' fre, ac capella ipsius ville.

Et in West Kyngeston decimam de toto dominio & i virg' fre.

Item, Ecclesia de Maurdyn, ac omnibus pertin' & totam decimam dominio & i virg' fre.

Item, Ecclesia de Kyngostane, cum capella & omnibus pertin' & totam decimam de dominio & i virgat' fre.

Item,

Item, In Prioria totam decimam de dominio & 1 virgat' tre.

Item, Ecclesia de Sukley, cum capella & omnibus pertin' & totam decimam de dominio & 1 virg' tre.

Item, Ecclesia de Markeley, cum capella & omnibus pertin' suis & 111 virg' tre, & totam decimam de dominio.

Item, Apud Wig' rectum suum in *calimis* [a].

Item, Apud Holeway totam decimam de dominio & 1 virgat' tre.

Item, Apud Sydenham decimam de dominio & dim' hid' tre.

Item, Apud Rameham totam decimam de dominio & 1 virg' tre.

Item, Apud Turkiston totam decimam de dominio & 1 virg' tre.

Item, Ecclesia de Lydiard, cum omnibus pertin' suis & totam decimam de dominio & unum pratum.

Item, Ecclesia de Candell, cum omnibus pert' suis & totam decimam de dominio & 11 virg' tre.

Item, Decimas redditus villæ de Troy de Munimenta & de Cmaria' de nova villa medietatem decime de dominio.

Et de terr' Ric'i filii comitis Gilberti in Ufcam & unam dim' decimam de dominio suo in bosco & plano & piscariis & melle, in placitis & panagiis & quarta parte decime de Strigulio. Et ad p'dcū manerium de Newent unum Bloshaghum & carbonem in nemus suum & Bloshaghum sustenendum, gr. ut pz.

- Item, Ecclesiam de Strigulg' cum omnibus pertin' suis.
- Item, In villa de Herford ad scaccarium domini regis xii℥.
- Item, In Suthampton ix℥. vs.
- Item, De decimis de Sukely & Merley iii℥. xvs.
- Item, De Gloucester et Dymmoke xvs.

Nº VIII.

A Catalogue of Papers kept in an Oak Box, in the Vicarage-House, and transmitted down from one Vicar to another. (See p. 42.).

1. Relating to the Vicarage of Fotheringay.

	A. D.
1. ORDER for uniting the church and vicarage to the college	1414
2. A terrier of the antient glebe land	no date
3. A Copy of the same	no date
4. Induction of John Welby into the vicarage	1595

[a] This word not easily made out.

5. Literæ

5. Literæ testimon' Episc' Linc' de adm' Vic' registr' 1369	—	1596
6. Literæ test' Ep'i' Lin' quod Vic' de Foth' habebit tot' alterague	—	1596
7. The commissioners return to the Exchequer of vicaarge house and glebe	—	1597
8. Mr. John Welby's petition for abatement of rent	—	1639
9. Abatement of Mr. Welby's rent for Brakeholms, &c.	—	1639
10. Presentation of Jonathan Welby to the vicarage	—	1644
11. Earl of Newport's hand, to confirm the stipend of 50l.	—	1647
12. Earl of Newport's grant of two closes, as an addition to the stipend	—	1649
13. Earl of Newport's consent to the plowing of Fewlis's ground	—	1651
14. Mr. Lund's letter concerning the said ground	—	1657
15. Lease of lands lett by the Earl of Newport to Jonathan Welby	—	1657
16. Earl of Newport's license to lett the tenements to H. Ward	—	1660
17. The bishop's hand, to concur to a settlement of glebe on the vicar	—	1683
18. Deed of settlement for ditto, signed by marquis of Halifax and bishop	—	1683
19. A terrier of the lands settled by the said deed, by Jonathan Welby, vicar	—	1683
20. A complete terrier, on parchment, presented in	—	1705
21. Imperfect copies of terriers presented in	—	1726

2. Relating to the Poor of Fotheringay.

1. William Brudenell's gift of 5l. to Fotheringay, and how to be disposed of, (on parchment)	—	1617
2. A deed for repairing the church, and relieving the poor, by the Earl of Newport	—	1640
3. Copy of the same	—	1640
4. A letter from Mr. Lund to Mr. Welby, concerning the settlement of the Poor	—	1660
5. A deed on parchment [a], signed by Sir George Savile, granting 30l. per ann. to the poor of Fotheringay	—	1662

3. Relating to the Free-School.

1. Letter from Mr. Blackwall, concerning the choice of a Schoolmaster, with a petition annexed	—	1713
2. Agreement between Mr. Holcott, vicar, and Mr. Thomas Bennet, schoolmaster	—	1698

[a] N. B. The deed, granting an annuity of 30l. per ann. to the poor, was removed into the church-chest, on the 8th of April 1779, in the presence and by the direction of Mr. Browne, Mr. Hicks churchwarden, Mr. Maydel overseer of the poor, &c.

N° IX.

Papers relating to the FREE-SCHOOL at FOTHERINGAY.

(See p. 49.)

The Records and Papers following, relating to the Free-School, were perused and examined by us, whose Names are here under-written, January 21, 17¹³/₁₄.

JAMES HOLCOTT, Vicarius ibidem.	JOHN FOWLER, junior.
JOHN LOVELING, Lullimagister.	ISAAC MAYDWELL.
JAMES MARRIOTE, senior.	JAMES MARRIOTT, junior.

IMPRIMIS. A copy of deed, ordering the payment of 20l. stipend for the school-master of the said school in Fotheringay.

THIS indenture made the five and twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty and one, between Thomas Cooke, William Bosvile, John Sparrowe, William Kemerick, Ralph Harison, William Harison, William Scott, esquires; William Steele, Recorder of London, Sylvanus Taylor, Thomas Hubbard, Cornelius Cooke, esquires; John Hunt, gent. Sir Edward Barkham, baronet; Sir William Roberts, knt. John Humfryes, Thomas Ayres, John White, James Stockall, esquires; Edward Cressett, gent. Sir Richard Saltonstall, knt. Daniel Searle, merchant, Nicholas Lempriere, Nicholas Bond, Richard Sydenham, and Robert Fenwick, esquires, nominated in an act of this present parliament, intituled, "An Act for selling the fee-farm rents belonging to the commonwealth of England, formerly payable to the crown of England, dutchy of Lancaster, and dutchy of Cornwall," or any five or more of them, who are by the said act, and also by one other act of this present parliament, intituled, "An Act for further explanation of the former act," authorized to contract, sell, and convey, the said fee-farm rents, and all tenths or rents reserved, dry rents, hundreds, liberties, bayliwicks, reservations, conditions, franchises and pensions (amongst other things mentioned in the said acts, excepting such tenths and pensions, as in the said acts are excepted) which by the said several acts, and also by one other act, intituled, "An additional Act for sale of fee-farm rents, and for the doubling of money thereupon," are vested and settled in the said trustees and their heirs, in such sort as in the said acts are mentioned, of the one part; and Thomas Cooke, of Clifford's Inn, gent. and Francis Ellobie, of London, merchant, on the other part: Whereas the late king James, by his letters patents, bearing date the eleventh day of October, in the

the first year of his reign, did grant to sir Edward Blount, knt. and Joseph Earth, esquire, their heirs and assigns, in fee-farm for ever, all that castle, lordship, and manor of Fotheringay, in the county of Northampton, with their rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever; and all that park, called or known by the name of the Great Park in Fotheringay, in the said county of Northampton, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever; and all that park, called or known by the name of the Little Park, in Fotheringhay aforesaid, in the said county of Northampton aforesaid, with its rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever, late parcell, or mentioned to be parcel, of the dower or joynture of Katharine, late queen of England; the same to be held of the said king, his heirs and successors, in capite, by the service of the twentieth part of one knight's fee, rendering therefore yearly to the said late king, his heirs and successors, at the Feast of the Annunciation of Our Blessed Virgin Mary and Saint Michael the Archangel, by equal portions, the fee-farm rent, or yearly rent, of fifty-five pounds, five shillings, eleven pence halfpenny farthing; and whereas the said late king James, by his letters patent, bearing date the four and twentieth day of May, in the seventh year of his reign, did (amongst other things), grant to Francis Maurice and Francis Phillips, their heirs and assigns, in fee-farm for ever, all those messuages, lands, and tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, wastes, heaths, and furzes, turf, piscaries, fishings, rents, profits, commodities, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in Fotheringay, in the said county of Northampton, parcel of the late college of Fotheringay; the same to be held of the said late king, his heirs and successors, as of the manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, by fealty only, in fee and common soccage, and not in capite, nor by knight's service, paying therefore yearly at the feasts of Saint Michael the Archangel, and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by equal portions, the fee-farm rent, or yearly rent, of eight pounds and eighteen shillings, as by two particulars of the premises certified to the said trustees, under the hand of Francis Phillips, auditor, according to the direction of the said acts; and as by the said several letters patent (relation being thereunto had), may more at large appear: Now this indenture witnesseth, that the said Thomas Cooke, William Bosvile, John Sparowe, William Kenrick, Ralph Harrison, William Scott, William Steele, Sylvanus Taylor, Thomas Hubbard, Cornelius Cooke, John Hunt, Sir Edward Barkham, Sir William Roberts, John Humfreys, Thomas Ayres, John White, James Storall, Edward Cressett, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Daniel Serle, Nicholas Lempriere, Nicholas Bond, Richard Sydenham, and Robert Fenwick, the trustees before mentioned, in pursuance of the said several acts, and by virtue and in execution of the powers and trusts thereby committed to them; and in consideration of the sum of eight hundred and two pounds, nine shillings, and eight-pence halfpenny farthing half-farthing, of good and lawful money of England, whereof the sum of five hundred fifty-two pounds, nine shillings, and eight pence halfpenny farthing, half-farthing, Thomas Andrews and John Dethick, aldermen of the city of London, treasurers, appointed
by

by the said first mentioned act to receive the same, by writing under their hands, bearing date this present five and twentieth day of March, &c. have certified to be paid and satisfied by the said Thomas Cooke and Francis Ellobie, in such sort as by the said writing may appear; and the remainder of the said sum of eight hundred and two pounds, nine shillings, and eight pence halfpenny farthing, half-farthing, being two hundred and fifty pounds, the trustees, by their order of the seventh of March, one thousand six hundred and fifty, have reprized and allowed to the said Thomas Cooke and Francis Ellobie, for that the sum or stipend of twenty pounds per annum, by order of the barons of the Exchequer, made in the eighteenth year of the late queen Elizabeth, is to be yearly paid by the receiver of that county, out of the monies and revenues of the said queen, unto the schoolmaster for the time being of the grammar-school of Fotheringay, in the aforesaid county of Northampton, which said stipend hath been ever since yearly paid and allowed accordingly, as by the aforesaid particular of the said auditor Philips, and as by the said order of the trustees, relation being thereunto had, may appear: Have granted, aliened, bargained, sold, and confirmed, and, by these presents, do, for them, their heirs and assigns, grant, alien, bargain, sell, and confirm, unto the said Thomas Cooke and Francis Ellobie, their heirs and assigns for ever, the aforesaid fee-farm rent, or yearly rent, of fifty-five pounds, five shillings, eleven pence halfpenny farthing, and also of eight pounds and eighteen shillings, reserved and payable as aforesaid, and all penalties, benefits of forfeitures *nomine pænæ*, distresses, powers, and considerations of re-entry or reteynor, by the said several letters patents granted or reserved for or by reason thereof, or incident or belonging thereto; and all liberties, powers, accounts, suits, ways and means for the recovery of the said rents, and every part thereof, by reason or by virtue of the aforesaid acts of parliament, or any of them, or of the said letters patents, or of any grant, covenant, reservation, provision, or condition, therein mentioned or contained: To have and to hold the aforesaid several fee-farm rents, or yearly rents, of fifty-five pounds, five shillings, eleven pence halfpenny farthing, and of eight pounds and eighteen shillings, hereby granted, aliened, bargained, and sold, and every part and parcel thereof, reserved and payable as aforesaid, and all penalties, benefits of forfeitures *nomine pænæ*, advantages of distress, liberties, and powers to distrain, and to detain, sell, or dispose of the same; and all powers and covenants of re-entry for non-payment of the said rents, and all accounts, suits, ways and means for the recovery of the said rents, and every part thereof, by reason or by virtue of the aforesaid acts of parliament, or of any of them, or of the said letters patents, or of any grant, covenant, reservation, provision, or condition, therein mentioned or contained, to the said Thomas Cooke and Francis Ellobie, their heirs and assigns, to the only use and behoof of them the said Thomas Cooke and Francis Ellobie, their heirs and assigns for ever, in as full, large, and ample manner, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as any king or queen of England, or any person or persons, in trust for them or any of them, formerly had, received, was seized thereof, or enjoyed the same, or may, might, or could, have formerly had, received, recovered, dis-

trained for, or might have come by the same; and as fully and amply as the said trustees, or any of them, by the said acts, or any of them, are enabled to convey the same, and as amply by the said several acts is enacted or provided in that behalf. And the said Thomas Cooke and Francis Ellobie do, for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, covenant, promise, and grant, to and with the said Thomas Cook, William Bosseville, John Sparrowe, William Kenwick, Ralph Harrison, William Scott, William Steele, Sylvanus Taylor, Thomas Hubbard, Cornelius Cooke, John Hunt, Sir Edward Barkham, Sir William Roberts, John Humfreyes, Thomas Ayres, John White, James Stockall, Edward Cressett, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Daniel Searle, Nicholas Lamprere, Nicholas Bond, Richard Sydenham, and Robert Fenwick, their heirs and assigns, and the heirs and assigns of the survivors and survivor of them, by these presents, that they the said Thomas Cooke and Francis Ellobie, their heirs and assigns, or some or one of them, shall and will, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, well and truly pay and satisfy, or cause to be paid and satisfied, yearly and every year, for ever, out of the aforesaid fee farm rents, or yearly rents, of fifty-five pounds, five shillings, eleven pence halfpenny farthing, and of eight pounds eighteen shillings, unto the school-master of the grammar school of Fotheringay aforesaid, for the time being, the foresaid yearly sum or stipend of twenty pounds; and that the said fee-farm rents, or yearly rents, of fifty-five pounds, five shillings, eleven pence halfpenny farthing, and of eight pounds eighteen shillings, and every part and parcel thereof, shall, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, be liable and chargeable to and with the payment of the said yearly sum and pension of twenty pounds; and that the said Thomas Cooke and Francis Ellobie, and their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, shall and will, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, free, acquit, and discharge the said Thomas Cooke, William Bosseville, John Sparrowe, William Kenwick, Ralph Harrison, William Scott, William Steele, Sylvanus Taylor, Thomas Hubbard, Cornelius Cook, John Hunt, Sir Edward Barkham, Sir William Roberts, John Humfreyes, Thomas Ayres, John White, James Stockall, Edward Cressett, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Daniel Searle, Nicholas Lemprere, Nicholas Bond, Richard Sydenham, and Robert Fenwick, and their heirs, and the heirs of the survivors and survivor of them, and the common wealth of England, and all the revenues thereof, and all the revenues of the late king, queen, and princes, and every of them, of and from the payment of the said sum and pension of twenty pounds, payable and to be paid as aforesaid. In witness whereof, to the one part of these indentures, remaining with the said Thomas Cooke and Francis Ellobie, the said trustees have put to their hands and seals; and to the other part thereof, remaining with the said trustees, the said Thomas Cooke and Francis Ellobie have put their hands and seals, dated the day and year first above written.

THOMAS COOKE.

FRANCIS ELLOBIE.

The

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of FOTHERINGAY, in the County of Northampton, to the Right Honourable THOMAS Earl of SUFFOLK, Lord High Treasurer of England.

“ May it please your Honour,

“ That whereas the school-mastership of Fotheringay hath been accustomed, at all times, ever since the first founding thereof (in the reign of king Edward the Sixth), to be supplied by some one elected by the inhabitants of the said town, and by them commended to the honourable lord high treasurer of England, who hath authority to make allowance of the salary due to the said schoolmaster: Considering therefore, right honourable, your worthy regard of poor suppliants, it yields hope to us, your humble petitioners, who submissively entreat your honourable favour for the establishing of an especial good to our grammar-school, which your honour shall effect by approving the sufficiency of an hopeful scholar, Mr. Thomas Weld, who hath, by continuance and commendable endeavours in the place amongst us, given us undoubted testimony of his honest demeanour, commendable ability to teach and instruct young scholars, and a good dexterity to procure their best improvements. Might it therefore please your honour so far to confer your favour upon him as to confirm him schoolmaster, you shall bind us ever to acknowledge your gracious respect of us, and daily to pray to God to bless your honour with all health and happiness.

“ Let the auditor and receiver of the said county take notice hereof, and continue the payment of the salary usual and accustomed for the said place, unto this petitioner: And this shall be a sufficient warrant unto the auditor, to give allowance thereof.

“ 25 Aprilis, 1615.

“ T. SUFFOLKE, and FULKE GREVILLE.”

An Account of Fotheringay School, given in by Mr. PHILLIPS, the King's Auditor, to M. JONATHAN WELBY.

“ S I R,

“ We are not clearly certain of the founder of the school, but have reason to believe it was founded by king Edward the Sixth, in the time of his reign; no doubt but it is very antient, and probably as antient as the college of Fotheringay, and probably had the same founder; and if so, by Edward, duke of York, in the reign of Henry IV.

“ The school is endowed with the stipend of twenty pounds per annum, payable out of the Exchequer, by the receiver of the county.

“ We can account no higher than since queen Mary's time, and then Mr. Thomas Hurland was schoolmaster, and continued so 33 years. After him, who immedi-

ately succeeded we are not certain; but we find that Mr. Bisfield, Mr. Thomas Weld, and Mr. John Weld, had their successions not long after; and then one Mr. Henry Bridgers was schoolmaster for about 30 years; after him Mr. Robert Taylor, Mr. Edward Halles, Mr. Ambrose Appleby, Mr. Smith, then Jonathan Welby, then Mr. Thomas Bennet, then Mr. Samuel Whitworth, and now, November 17, 1713, Mr. John Loveling the present master thereof.

"The patron of the school is the lord Treasurer; and for other governors, or visitors, we have none; no exhibitions belonging to it; nor as yet any library."

This account is taken out of the auditor's (Mr. Phillips) papers to Mr. Welby; one of them dated August 31. 1675, and the other dated November 15, 1675.

Mr. JONATHAN WELBY's Title to the School.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for his Majesty's Revenue, sitting at Westminster, September 3, 1647.

"Whereas the inhabitants of the town of Fotheringay, in the county of Northampton, have, by way of petition, made it their request, and recommended unto this committee, Mr. Jonathan Welby, Master of Arts, a man of known industry and sufficiency, to be schoolmaster of the free-school of the said town of Fotheringay, which is now void of a schoolmaster: It is this day therefore ordered, and we do hereby nominate and appoint the said Mr. Jonathan Welby, Master of Arts, to be school-master of the free-school of the town of Fotheringay aforesaid; and to have and enjoy all stipends and profits belonging unto the place of school-master, until the parliament shall take further order therein.

PEMBROKE.

W. ASHURST.

SALISBURY.

HEN. MILDMAY."

Mr. THOMAS BENNETT's Title to the School, by the Lords of the Treasury, then in joint commission for that office.

"After our hearty commendations. Whereas the inhabitants of the town of Fotheringay, in the county of Northampton, have represented unto us, that Jonathan Welby, master of the free-school there, being by great age disabled from teaching the children, hath surrendered the said employment, and the same is conferred upon Thomas Bennett; humbly praying, That the allowance of twenty pounds *per annum* payable to the master of the said school, out of the revenue of the said county of Northampton, may be paid to the said Thomas Bennett, in like manner as the same was paid to Jonathan Welby: These are to pray and require you, the auditor, to make forth the debentures for paying the said Thomas Bennett all such sum and sums of money as now are, or shall hereafter become due on the said

aid allowance of twenty pounds *per annum*; and that you, the receiver general, do pay the same, and for so doing, this shall be your warrant.

Whitehall Treasury Chamber, December 4, 1696.

To our loving friends the auditor and receiver-general
of his Majesty's revenues in the county of Northampton. }
STE. FOX.
CHA. MONTAGUE.
THO. LITTLETON.

Entered in the office of Sir Joseph Seymour, knt. auditor, this 10th day of December, 1696, and examined *per me*, R. MARRIOTT.

THOMAS BENNETT, Master of Fotheringay School, com' Northton, 20l. *per ann.*

A Copy of Mr. THOMAS BENNETT's Resignation of the School of Fotheringay to Mr. SAMUEL WHITWORTH.

" These do testify :

" That whereas Mr. Samuel Whitworth hath, for several years past, been employed as an assistant to me, in teaching the free-school of Fotheringay, and hath all along been careful and industrious in discharging the office I entrusted him with : In requital to his past service, and as an encouragement to his future endeavours, I do hereby promise to make void the said school, whenever the said Samuel Whitworth shall require the same, after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel next ensuing the date hereof ; and that I will, as fast as I can, do my endeavour that the said Samuel Whitworth may succeed me in the mastership of the said school, after the time above expressed. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this present 24th day of February, anno Domini 1700.

Signed in the presence of }
THOMAS STEVENS, JOHN NEW. } THO. BENNETT."

A Copy of the Inhabitants of FOTHERINGAY's Petition to the Lords of the Treasury, on the Behalf of Mr. SAMUEL WHITWORTH, upon Mr. BENNETT's Resignation.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Fotheringay, in the county of Northampton, to the Right Honourable the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury of England.

" May it please your Lordships,

" That whereas the schoolmastership of the town of Fotheringay, in the county of Northampton, is now, and hath been since the 24th day of June, 1701, made vacant, by the voluntary resignation of Mr. Thomas Bennett, late school-master, by
his

his signification thereof, under his hand, to us the said inhabitants; and that he would also notify the same to your lordships, in whom the right of approving and confirming a fit person to succeed in that office does only belong, and ever has done since the reign of King Edward the Sixth, of blessed memory: We, therefore, the said inhabitants, as ever has been accustomed, do nominate Mr. Samuel Whitworth, Bachelor of Arts, to your lordships' consideration, as a person well deserving your lordships' favour, who, by his care and industry in the said school, under the said master Mr. Thomas Bennet, for four years last past, by his abilities to teach, by his sober life and conversation, and by his exact conformity to the Church of England, hath recommended himself to us, and all the neighbouring gentlemen about us; wherefore we, your lordships' poor suppliants, do beseech your lordships to confirm him, the said Mr. Samuel Whitworth, in the said office of schoolmaster amongst us, for our common good, nothing doubting, but he will answer the expectation we have of him, and give us all cause to acknowledge your lordships' gracious respects towards us, in shewing your lordship's favour towards him, and shall ever pray to God to bless your lordships with long life and happiness."

Signed by all the inhabitants.

The Town's Petition, when the School was vacant.

To the Right Honorable ROBERT Earl of OXFORD and MORTIMER,
Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain.

The humble Petition of the Minister, Church-wardens, Overseers of the Poor, and other the Inhabitants of the Town and Parish of FOTHERINGAY, in the county of Northampton,

" Humbly sheweth,

" That there is a school in Fotheringay aforesaid, for teaching the children of the inhabitants there; and a yearly stipend or salary is paid for that purpose, out of the revenues of the crown, to the school-master for the time being; and the donation or presentation of the school-master to the said school is in your lordship; that Mr. Samuel Whitworth, the last school-master of the said school, is lately dead, so that the same is now vacant, to the great damage of the petitioners: That John Loveling, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, is desirous to succeed the said Mr. Whitworth in the said school, and is well known to your petitioners, and (as your petitioners verily believe) is in every respect well and sufficiently qualified to the end and intent of the said school.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your lordship will be pleased to constitute and appoint the said John Loveling master of the said school in Fotheringay aforesaid, in the room of the said late deceased Mr. Whitworth.

Dated Oct. 24, 1713.

And your petitioners shall every pray, &c."

A Copy

A Copy of my Lord OXFORD's Grant of the School to Mr.
LOVELING, upon the Town's Petition, &c.

AFTER my hearty commendations. Whereas the inhabitants of the town of Fotheringay, in the county of Northampton, have prayed my warrant, that the sum of 20l. per ann. payable to the master of the free-school there, may be paid unto John Loveling, clerk, batchelor of arts (who is school-master of the said free-school, in the room of Samuel Whitworth, deceased), out of the revenues of the said county, in like manner as the like yearly sum was paid to the said Samuel Whitworth: These are to authorize and require you, the auditor, to make forth debentures for paying to the said John Loveling, or his assignees, as well such sum and sums of money as are already due, as what shall hereafter grow due on the said allowance of 20l. per ann. and that you the receiver-general do, from time to time, pay the same accordingly: and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Whitehall Treasury Chambers, 4th of November, 1713.

To my very loving friends the auditor and receiver-general of her majesty's revenues in the county of Northampton, now, and for the time being.

OXFORD.

John Loveling, clerk, school-master of the free-school at Fotheringhay, salary of 20l. per annum.

Intrat. 23^o die Septembris, 1714,

coram me, THO. JETT, Auditor.

Document warrant. Entered, JETT, Auditor.

To the said school there is also belonging one house, called the school-house, with a stable and barn adjoining, a yard, and garden, with four cow commons on the cottagers' pasture, pasture-free, without any charge (but what is given to the neat-herd, as other cottagers pay): and this I believe to be a gift from the town by consent; that the master might take the better and more early care of their children, without any other charge but that of entrance-money only; because the school is and ought to be free to the town upon entering into the Accidence, the first part of Grammar for the grammar-school, as this school of Fotheringay is a free-grammar-school for the town and precincts of Fotheringay, but not so for any other town whatsoever, but entrance-money at first, and tuition-money also is and ought to be paid quarterly to the said master, as the parties of all out-towns and he the master shall agree.

I have

I have heard of a Latin deed relating to the free-school in Fotheringay, and that it was in the hands of Mr. William Whitwell, of Oundle, since the decease of Mr. William Whitworth, and that the deceased's widow did order the said Mr. Samuel Whitwell to deliver it into the hands of Mr. Joshua Blackwell, attorney at law, in Stamford, the present steward for the lordship of Fotheringay.

Jan. 3d. 1744.

Teste. JA. HOLCOTT, Vic. ibidem.

A Copy of Record for 20l. Stipend to the School of Fotheringay,
being the Latin Deed before-mentioned.

Decret' Thomæ Hurland, scholæ magistri de Fotheringhay, in com' Northton.

IN memorand' Scēii de anno primo dominæ Elizabethæ regin', int' record' termino Paschæ, Rot. ex parte Rememb' Thefar', int' al' continet' ut sequitur :

Sup quo visis pmissis p barones, habitaque matura deliberatione inde int' eosdem, consideratum est per eosdem barones, quod dominus Thomas Hurland, scholæ magister scholæ præd', ac alij hujusmodi scholæ-magistri ibm de cetero pro tempore existen', ac eandem scholam ibm custodiend', de dict' vad' five stipend' xxl. p annum, de cetero annuatim, ad fest' Sancti Michaelis Archi & Annuntiationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis, p equales portiones, p nostrum receptorem dicti com' Northampton' p tempore existen', de moneta de reventōne Dom' Reginae nunc in man', seu de tempore in tempus remanere contingen' ptextu pmiss' cujusdem actus parliamenti Domini nuper regis Edri Sexti apud Westmonasterium, anno regni sui primo, ac cujusdem alterius actus in parliament' Dominorum nuper regis & reginæ Philippi & Mariæ anno regnor' primo & secundo, in hujusmodi casu insuper edit', & probe solventur & satisfientur. Et quod Dominus Thomas Hurland de arreragiis pdict' a dicto festo Sancti Michaelis Archi dicto anno primo prefat' nuper regin' Mariæ ut asserit minime solut', ante festum Annuntiation' Beatæ Mariæ Virginis ultimo elaps' non solvetur nec satisfietur. Salva nostræ reginæ; sic aliis, &c. Nos autem, &c. In rei, &c. Teste Wilto Marchion' Winton Thefar' nostr' Anglie, apud Westm', octavo ejus die Maii, anno regni nostri primo.

p Record' pred' & p Baron'.
OSBORNE.

Libro secundo, fol. 109.

In the Exchequer.

This a true copy of the record above-written, according to the best of my knowledge in the reading of it. Witness my hand, Sept. 18, 1714.

JA. HOLCOTT.

Nº.

N^o X. The Free-school continued. (See p. 44).

Mr. Howard Becher's Legacy of five Pounds, to buy Books for the Use of the public School of Fotheringhay, with Mr. Charles Becher's Letter to me, James Holcott, about it.

" SIR,

" Amphill, July 19th, 1716.

" SOON after I came hither, I sent for my uncle, Mr. Howard Becher's will, and find the first item in it to be as followeth, (viz.)

" First, I give and bequeath the sum of five pounds unto the free-school in the town of Fotheringay, in the county of Northampton, where I was born, to be disposed of in books, for the publick benefit of the said school, as the school-master thereof, and minister of the said parish, shall think fit."

" These words sufficiently express the intention of the donor, and therefore I need say no more upon that head; but desire that the five pounds I paid to Dr. Hutchinson may be applied accordingly. I had not seen the will in many years, but was directed, by a paper my father left for me, to pay this five pounds to the free-school, without mentioning for what use, as I acquainted Dr. Hutchinson, to whom pray give my humble service, and thanks for the trouble he was pleased to take in receiving the money in your absence; my humble service to Mrs. Holcott. I am, Sir, your very humble servant, C. BECHER."

" To the reverend Mr. Holcott, minister of Fotheringhay, near Oundle, Northamptonshire."

The books bought with the money above-mentioned were found to be as follows, in number and condition, after Mr. Morgan's death in 1781.

4 Athenian Oracles, in 4 vols.	18 Oxford Accidence (the Grammar torn out).
5 Ciceronis Orationes Selectæ.	20 Prideaux's Connection, 2 vols.
11 Clarendon's Hist. 6 vols.—vol. 6 much torn.	21 Schrevelii Lexicon—imperfect.
12 Cole's Dictionary—imperfect.	22 Terentii Com. in us. Delph.
13 Greek Com. Pr. Book and Testament.	23 Virgilii Opera, ditto.
14 Greek Testament—imperfect.	24 Ditto, Minellii—imperfect.
15 Horatii Opera—Bentleii.	25 Walker's Particles.
16 Leigh's Critica Sacra.	26 Ditto's Idioms.
17 Ovidii Metam. in usum Delph.	In all 26 vols.

P

Memorandum,

Memorandum, That when I [John Morgan] was invited, by the inhabitants of Fotheringay, to be master of their free grammar school, the reverend Mr. James Holcott, then vicar there, possessed me with a notion, that, in order to be established in the said school, I was to procure a petition, signed by the principal inhabitants of the said town, to present to the lords of the treasury, to confirm me in the said school, according to the forms above written in this book. This method I found to be very tedious and expensive.

Therefore I would advise my successors in this school, to get only a nomination from the said inhabitants, according to the underwritten form, or one to the same purport, and to give or send the same to the deputy-receiver of his majesty's fee-farm rents in the county of Northampton, who will manage the affair, and get his name inserted in the debenture; which done, his salary will be regularly and punctually paid at the audit held at Northampton yearly, soon after old Michaelmas.

" We whose names are hereunto subscribed, the minister, churchwardens, overseers of the poor, and other the inhabitants of Fotheringhay, in the county of Northampton, do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint, I. M. clerk, to be master of our free-school at Fotheringhay aforesaid, as witness our hands, this day of _____, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and

A. B. vicar,

H. I.

B. C. churchwarden,

K. L.

D. E. F. G. overseers of the poor,

M. N. &c."

I applied for the school in 1781, in the manner above-mentioned; and was admitted.

GEO. GRIFFITHS.

A Copy of the Debenture issued Yearly from the Exchequer, for the Payment of the School-master's Stipend or Salary.

" Com' Northampton.

[JOHANNI MORGAN], Ludi-magistro Scholæ Grammatic' in Fodringay, pro Stipend' ei debit' pro uno anno integro finit' ad Fest' Sancti Michaelis Archi Anno regni Regis Georgii tertii, nono annoque Domini 1764. W. L. Audit."

N. B. The Schoolmaster is to indorse the above debenture; when he receives his salary, or write a receipt upon the back of the same.

If the schoolmaster cannot go to the audit himself, he may send an order to have his salary paid to any person deputed by him to receive the same, in the following or some like form. But the schoolmaster, if in health, had better receive it in person.

To the Deputy-Receiver of his Majesty's Fee-Farm-Rents in the county of Northampton.

"SIR,

"BE pleased to pay the money, due by a debenture to me, as master of the free-grammar-school of Fotheringay, in the said county, at Michaelmas now last past, to the bearer hereof, Mr. A. B. of _____; whose receipt shall be your full discharge for the same, from, Sir,

Witness D. T.

Your humble servant, S. M.
October 12th, 1769."

N. B. Out of the salary of twenty pounds, 1l. 3s. 8d. is deducted for poundage, and the debenture I receive clear money but 18l. 16s. 4d. JOHN MORGAN.
To which deduction has since been added 2s. 6d. for a bottle of wine.
Clear money 18l. 13s. 10d.

N° XI.

A Clause out of Mr. Robert Roane's last Will and Testament, relating to the Poor of the Parish of Fotheringay, in the County of Northampton, copied over according to the Extract taken out of the Register of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is as follows, the Paper double-stamped. (See p. 44.)

Extract. è Registro Curiae Prerogativæ Cant. (2 Bence 55).

"IN testamento sine ultima voluntate Roberti Roane, nuper de Chaldon in com' Surriæ gen', geren' dat' 10^o die mensis Maii, Anno Domini 1672, et penes Registrum Curiae Prerogat' Cant' remanen', inter alia in eodem continetur prout sequitur; (viz.)

"To my kindred in and about Fodringay, in Northamptonshire, five pounds; to Elizabeth Burtock, now wife of Thomas Carr, six pounds yearly, during her natural life, to her own use, without her husband's intermeddling therewith, to be paid out of my fee-farm-rent from the rectory of Oundle. Also, I give to the poor of Fodringay forty shillings yearly, for ever, to be paid out of the said rectory of Oundle unto the minister and churchwardens of Fodringhay for the time being, to be distributed upon the first day of January yearly, according to their discretion."

In.

In Codicilla.

“ Item, Whereas I have, by my said will, given to my said son Thomas, and to his heirs, the fee-farm-rent of the rectory of Oundle, in the county of Northampton, and have thereby appointed to Elizabeth Burtock, now wife of Thomas Carr, six pounds yearly, during her natural life, to her own use, without her husband's intermeddling therewith, to be paid out of the same fee-farm-rent of the rectory of Oundle; also to the poor of Fotheringhay, forty shillings yearly for ever, to be paid out of the said rectory of Oundle, to the minister and churchwardens of Fotheringhay for the time being, to be distributed upon the first day of January yearly; also to Margaret Gibson five pounds a year, out of the said rectory, during her natural life: Now I do hereby confirm my said devise of my said fee-farm to my said son Thomas, and his heirs, charged with the said several yearly payments by me appointed as aforesaid.”

“ Probatum Londini, &c. vicesimo quinto die mensis Maii, anno Domini millimo sexcentimo septuagesimo sexto, coram venab' viro Domino Thoma Exton milite, Legum Doctore, Suñro, &c. Juramentis Georgii Pryer & Rogeri Lambert et Thomæ London Executorum, &c. quibus, &c. de bene, &c. Jurat.

THO. WELHAM, Registri Deputus.”

A true copy of the said extract, witness my hand,

JA. HOLCOTT.

April 19th, 1715.

MEMORANDUM. Mr. Henry Bartelett, an hop-merchant, at the King's Head, in Southwark, near London, is the person in whom the rights out of the rectory of Oundle are now vested; who has ordered Mr. William Walcot, of Oundle, attorney at law, his agent, to pay the said yearly annuity, out of the said rectory, according to Mr. Roane's last will and testament, to the minister and churchwardens of Fotheringhay, in order to such a distribution. Witness my hand, the day and year above-written.

JA. HOLCOTT.

N. B. If at any time the forty shillings per annum, bequeathed by Mr. Robert Roane, and due to the poor of Fotheringhay, be neglected or denied to be paid, a writ of annuity will recover it.

Nº XII. (See pp. 25. 92.)

Contents of a Book in the Augmentation Office, called,
 “ Statuta Collegii de Fodringhey.”

DE totali numero Capellanorum Clericorum & Choristarum.
 De juramento Capellanorum & Clericorum admittendorum.
 De modo eligendo Capellanos, Clericos, & Choristas.
 De salario magistri, precentoris, sociorum, & choristarum.
 De thesauro communi committendo & expendendo citra construct.
 De electione magri facienda.
 De officio magri & ejus potestate, &c.
 De officio precentoris.
 De mensis sociorum & choristarum & qualiter debent sedere in mensa
 De extraneis non introducendis ad onus Collegii.
 De communi annua vestium liberata.
 Quomodo pacificari debent dissensiones in Collegio.
 Propter quas causas debeat & possit Magister amoveri a Collegio.
 In quibus casibus sodales & choriste poterint absentari a Collegio & quanto tem-
 pore.
 De dispositione camerarum.
 Ut in majoribus Coll' negociis Maḡr habet inquirere consentum sociorum.
 De sustentat' & separat' aule Coll' & aliorum edificiorum.
 De compoto ministrorum & aliorum officiariorum audiendo & quo tempore audietur.
 Ut maneria, possessiones, advocaciones & patronatus Ecclesiarum non alienentur.
 Ut Maḡr nec aliqui Socii Coll' sint manutentores querularum.
 De compoto Maḡri & aliorum officiariorum Coll' semel in anno reddendo.
 De indenturis compotorum fiend' in cust' Precent' & Sen' Socii remanend'.
 De numero fervientium communium dicti Coll'
 De Sigillo communi & cistis communibus.
 De statut' in Domo Capitlar' legend'.
 De Sacrista deputando & ejus officio.
 De libris, vestimentis, & aliis ornamentis conservandis & non alienandis.
 Propter que crimina, debita, & excessus Socii & Choriste a Coll' penitus amoveri
 debeant & expelli.
 De pecuniis Choristarum custodiendis.
 De approbacione testamentorum in Collegio decedentium.
 Ut nullus de Collegio possit exire nisi debita premunitione habita.
 Ut nullus vagetur solus extra precinctum Collegii.
 De antiphonis per Socios & Choristas cotidie decantand'.

De silentio tenendo in Ecclesia ne impediatur psallentes & legentes.
 De ordine standi in choro dicte Ecclesia.
 De precibus, oracionibus, & aliis suffragiis dicendis per socios & choristas.
 De tempore pulsandi ad Salve'.
 De portis Collegii debito tempore claudendis pariter & ferandis.
 De modo dicendi missas, matutinas, & alias horas in Eccl' Coll'.
 De missis cotidie celebrand'.
 De missis peculiar' pro Rege H. 5^{to} Patrono Coll' celebrand'.
 De missis peculiar' pro Domino Edwardo fundat' Coll' celebrand'.
 Qualiter & per quos misse predictæ celebrari debent.
 De pecuniis solvend' peculiares missas celebrantibus.
 De exequiis faciend' & obitibus imperpetuum annis singulis.
 De exequiis & distribucionibus tempore obitus fundatoris faciend'.
 De tempore veniendi ad vespervas & matutinas & ad alias horas canonicas.
 De oratione dominica & salutatione angelica dicendis ad tumbum dicti Domini Edwardi
 Quod nullus sinistre & male interpretetur Statuta Coll'.
 Conclusio et commendacio finalis.
 Declaracio seu Modificacio Statuti de Thesauro communi superius editi et promulgati.
 De extraneis non hospitandis infra Coll' sine Licencia prehabita.

Nº. XIII. ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 5, add to note 1.] Fodringeye castrum cum hamelettis de Nassington & Yanvelle (*a*), & villa de Torkeleye (*b*). Et maneria de Biwell (*c*), & de Wodehom, et manerium de Drigfeld (*d*), cum hamelettis et manerium de Kenipeston (*e*) & manerium de Tokenham (*f*), cum diversis aliis terris, tenementis, & redditibus in aliis comitatibus que fuerunt Johis de Balliolo conc' Johannis de Britannia comiti Richemund et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis cum libertatibus, &c.

P. 7.] Hewer Edgely Hewer, Esq; of Clapham, died Nov. 6, 1728, of a lethargy, leaving a widow, and an estate of about 4000*l* a year to his issue. He was so fat that the coffins were about three feet over, and weighed fifteen hundred weight. He was buried by the Company of Upholders at Exeter Change.

Political State, vol. xxxvi. p. 496.

(*a*) Northampt. (*b*) Linc. (*c*) Northampt. (*d*) Ebor. (*e*) Bedford. (*f*) Wilts.

P. 19.] Sir Robert Cotton bought the whole room from the castle where the Queen was beheaded, and set it up at Connington (Stukeley, It. I. 77. MS. add.) Connington-house was pulled down by his great-great grandson Sir John Cotton, who had a predilection for Stratton, another seat of the family in Bedfordshire.

Walter de Fodringey, M. A. was the first Principal of Baliol College, Oxford, on its foundation 1282 by Sir John de Baliol. He resigned for a canonry of Lincoln, which he held till his death 1315. Wood, Hist. & Ant. Ox. II. 23. Willis calls him *Ralph*, and puts his death 1314, in the prebend of Langford Manor (l. 199.)

P. 22. 25. 27.] The following Extracts are from Harl. MSS. 744. fol. 345. 349. 353.

Fodringey Collegium fundat' olim per Ed' Duc' Ebor' de uno Magistro, 12 Capellan', 8 Clericis, & 13 Choristis, de eadem de novo incorporand' nonnullis m' terr' ten' &c. concess' cum libertatibus & privilegiis concess' per Cart. a° 1 E. IV. p. 2. n. 7.

Fodringey Collegium de quodam solo 6 acr' terr' cont' jac' inter Castr' & Rector' ibm pro Collegio predicto construendo conc' & descript' per metas dorf' Cl a° 13 H. IV. m. 27. & de 100s. annuis impendend' per Ricardum Ducem Ebor' pro constructione ejusdem Cl a° 11 H. VI. m. 1.

Fodringhey Castr' M. concess' W° de Bohun Com' Northiton' & hered' mascul' de corp' Cart' a° 11 E. III. art. 48. Et a° 14 art. 1.

Fodringey Castrum extent' ampl' cum hamlett' & aliis pertin' Esch' Ed. III. a° 14. n. 67.

Fodringey Colleg' confirm' a° 13 H. IV. n. 6. Cart' a° 1 Hen. V. p. 2. n. 7. Et Cart' a° 1 H. VI. n. 17. & Cart' a° 1 E. IV. p. 2. n. 7. Et P. H. VI. a° 4. p. 2. m. 1.

Fodringeye Colleg' Btæ Mar' pro libertat' & pro privileg' per Ed. IV. a° 20. p. 2. m. 21.

Fodringeye Colleg' bte Mar' pro 20 acr' vasti in Shertwode juxta Southwike in ballia de Kingesclive infra' forest' de Rockingham assartand' & includend'. P. H. VI. a° 18. p. 3. m. 9.

Fodringeye Colleg' pro m. five prior' de Charleton alienig' in com' Wiltes'. P. F. IV. a° 5. p. 1. m. 17.

Fodringeye Colleg' Sctæ Mariæ & Omnium Sanctorum pro 20 acr' bosci in parte occident' bosci voc' *Southwike Copies*, in balliva de Kingesclive, in Forest de Rockingham. P. H. VI. a° 25. p. 2. m. 14. (vide plus preterea de Fodringey.)

Fodringhey Colleg' de Eccles' paroch' ibidem concedend' & pro quibusdam divinis obsequiis pro Rege celebrand'. Pat. a° 2 H. V. p. 3. m. 13.

Fodringey Colleg' pro 4 acr' terr' & furno ad comburend' calcem in villa de Wode Neweton, concess' sibi & success'. Pat. 2 E. IV. p. 1. m. 8.

Fodringhey Colleg' per ipsum Regem prius fundatum pro Manerio de Beckeford, cum multis aliis terr' in diversis comitat'. Pat. a° 2 E. IV. p. 2. m. 17.

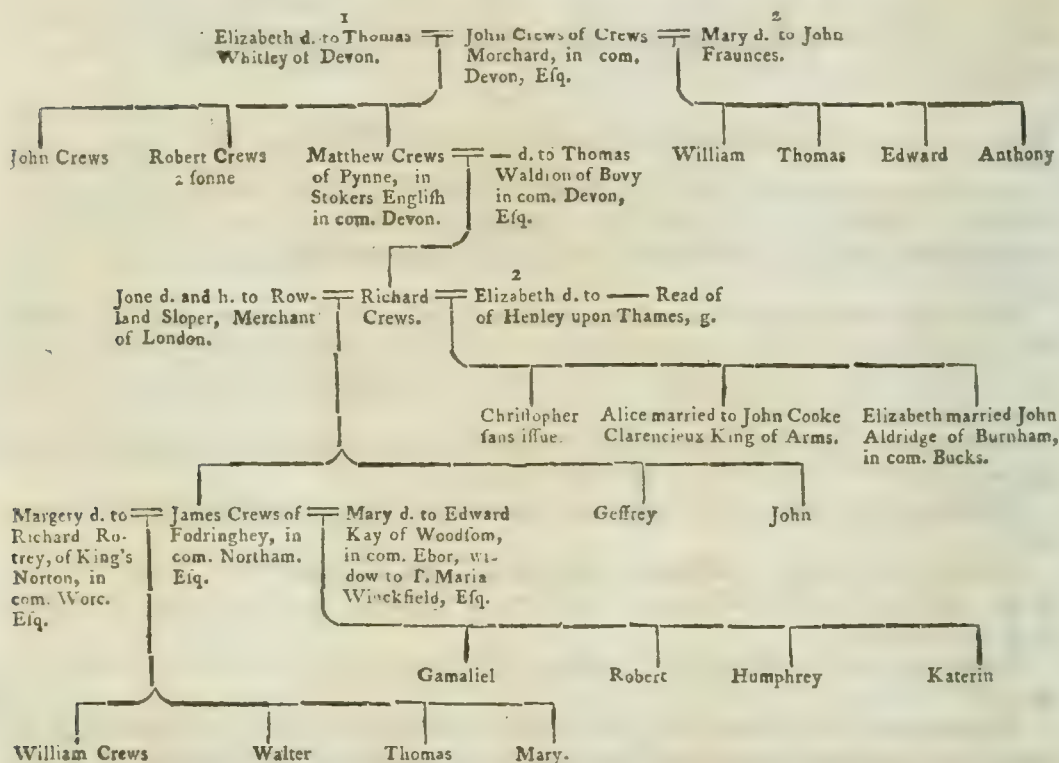
Fodringhey Colleg' Btæ Mariæ de 86 acr' terr' infra forestam de Rockingham concess' per metas & bundas. Pat' a° 6 E. IV. p. 2. m. 14.

In Harl. MSS. 842, fol. 56. are some particulars relative to Fotheringay; but they are only the substance of what we have already printed from Leland.

P. 23. l. 9.] *read* primo centum. In note 2, put a semicolon after *festival*.

P. 29.] PEDIGREE OF CREWS OF FODRINGHEY.

From Harl. MSS. 1171, f. 23. b.



Arms : Azure, a bend indented, Argent and Gules, between six Escallops, Or. Crest : On a wreath, an Ostrich proper, holding in his right foot an Escallop.

P. 72.] line 5 from bottom, *for* torteux, *r.* fermaulx.

P. 75.] "On the entrance to Peterborough cathedral," says Gunton, "high above, on the left hand, stands the figure of R. Scarlet, once a sexton of this church, and that was famous in his generation; as may be collected by what is under written." As this old sexton had the honour of burying two Queens, and is himself an object of curiosity, an engraving of his portrait is here annexed.

P. 80.] Instead of the 5th and 6th lines, *read*,

"Alas, that home no Gallic splendour knows,
No gallant Courtiers rang'd in glittering rows;
No Louvre there unfolds its gay alcoves
Its bowers for dalliance apt and myrtle groves."



Old Scarlet

Sexton of Peterbro' from an ancient picture in y^e Cathedral
 O^r July 2nd 1594 R.S. ætatis 98



You see old Scarlet's picture stand on hie
 But at your feete there doth his Body lye.
 His gravestone doth his age and death time show
 His office by these tokens you may know
 Second to none for strength and sturdoe lumm,
 A scarebabe mighty voice with visage grim
 He had interd two Queens within this place
 And thus torments householders in his lives space
 Twice over, but at length his own turn came
 What hee for others for him the same
 Was done no doubt his soule doth live for aye
 In heaven tho here his body clad in clay.

B I B L I O T H E C A
T O P O G R A P H I C A
B R I T A N N I C A.
N^o. XVII.

C O N T A I N I N G

- I. Extracts from the BLACK BOOK of WARWICK.
- II. Memoir on the Story of GUY Earl of WARWICK,
by Mr. PEGGE, with a Print of his Statue at
Guy-Cliffe in its present state.
- III. Sir THOMAS MORE's Narrative of a Religious
Frenzy at COVENTRY.

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whose Size could not secure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinsic Merit entitled them to survive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miscellaneous Collections by Booksellers, they have been recalled into Existence, and by uniting together have defended themselves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withstand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheesemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a similar view it is here intended to present the Publick with some valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will consist of Re-publications of scarce and various Tracts; another of such MS. Papers as the Editors are already possessed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore proposed to publish a Number occasionally, not confined to the same Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in such a Manner, that the general Articles, or those belonging to the respective Counties, may form a separate Succession, if there should be enough published, to bind in suitable Classes; and each Tract will generally be completed in a single Number.

Into this Collection all Communications consistent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correspondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, so none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reason.

E X T R A C T S

F R O M

THE BLACK BOOK OF WARWICK.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

M R. P E G G E ' S M E M O I R

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G U Y E A R L O F W A R W I C K ,

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A N D S O L D B Y A L L T H E B O O K S E L L E R S I N G R E A T B R I T A I N A N D I R E L A N D .
M D C C L X X X I I I .

[Price One Shilling and Six Pence.]

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE Editor having been favoured by an intelligent friend with some extracts out of a book called the *Black Book*, in the possession of the corporation of WARWICK, relating to the history of the period in which it was compiled (the reign of Elizabeth and James I.) flattered himself they might not be unacceptable to the curious of the present day who find a pleasure in searching into ancient manners.

Every trait in the picture of the *golden age* of ELIZABETH, that "*reigne of faerie*," is a new illustration of the manners of a period so conspicuous in England's annals.

The new specimen of ingenious devices here exhibited to the admirer of old English manners was contrived by one of her Majesty's especial favourites, who, before he treated *her* with the "princelie pleasures of Kenilworth," fed his own vanity by taking upon himself the French order of St. Michael, which had been instituted 1469 by Lewis XI. king of France, as a last but unsuccessful effort to unite a kingdom divided against itself by his factious nobles. For some time after its institution it was conferred but upon persons of the first rank and exemplary by their conduct and pre-eminent in virtue, and further recommended by some signal action which might deserve so great a reward. And as these qualifications were seldom to be found in the same person, the stalls had never been filled for four successive reigns; the number of knights amounting only to 36. But towards the end of the reign of king Henry II. this order became venal, and governments, estates, and wives are said to have

been prostituted to obtain it. Under Francis II. and Charles IX. it grew still cheaper, and the number of knights increased so largely, that the lords, in derision, demanded it for their footmen. Queen Elizabeth is reported to have lamented the disregard paid to it when she learned it was thus disposed of to all sorts of people without any distinction. In the beginning of the year 1566 Monsieur Rambouillet was dispatched into England by Charles IX. with this order to be conferred on two English noblemen most agreeable to her Majesty. The Queen made choice of the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Leicester; the one distinguished by his high birth, and the other by her favour. On the 24th of January they were invested in the royal chapel at Whitehall with great solemnity. No Englishmen had ever been admitted before into this order, except king Henry VIII. king Edward VI. and Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, which made the Queen look upon it as a considerable honour*.

Another extract relates to the funeral of the polite and pleasing, but temporising and extravagant Marquis of Northampton, brother to the most fortunate of Henry the Eighth's Queens, who escaped the tyrant's caprice, and survived him.

The last of these extracts is an order of council to the corporation of Warwick, to assist John Speed in his improvement on Saxton's Maps of Great Britain.

To these is subjoined a Memoir of the learned Antiquary, the Rev. Mr. Pegge, on the Story of Guy Earl of Warwick, which he has controverted and overthrown on the clearest evidence. The print prefixed represents the colossal statue of this hero in its present mutilated state,—how changed from what Sir William

* Mezerai, Hist. de France, III. p. 204. Camden's Hist. of Elizabeth, I. p. 82. Stowe's Chronicle, p. 659. Antis' Register of the Garter, p. 89. Ashmole's Institution of the Order of the Garter, p. 369. Life of Robert Dudley earl of Leicester, 1727, p. 36—38, and Appendix, N° III.

Dugdale exhibited it*: the grotto perverted into a carpenter's workshop.

This number was on the point of being closed when the Editor recollected a letter with which he had many years since been favoured by Dr. DUCAREL, inclosing a transcript, from a MS. in the Lambeth library, of a Latin letter from Sir Thomas More, which seems to have been designedly kept back from all the editions of his works, and preserved only in a partial translation blended with the original in a motley manner, by Mr. Day, who inserted it in his Preface to his Descant on David's Psalms. It may at least serve to shew that some dawnings of good sense broke in upon his general attachment to the superstitions in which he had been educated, and to which he fell a martyr.

* Warwickshire, p. 183, 184. See also Hearne's Preface to his edition of *Ross of Warwick*, p. xxix.

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E X T R A C T S

FROM THE

BLACK BOOK of WARWICK.

CELEBRATION OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL, BY [ROBERT DUDLEY] EARL OF LEICESTER, AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH IN WARWICK, ANNO 1571.

“THAT night being Michaelmas even, it was signified that the said earle of Leicester wold goo to the churche and there kepe the order of Fraunce (viz. of St. Michaell*) whereof he is companyon;

* Louis XI. king of France, in order to attach to his interest all the princes and great men of the kingdom, instituted the order of *St. Michael* at Amboise, August 1, 1469. The assembly was very numerous. The king declared himself grand master of the order, and gave the first collar to his brother, and the second to John II. duke of Bourbon and Auvergne, and fourteen others, reserving to himself the power of making up the number 36 knights, in the first chapter. The place of this order was the church of Mont St. Michael, which was chosen for two reasons, because it had never been in the hands of the enemies of the crown of France, and because Charles VII. when he entered Orleans with Joan of Arc, being on the bridge, saw, or fancied he saw, St. Michael fighting for him. The habit of the order was a mantle of white damask reaching to the ground, richly trimmed and embroidered with shells of gold, furred with ermine, with hoods of crimson velvet;

companyon; and for that cause his pleasure was signified to have the bailief and burgeffes to wayt upon him both to and fro the church, whither his lordship mynded to goo by nyne of the clock or sone after. On Michaelmas-day the bailif and burgeffes met in the hall, according to their charter, to chuse a bailif for the ensuing year, when Robert Philips was appointed. By which tyme word was brought that my lord of Leicester was redy to come to church and staid for the bailief and his company. Whereupon making the more hast, the said bailief and burgeffes and assistants came to the priory, where they were placed and apointed to wait upon the said lord in this manner. First, the commoners in gownes should goo foremost, two and two together; then next after the commoners four constables, to go on a rank with little white stiks in their haundes; then next after them should followe the twelve principall burgeiffes, two and two in order, the yongest going foremost; then after the principall burgeiffes followed such of my lord's gentlemen, and gentlemen of the sute as that day wayted uppon him; then after the gentlemen cam the serjaunt, bering the mace; then next after the serjaunt followed the bailief alone in a gowne of skarlet; after

the hood of the principal of the order was of deep scarlet. The badge was in the gold collar, in the middle of which was the image of St. Michael on a rock, without enamel or jewels. This collar was to be worn every day, on pain of causing one mass to be celebrated, and giving in alms seven sous six deniers. In time of war, on a journey, and at home, it was sufficient to wear the image of St. Michael fastened to a gold chain. The officers were, a chancellor, who kept the seal of the order, and had the privilege of making proposals, speaking in chapter, enquiring into and reforming the behaviour of the knights, collecting the votes at elections and the proofs of the nobility of the candidates; a treasurer, to keep the relics, jewels, &c. a herald at arms, whose style was *Mount St. Michael*. At the beginning of the copy of the statutes made for the king himself, is a miniature of Louis sitting in chapter and making a speech to the knights, who are standing on each side in the robes and collars of the order, and white mantles reaching to the ground, but without hoods. Some of their caps are blue, others red. This miniature is engraved in Montfaucon's *Monumens de la Monarchie Française*, III. pl. LXI. p. 305, 306.

him

him came Mr. William Gorge, that day steward to my lord, Mr. Robart Christmas, tresurer to my lord, and Mr. Thomas Dudley *, comptroller to my lord, all with white staves as officers, all in one ranke; then next them folowid Dragon purfvyant at armes, Clarenceaux king at armes, both in coat armoer; and then cam my said lord therle of Leycester by himself, apparelled all in white, his shoes of velvet, his stoks of hose knit filk, his upper stoks of white velvet lyned with cloth of silver, his dowblet of silver, his ierkin white velvet drawn with silver, beautified with gold and precious stone; his girdle and skabard white velvet; his robe white fatten embrowdered with gold a foot broade very curiously; his cap black velvet with a white fether; his color of gold besett with precious stones; and his garter about his legg of faint George's order, a sight worth the beholding. And yet surely all this costly and curious apparell was not more to be praised then the comely gesture of the same earle, whose stature being reasonably (tall) was furnished with all proporcion and lyniaments of his body and parts aunswerable in all things, so as in the eyes of this writer he seemed the only goodliest personage male in England, which peradventure might be asserted. But surely to all the beholders it was a sight most comendable. Nowe after the said earle of Leicester followid his companyons, therle of Hertford †, the lord Barkley ‡, the lord Dudley, the lord Shandois §, the lord Deputy or President, and many other knights and gen-

* Perhaps Thomas Dudley of Yanwith, co. Westmoreland, father of John, who held the manor of Stoke Newington, and died 1580 (a), or of his great grandson and namesake (b).

† Edward Seymour, eldest son of the protector Somerset, created earl of Hertford 13 Elizabeth, died 1621. Dugd. Bar. II. 368.

‡ Henry lord Barkley, born 1534, died 1596. Ib. I. 368.

§ Edmund Bruges, second lord Chandos, died 1573. Ib. II. 395.

(a) Hist. of Stoke Newington, p. 10. 21.

(b) Burn's Westmoreland, I. 412.

lemen, all on foot, from the priory to the church of saint Maryes, where were prepared by the herraids in the quire placis first for a clothe of estate rich hanged over on the right side of the quire at the entring, where the viker's place is; on the other side towards the vestry, in the third stall towards the vestry, a place for the earle himself to sit in; over which places, that is to say under the clothe of estate, was sett upp the armes of the French king; and over the place where my lord satt was fastenyd my lordes owne armes envyroned with the garter, and without the garter a wrethe of gold, after the French order, in maner of knotts (being skallops shelles). So farre of the quier as have feates was hangid with arras and tapistry, and round about were furmes sett for the nobles, gentlemen and others to sitt upon to heare the sermon. On the stall before my lord lay a rich clothe with a faire and costly cushion. On the comunyon-table was laid another faire cloth of arras. Before the table was laid a Turkye carpett, whereon my lord knelid when he offered, which carpett was spred by two gentlemen, whereof the one was his gentleman usher. The pulpitt being set at the nether end of the earle of Warwick's tombe in the said quier, the table was placed where the alter had bene. At the comyng into the quier my lord made lowe curtesie to the French king's armes being under the cloth of estate, and so was brought by the harraulds to his owne place, where he satt and heard the sermond. After the sermon ended, a minister went to the comunyon table, and standing at the north side thereof, he said the service of the comunyon untill he came to the exhortations of almes and relief of the poore; then the said minister went to the mids of the table, and taking in hand a bason of silver there ready, the children and others of the church sang a psalme, whiles the herauld Clanrenseaux went to my lord, and making curtesie to him, my lord arose, and followed the herauld till he came before the plaice where
the

the French king's armes stood, and there the said earle made a very lowe curtesie; from thens, bothe the heraulds going before, my lord came upp to the comunyon table, where the minister stood with his bason, and offred one piece of gold; and then rising, he went downe again right against the place where he before had satt, and there bothe he and the herauld made another lowe curtesie before his owne armes, and then was brought upp again on the other side of the quier by the said heraulds to the said comunyon-table, and there offered into the bason another piece of gold; which done, the same heraulds brought him again into his owne place, where sitting downe, and kneeling, he heard the rest of the prayers untill thend. And so in the same order as he came to the church, he with all the rest returned again to the pryory, where very solemnly he kept the feast with liberall bountie and great cheare. Himself sitting in a parlor by himself, without any company, kept the state, and was served with many dishes all covered, and upon the knee, with assaye. After dynner the said earle remayning in the house with his said robes on until evening, mynded to goo again to even song, but the weather being fowle and very great rayne, he could not goo furth according to his entent."

THE DEATH AND BURIALL OF THE MARQUES NORTHAMPTON AT
WARWICK, ANNO 1571.

Nowe whiles these things were thus in doing, happened a thing thought worthie to be remembred, the rather because it hapned in this place by occasion of the coming of the said earle to this towne of Warwick. And thus it was as is afore remembred. Amonge many noble personages coming to this towne to accompanye the said earle of Leicester, one William, lord marquisse of Northampton *, being of the quene's privie counsaill, being long before sick and fore trowbled with the gowte, came with his ladye and wief to Warwick aforesaid, being so payned and feble that he was not hable to goo or stand, but was carryed betweene two of his servants from place to place upon a stoole for that purpose devised. This marquesse there contynewing, was sometyme better and sometimes woorse, but at no tyme hable to goo out of the chamber, in so much that the said earle of Leicester departing with the rest of the noblemen and others, left the said marques at Thomas Fisher's † house untill he might be

* William Parr, brother of queen Catharine Parr, was created earl of Essex, 35 Henry VIII. having married Catharine daughter and heire of Henry Bouchier, earl of Essex and Eu, and 1 Edward VI. marquis of Northampton. He was divorced from his wife 5 Edward VI. and married Elizabeth daughter to lord Cobham, and on her death Helen daughter of Wolfgangus Swavenburgh, but had no issue by either. He was degraded from his title, and sentenced to die for joining Jane Grey against Mary, and though restored in blood, had no other title than William Parr, esq. till Elizabeth in her first year restored him to his estate and title.

† Thomas Hawkins, called Fisher from his father's having sold fish in Warwick market, was servant to John Dudley, earl of Warwick and marquis of Northumberland, and steward of his manor of Kibworth, co. Leicester. He had a grant of Warwick priory 38 Henry VIII. and many other lands in different counties in the reign of Edward VI. He pulled down the priory about 8 Elizabeth, and built a very fair house still to be seen, adorning the windows with his own arms and those of the

he better recovered, and assigned officers to diffray the chardges of his dyet and other things whiles he should be there, which was longer than was expected, for so it hapned that God had apointed his tyme, that on Saint Simon's and Jude's day, anno 1571, about four of the clock in the afternone, the said late marquess gave up the ghost veary cristianly by all reaport, leaving behind him a ladye marchioness, a straungier borne in Sweecia, the daughter of a knight whiles he lived, whose name was Woolf. This ladye being bothe yong and faire, cam into England attending on the ladye of Sicilia, and here left behind at the request of this late nobleman, and was placed to attend the quene's majestie (as) her privie chamberlain, untill such tyme as God wold suffer the said marques, having then a wief alive, though divorced from him, to be cowpled with her in mariage, as he was in dede uppon the death of the late ladye Bowser. This marquess so decessed, not the richest man in Englonde, nor of sufficient living to make his said lady any jointure, it was doubtid howe and by whom he should be buryed, for the said lady had not wherewith to beare the chardge, and therefore order was give that his corps should be enchestid and kept untill the quene's pleasure therein myght be knowen; and after that some demaund towching that matter was made to the erle of Pembroke

the dukes of Somerset and Northumberland, and his own rebus, a dolphin or fish betweeu the initials T. R. calling it from its situation, almost furrounded by a grove of elms, *Harekins* or *Harek's nest*. He had a command at Muffelburga fight, where he took a standard with a griffin, which he had a grant to bear in his arms within a border vairè, which the duke of Somerset added in relation to one of the quarters of his own coat (*Beauchamp of Hache*) as an honourable badge for that service. The duke of Northumberland lodged in his hands a sum of money for the purpose of raising troops to support lady Jane Grey, which he hid in Bishop Bechington pool; and on the duke's execution could not be prevailed on by the most execruciating tortures to discover it. He died Jan. 12, 1576, and was buried in St. Mary's, Warwick, where his monument is yet to be seen. Dugd. Warw. I. 412. 457.

his syfter's sonne*, his lordship offered towards the funerall 100*l*. as it was faid, which being thought not fufficient to bear thofe chardges, it pleaed her majesty to tak the whole charge uppon her, and appointed howe all things fhould be done, giveing great chardge to the heraulds to fee his obsequies performed with all folempnitie, according to his honorable calling, and therefore appointed Garter the king at armes, Norrey and Lancaster being herraulds to be at this funerall, and appointed fuch clothe and other things as was neceffary to be taken out of her great wardrobe to the doing thereof, and affigned John Fortescue, efq. master of her faid warderobe, to fee the diffraying of all maner of charge towching that buriall; all which things being put into order, the faid Mr. Fortescue and Garter, and the other heraulds, cam to Warwick on Sondag the fecond of December, 1571, and there delivered to divers gentlemen and others their liveryes, *viz.* of black clothe five yards for evry gentleman, and for evry ferving man two yards, and prepared all things againft the funerall appointed to be on the Wensday following, being the 5th of December. At which funerall was faid fhould have bene the earle of Pembroke chief mourner, the lord Barklay, and lord Vaux †, and the bishopp of Worcester ‡ to have done the obsequies; but howsoever it hapned, neither the earle of Pembrok, lord Vaux, nor bishop cam not, fo as the lord Barkley was chief. Manye other knights and gentlemen were away which were faid fhould have been there; but fuch as were

* Anne eldeft daughter of Thomas lord Parr of Kendal, and fifter to queen Catharine, married Henry Herbert earl of Pembroke, by whom he had Henry, who fucceeded his father 1569, and died 1609. Dugd. Bar. II. 259, 260. He was heir to his uncle. Camd. Ann. Eliz. sub anno 1571. Dugd. ib. 382.

† William lord Vaux of Harrowden, co. Northampton, whose grandfather Nicholas married Elizabeth widow of Sir William Parr, knt. He died 1593. Dugd. Bar. II. 304, 305.

‡ Nicholas Bullingham, 1570—1577.

there were placid by the heraulds. And when all things were made redy, the corpes was fet furth in maner folowing, viz. before the corpes went priests and minifters to the number of 20 or thereabouts ; then followed William Beaumont in a black gowne and whood bering the ftanderd of the late marquesse, then yong Mr. Lane bering his banner, then followid Lancafter in his coat of armes and berith his coat armour, then Norrey who berith the fworde and targe, then followeth Garter who beareth his hed piece and creft; then cometh the corpes being borne of eight gentlemen in black gownes ; on the coffin was laid a lardge paule of the quene's, being of cloth of filver and baudekin hang-ed about full of fcucheons, which was fupported by foure of her gentlemen. About the corpes were carried by four other gentlemen in black gownes four bannerroles of difcent ; and then fol-low the mourners, viz. the lord Barkley, chief mourner, affifted by Mr. William Gordge the penfioner ; then followe Sir Richard Knightley and Sir Robert Lane, in black gownes ; then Sir Fulke Grevile and Mr. Clement Throkmorton ; then Mr. George Woolf, my ladye's brother, and one Mr. Wake, all in black gownes and whoods ; then followid other gentlemen and yemen of the faid marquesse's, to the number of 40 or thereabouts ; gentlemen in gownes, and yomen in coates of black ; then Mr. Clement Throk-morton's fervants, to the number of 20, all in black, though not of that livery ; then followed Mr. Frekulton, the bailif's deputy, and the reft of the principall burgefles, with divers commoners of the towne ; and then laftly ferving men in their maifter's liveryes. In this order they proceeded till they came to the church, where was prepared in the bodie of the church a hearfe ftanding upon four pillars roilid about, the pillars being by efti-macion 12 foot highe, covered with black clothe, having a tester of black clothe, on which were faftenyd five fcuchion of his armes in metall ; the valaunce of black velvet and ruffet taffata, with a fringe of black filk. Upon the pillars were fixed fcutchions of

his armes to the number of 11; about the valence were like scuchions to the number of 11; on the topp over the valence were set fourth pennons of his armes in metall upon farcenet, to the number of 40. Within the hears was a table sett, wheron the corpes was laid for the tyme of the sermon. On the pawle laid on the corpes was laid downe his coat armour; his fworde and targe, and his helmet, with a wreathe or role of black and yealowe farcenet, having mantells of black velvet hanging downe on either side, with knoppes guilt, and with tarselles of black silk fringe. Then was song a psalme, and that endid the sermon began, which was made by Mr. Raffe Griffin, preacher, who took for his theame these woords, viz. *Certamen bonum decertavi, cursum consummavi, fidem servavi: quod super est, reposita est michi justicie corona, quam reddet michi dominus in illo die qui est justus judex: non solum autem michi, sed et omnibus qui diligunt adventum ipsius, &c.** wherein both learnedly and eloquently he sett forth the lief of man to be a warfare and fight, impugned by many enemies, namely, the devil, the world, and the flesh; and howe every Christian man ought to fight against them, and with what armour he should be furnished; and then the victorie following, that is the crowne of glory; wherein also he did much recomend the vertue of this late marques, how strongly he had shewed himself, even till the last end and gaspe, most Christianly, by his testimonye as an eye-witness; and the assured hope he had in his rest; besides declared the great losse had happened by his taking away not only to that good lady his wief, but also to all his servants, as well gentlemen as others, whom he comforted in that he was departed to God, &c. Which sermon so endid they procedid to the funerall in manner following. First came the thre herraults in order, Lancaster, Norrey, and Garter; and after them John Watts, gentleman-usher to my lord Barkley;

* 2 Tim. iv. 7, 8.

then

then the lord Barkley, who was affyftid by Mr. William Gordge, bearing his trayne, and all the other morners attending on the faid lorde, who was fo conveid from the hearfe to the quire, where at the comunyon-table flood the vikar of faint Maryes. After he had begonne the comemoracion of the comunyon fo farre till he cam to the sentences for relief of the poore, whereof when he had redd two or three verfes he ftaid, being fo apointed by the herralds, and taking a bafon, there prepared, in his hond, he recevid the offringe brought by the faid lord Barkley and others; and the offerings were in this manner: firft, the faid lord being brought upp as before is faid, offred for the eftate a piece of gold being 5 s. then after curtefye made, as well by the faid lord as the herralds and others, the faid lord and others are conveid again to their place about the hearfe; and then, Garter making lowe courtefye to the faid lord Barkley, the faid lord arrifeth again and followeth Garter, who bringeth him to the comunyon-table again, where the vikar holding ftill the bafon, the faid lord offreth 12 d. for himfelf; which done, the faid Garter conveid the faid lord again to his place at the head of the corpes ftanding ftill in the body of the church, and after obeyzance done Garter ftandith ftill. Then came Norrey and Lancafter, and making curtefye to Sir Richard Knightley and Sir Robert Lane, they two arrife, to whom the two herralds deliver the coate armor, which is holden between the faid Sir Richard and Sir Robert, and is brought in follemn maner and offred at the comunyon-table to the vikar; which done, they are conveid to their places by Norrey; but Lancafter ftandith ftill at the table; then Norrey takith the fword and delivereth it to Sir Fulk Grevile, who, with Mr. Throkmorton, be brought in former maner to the comunyon-table; there they offer the fword to the vikar as before, and fo are reduced to their places. Then Norrey delivereth to Mr. George Woulf and Mr. Wake the targe, who takege it betweene them,

are conveid by Norrey to the faid communyon-table, and there offer it, and so are reduced to their places. Then Norrey delivereth to Sir Richard Knightley and Sir Robert Lane the head-piece and creft, which between them they bring upp and offer as aforefaid. Then both Norrey and Lancafter goo downe, conveying the faid knyghts to their places. And this done, Norrey bringith up again Sir Richard Knightley and Sir Robert Lane to the table, where they offer pieces of filver. Then Lancafter bringith up Sir Fulk Grevile and Mr. Clement Throkmorton, who alfo offer. Then Norrey bringith up Mr. George Woulf and Mr. Wake, who likewise offer. Then Lancafter bringith up Mr. Fortescue, Mr. Olney, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Monfewold, who were the fupporters of the paule, and thus all offer and depart again to their places. Then dothe Norrey bring up Mr. William Lane, who offreth up the great fquare banner. Then Lancafter bringith up William Beamont, who offreth up his ftanderd. Then Lancafter bringith up all the marques' men, who offer in order: firft, Mr. Odell, Mr. Rowfe, Mr. Snobal, having white ftaves, as officers; then all the reft of the gentlemen, and fo the yomen, evry man in his order and office, who, after they have offred, depart downe again. After all thefe offrings done, a fewe prayers faid, and a pfalme fong during the time of the offering, the corpes is by eight gentlemen affifted with the four fupporters taken up from the table within the hearfe, and brought upp attendid on by the foure gentlemen that bare the banner-roles, till they come to the place made for the grave, being right againft the tombe in the quier, on the north fide of the fame tombe, betweene the doores of the veftry and the chapter-houfe, where the fame corpes is enterrid, together with the white ftaves of the officers and many teares; there to reft till God otherwife provide. And fo thes obfequies done, the lords and gentlemen repayre to Mr. Fysher's to dynner, and their had a great feaft, all at the
chardge

charge of the quene's majesty till dynner was done. Then on the morrowe the coat-armor, helme, creft, targe, and sword were hangid up, and so were the standerd-banner and banner-roles, over the place where the bodie lieth. And so all these things finished, the herraulds claiming the hearse and all about to be their fees, would have taken the same downe the next daye; but uppon entreaty to let it stand, they were content to sell it to Jo Fysher, who gave them eight pounds therefore. In which bargain he had none of the cloth which was hangid on the utter rales, neither about the hearse; which he bought, not so much for the value therof, as for that the country people resorting to the towne might see the honorable order of part of the said funerall, which stonding, is also a bewtifieng of the church. Fol. 44—46.

The whole of the offerings amounted to 1*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.**

* "On the North side of the quire towards the upper end lyeth interred William Parr, marquesse of Northampton, as by his atchievements, viz. his coate of armes, sword, shield, helme, and creft, which I have seen there hanging, appeareth; but forasmuch as there is no monumental inscription, I have here transcribed what Mr. Cambden in his *Annals of Queen Elizabeth*, anno 1571, hath said of him.

"*Supremum vitæ diem hoc anno placide egit Gulielmus Parrus marchio Northamptoniæ, amœnioribus studiis musicis amatoris & ceteris aulæ jucunditatibus versatissimus; qui ab Henrico VIII. primum ad dignitatem baronis Parr de Kendalia, deinde ad nuptias Annæ Bouchieræ comitis Essexiæ unicæ hæredis & simul ad comitis Essexiæ titulum cum rex ejus sororem duxisset; atque ab Edwº VI ad marchionis Northamptoniæ stylum & honorem provectus; sub Maria quod pro Jana Graia regina subornata arma sumpserit majestatis dampnatus, ab eadem tamen mox condonatus, & ad patrimonium ut postea ab Elizabetha ad honores restitutus. Liberos genuit nullos; sed Henricum Pembrochiæ comitem ex altera sorore nepotem reliquit hæredem.*" Dugd. Warw. 443, Ed. Thomas.

"His body about 50 years since (scil. 1626) being digged up to make room for the burial of an ordinary gentlewoman, was found perfect, the skin intire, dried to the bones, rosemary and bayes lying in the coffin fresh and green; all which wete so preserved by the dryness of the ground whereon they lay, it being above the arches of that fair vault which is under the quire, and of a sandy condition, mixt with rubbish of lime, as hath been related to me by those who were eye-witnesses thereof." Dugd. Bar. II. 382.

EXTRACTS FROM THE

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S COMING TO WARWICK, ANNO 1572.

Be it remembrid, that in the yere of our Lord God 1572, and in the fourtenith yere of the reigne of our fouereigne lady quene Elizabeth, the 12th day of August in the said yere, it pleased our said fouereigne lady to visit this borough of Warwick in her highnes' person, whereof the bailief of this borough and the principall burgessees being advysed by the right honorable theire of Leycester, the said bailief and principall burgessees affoiated, with some other of the commoners, after the election of Edward Aglionby to be theire recorder, in place of Sir William Wigston, knight, prepared themselves according to there bounden duety to attend her hieghnes at the uttermost confynes of their libertye, towards the place from whence her majesty should come from dynner, which was at Ichington *, the house of Edward Fysher, being two miles from Warwick, where it pleased her highnes to dyne the said 12th of August, being Monday. The direct way from thence leading by Tachebrok, and so through Myton Field; and therefore it was thought convenient by the said bailief, recorder, and burgessees, to expect her majesty at the gate betweene Tachebrok feld and Myton feld. Nevertheless the weather having bene very fowle long tyme before, and the way much staynid with carriage, her majesty was led an other way thorough Cherterton pastures, and so by Okeley, and by that meanes came towards the towne by Fourd Myll, whereof the said bailief, recorder, and burgessees having word, they left there place afore taken, and resortid to the said Four Myl Hill, where being placid

* Ichington, or Long Ichington, belonged to Robert earl of Leicester, who on Saturday July 9, 1575, gave queen Elizabeth a glorious entertainment here on her passage to Kenelworth castle, erecting a tent of extraordinary largeness for that purpose, the piers belonging whereto amounted to seven cart loads, by which the magnificence thereof may be gueſt at. Dugd. Warw. 345.

in order, first the bailief, than the recorder, than eich of the principall burgeffes in order kneling, and behind Mr. bailief knelid Mr. Griffyn preacher, her maiesty about three of the clok in her coache acompanyed with the lady of Warwick in the fame coche, and many other ladys and lordes attending, namely, the lord Burghley, lately made lord trefurer of Englund, the earle of Suffex, lately made lord chamberleyne to her maiesty; the lord Howard of Effingham, lately made lord pryvy feale; the earle of Oxford, lord gret chamberleyn of Englund; therle of Rutlond; therle of Huntingdon, lately made president of the north, therle of Warwick, therle of Leycester, master of the horse, and many other lords, bishops, ladyes, and great estates aprochid, and came as nere as the coache could be brought nyeghe to the place where the said bailief and company knelid, and there staid, causing evry part and side of the coache to be openyd that all her subjects present might behold her, which most gladly they desired; wherupon, after a pause made, the said recorder began his oracion to her majesty, and spake as hereafter followeth: “ The maner and custome to salute princes
“ with publik oracions hath bene of long tyme usid, most excel-
“ lent and gracious souereigne ladie, begonne by the Greeks,
“ confirmed by the Romaines, and by discourse of tyme con-
“ tynued even to thies our daies; and because the fame were
“ made in publike places and open assemblies of senators and
“ counsaillors, they were callid bothe in Greek and Latyne *pa-*
“ *negyrica*. In thies were sett fourth the commendacions of
“ kings and emperors, with the sweet sound whereof, as the eares
“ of evill prynces were delightid by hearing there undeservid
“ praises, so were good princes by the pleasaunt remembrance
“ of their knowen and true vertues made better, being put in
“ mynde of their office and government. To the performance of
“ thies oracions of all the three stiles of rheritoryk or fyne
“ speech,

“ speech, the hieghest was requyred, which thing considerid,
“ most gracious ladie, abasith me very much to undertake this
“ interprice, being not exercised in thies studies, occupied and
“ traveling in the comon and private affaires of the countrey
“ and your hieghnes’ service here. The maiestie of a prynce’s
“ countenance, such as is reportid to have been in Alexander,
“ in the noble Romaine Marius, in Octavius themperor, and
“ of late tyme in the wise and politique prince king Henry the
“ seaventh your graundfather, and in your noble and victorious
“ father king Henry the eight, whose lookes appallid the stout
“ corages of their beholders, the same also remaning naturally
“ in your highnes maye soone put me bothe out of countenance
“ and remembrance also; which if it happen, I most humbly be-
“ seech your highnes to laie the fault there, rather than to any
“ other my folly, negligence, or want of regard of my dutie,
“ who coulde not have bene brought to this place, if the good
“ will which I have to declare both myne owne duetifull hart
“ towards your highnes, and theirs also who inioyned me this
“ office, had not farre surmountid the feare and disability which
“ I felt in myself. But the best remedie for this purpose is to
“ shourt of spech which I entend to use in this place, who hav-
“ ing spoken a fewe things towching the auncient and present
“ estate of this borough, and of the ioyfull expectacion which
“ thinhabitants of the same have of your grace’s repayre hither,
“ will not trouble your hieghnes with any further talke; for if I
“ shoulde enter into the comendacion of the divyne gifte of your
“ roiall person, of the rare vertues of your mynde ingrafted in
“ you from your tender yeres, of the prosperous achievement
“ of all your noble affaires to the contentacion of your hieghnes
“ and the mealth of your domynyens, I should rather want tyme
“ than mater, and be tedious to your heighnes, when I should
“ bothe to myself and others have seemed to skant in praises.
“ And

“ And yet if wee should forgett to call to remembrance the great
 “ benifits receivid from God by the happy and long desired en-
 “ traunce of your majesty into thimperial throne of this realme,
 “ after the pitifull slaughter and exile of many of your hieghnes’
 “ godly subiects, the restauration of God’s true religion, the speedie
 “ chaunge of warres into peace, of dearth and famine into plentie,
 “ of an huge masse of droffe and counterfait monye into fyne
 “ golde and silver, to your hieghnes’ gret honor, whose prosperous
 “ reigne hitherto hath not bene towchid with any trowbelous
 “ season (the rude blast of one insurrection * except), which being
 “ soone blowen over and appeased by God’s favor and your ma-
 “ jesty’s wisdom, hath made your happy government to shyne
 “ more gloriously, even as the sonne after darke clowdes ap-
 “ pereth more cleare and beawtifull. If this, I saie, weare not
 “ remembrid, we might seme unthankfull unto God, unnaturall
 “ to your maiestie; of which thing I would saie more if your
 “ maiestie were not present; but I will leave, considering rather
 “ what your modest eares may abide, than what is due to your
 “ virtues, thanking God that he hath sent us such a prynce
 “ in deede; as the noble senator, Caius Plinius, truly reported
 “ of the good emperor Traianus, calling him in his presence,
 “ without feare of flattery, *castum, sanctum, et Deo simillimum prin-*
 “ *cipem*. But to returne to the auncient estate of this towne of
 “ Warwik, wee reade in olde writings and autenticall cronycles
 “ the same to have bene a citie or wallid towne in the tyme of
 “ the Brytayns, callid then Carwar; and afterwards, in the tyme
 “ of the Saxons, that name was chaungid into Warwik. We
 “ reade also of noble earles of the same, namely of one Guido or
 “ Guye, who being baron of Wallingford, became earle of War-

* The conspiracy and rebellion of the earls of Northumberland and Westmore-
 land in the North 1569, which were followed by that of the lord Dacre the same
 year; but both soon suppressed. Rapin, VIII. 453—410.

“ wik by mariage of the ladie Felixe, the sole doughter and
 “ heyre of that house in the tyme of king Athelston, who rayned
 “ over this lande about the yere of our Lorde God 933. Wee
 “ reade also that it was indowed with a bishoppe’s fee, and so
 “ continued a flourishing citie untill the tyme of king Etheldred,
 “ in whose dayes it was sackid and brent by the Daynes, and
 “ brought to utter desolacion, the common evil of all barbarous
 “ nations overflowing civill countreys, as may appeare by the
 “ famouse cities and monuments of Germanye, Fraunce, and
 “ Italye, defaced and destroyed by the Goathes, Vandales, Nor-
 “ mans, and Hunnes. Synce this overthrowe it was never hable
 “ to recover the name of a citie, supportid onely of long tyme by
 “ the countenance and liberality of the earles of that place, espe-
 “ cially of the name of Beawchampe, of whom your maiestie may
 “ see divers noble monuments remanyng here untill this daie,
 “ whose noble services to their prynces and countrey are re-
 “ cordid in histories in the tyme of king Henry the third, king
 “ Edward the first, second and thirde, and so untill the tyme of
 “ king Henry the sixt, about whose tyme that house being ad-
 “ vanced to a dukedom, even in the toppe of his honor failed in
 “ heires males, and so was translated to the house of Salisbury,
 “ which afterward decayd also. And so this earledome being
 “ extinct in the tyme of your heighnes’ graundfather king Henry
 “ the seventh, remained so all the tyme of your noble father our
 “ late dear soveraigne king Henry the eight, who, having com-
 “ passion of the pitifull desolacion of this towne, did incorporate
 “ the same by the name of burgeses of the towne of Warwik,
 “ endowing them also with possessions and lands to the value of
 “ 54*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* by yere, inioyning them withall to kepe a vykar
 “ to serve in the church, and dyvers other ministers, with a
 “ skolemaister for the bringing up of youth in learnyng and ver-
 “ tue. The noble prynces quene Mary, your heighnes’ sister,
 “ following

“ folowing the example of her father in respect of the anciantnes
 “ of the said towne, by her lettres patents augmented the corpo-
 “ ration by creating a bailief and twelve principall burgeffes, with
 “ divers other liberties and franchises to thadvancement of the
 “ poore towne, and the perpetuall fame and praise of her good-
 “ nefs so long as the same shall stand. Your maiestie hath gra-
 “ ciously confirmed thies lettres patents, adding therunto the
 “ greateft honor that ever came to the towne fins the decay of
 “ the earles Beawchampe afore namyd, by giving unto them an
 “ earle, a noble and valiaunt gentleman *, lyneally extracted out
 “ of the same house; and further, of your great good bountifull-
 “ nes, your maiesty hath advaunced his noble and worthy bro-
 “ ther to like dignytie and honor, establisshing him in the confynes
 “ of the same libertie; to the great good and benifite of the in-
 “ habitants of this towne, of whose liberalitie (being inhabilitid by
 “ your hieghnes only) they have bountifully tasted, by enioying
 “ from him the erection of an hospitall to the relief of the poore
 “ of the same towne for ever, besides an annuall pencion of fivetie
 “ poundes by yere bestowed by him upon a preacher, without the
 “ which they should lack the heavenly foode of ther soules by
 “ want of preaching, the towne being not hable to fynde the
 “ same, by reason that the necessary charges and stipend of the
 “ ministers and other officers there farre surmount their yerely
 “ revenus, notwithstanding the bountifull gift of your noble fa-
 “ ther bestowing the same to their great good and benifyt. Such
 “ is your gracious and bountifull goodnes; such are the persones
 “ and fruytes rising up and springing out of the same. To which
 “ twoo noble personages I knowe your maiestie’s presence here
 “ to be most comfortable, most desired, and most welcome; and
 “ to thinhabitants of this towne the same dothe bode and pro-

* Ambrose Dudley, created earl of Warwick 1561, 4 Elizabeth, with remainder to his brother Robert earl of Leicester, who died before him.

“ nosticate the conversion of their old fatall dekaye and poverty
 “ into some better estate and fortune, even as the comyng of Ca-
 “ rolus Magnus to the old ruynes of Aquisgrain, nowe callid
 “ Achi * in Brabant, being an auncient citie buyldid by one Gra-
 “ nus, brother to Nero †, was the occasion, by the pitiful com-
 “ passion of so noble a prynce to reedifye the same, and to ad-
 “ vauce it to such honor, as untill this day it recevith every
 “ emperor at his first coronacion. But what cause soever hath
 “ brought your maiestie hither, either the bewtifulnes of the
 “ place, or your heighnes’ gracious favor to thies parties, surely
 “ the incomparable joy that all this countrey hath recevid for
 “ that it hath pleased you to bleffe them with your comfortable
 “ presence cannot be by me expreffid. But as their duetifull hartes
 “ can shewe themselves by externall signes and testymonyes, so
 “ may it to your maiestie appeare. The populus concourse of
 “ this multitude; the wayes and streetes filled with companyes
 “ of all ages desirous to have the fruicion of your divine coun-
 “ tenance; the houses and habitacions themselves chaungid from
 “ their old naked barenes into a more freshe shewe, and, as it
 “ were, a smyling livelynes, declare sufficiently, thoughe I
 “ spake not at all, the ioyfull hartes, the singler affections, the
 “ readie and humble good willes of us your truehartid subjects.
 “ And for further declaracion of the same, as the bailief and
 “ burgeses of this poore towne doo present to your maiestie a
 “ simple and small gift comyng from large and ample willing
 “ hartes, thoughe the same be in dede but as a droppe of water
 “ in the ocean sea, in comparison of that your maiestie deservith,
 “ and yet in their substance as much as the twoo mytes of the
 “ poore widowe mencioned in the Scripture: so there hope and
 “ most humble desire is that your heighnes will accept and allowe
 “ the same, even as the said twoo mytes were allowid, or as the

* *Aix* or *Aix la Chapelle*.

† A legendary foundation.

“ handfull.

“ handfull of water was acceptid of Alexander the Great, offred
 “ unto him by a poore soldier of his; mesuring the gift, not by
 “ the value of it, but by the redie will of the offerers, whom your
 “ maiestie shall finde as readie and willing to any service that
 “ youe shall ymploy them in as those that be greatest. And
 “ thus craving pardon for my rude and lardge speech, I make an
 “ end, desiring God long to contynewe your maiestie’s happy and
 “ prosperous reigne over us, even to Nestor’s years, if it be his
 “ good pleasure. Amen, Amen.”

This oracion endid, Robart Philippes, bailief, rising out of
 the place where he knelid, approchid nere to the coche or chariott
 wherin her maiesty satt, and coming to the side therof, kneeling
 downe, offred unto her maiesty a purse very faire wrought, and
 in the purse twenty pounds, all in souereignes, which her
 maiestie putting furth her hand recevid, showing withall a very
 benign and gracious countenance, and, smyling, said to therle of
 Leycester, “ My lord, this is contrary to your promise;” and
 turnyng towards the bailief, recorder, and burgesse, said,
 “ Bailief, I thank you, and you all, with all my hart, for your
 “ good willes, and I am very lothe to tak any thing at your
 “ hands now, because youe at the last tyme of my being here
 “ presentid us to our great liking and contentacion, and it is not
 “ the maner to be alwayes presentid with gifts, and I am the
 “ more unwilling to tak any thing of you, because I knowe that
 “ a myte of their haunds is as much as a thowfand pounds of
 “ some others; nevertheless, because you shall not think that I
 “ mislike of your good willes, I will accept it with most hearty
 “ thanks to you all, praying God that I may perform; as Mr.
 “ Recorder saith, such benifyt as is hopid.” And therewithall
 offred her hand to the bailief to kisse, who kissed it, and than she
 deliverid to him agayn his mase, which before the oracion he
 had deliverid to her maiesty, which she kept in her lappe all the
 tyme

tyme of the oracion. And after the mace delivered, she called Mr. Aglionby to her, and offred her hand to him to kisse, withall smyling, said, "Come hither, little recorder; it was told me that
 "youe wold be afraid to look upon me, or to speake boldly; but
 "you were not so fraid of me as I was of youe, and I nowe
 "thank you for putting me in mynde of my duety, and that
 "should be in me." And so therupon shewing a most gracious and favorable countenance to all the burgessees and company, said again, "I most hartely thank you all my good people." This being done, Mr. Griffyn, the preacher, aproching nigh her maiesty, offred a paper to her, and knelid downe, to whom she said, "if it be any matter to be aunswerid, we will look upon it
 "and give your aunswer at my lord of Wyrwik's house." And so was desirous to be going. The contents of Mr. Griffyn's writing was as hereafter folowith in verse :

t	riste absit letum; dignare amplectier ome	n
u	t firmo vitæ producas stamina nex	u
e	xplorans gressu cepisti incedere Cale	b
l	urida sulphurei qua torquent tela ministr	i
i	n capita authorum lex est ea iusta resultan	s
s	ic tibi demonstras animi quid in hoste fugand	o
a	gmina cum fundas regno nocitura maloru	m
b	ella geris parce, illicite non suscipis arm	a
e	xempla illorum nunquam tibi mente recedun	t
t	urpe quibus visum magna cum clade preess	e
a	lma vernis vultu, sed Christus pectore fertu	r
v	ere ut ferveat cor religionis amor	e
i	n verbis Pallas, factis Astrea tenetu	r
r	ara ut Penelope regia, nescia Debora vinc	i
o	men triste absit; defuncta propagine vive	s

Gloriæ Anglorum modo non cadente

Te cadit flos, sed perit ipsa radix.

Regio ni ex te folio quiescat

Sceptriber hæres.

* The initials and finals make *Tu Elizabeta viro nubis, o mater eris.*

Apparent tenebræ occidente sole,
 Alternantque vices quies laborque.
 Postquam federa desiere pacis
 Squalet terribilis lues Mavortis,
 Queque olim Nemesis reciprocatur :
 Que sunt ante pedes videre tantum.
 Non prudentis erit, futura longe
 Quam fiat prospicere est opus laborque ;
 Est solum patriæ salutis ardor
 Quo post funera regium relucet :
 Nomen sidereo nitens vigore ;
 Nec cum corporis interit ruina.
 Hec quorsum ? an patriæ studere cessas ?
 Quo cessas minus, hoc magis superfis.
 Omnes unisono ore vota fundunt.
 At vitæ notuere terminos dii,
 Atque equo pede pauperum tabernas
 Pulsat mors tetra, principumque tures,
 Vivunt prole tamen sua parentes.
 Sed quid plura ? Deo regente, reges.

Thies verses her maiestie deliverid to the countes of Warwik riding with her in the coache, and my lady of Warwik showid them to Mr. Aglionby, and Mr. Aglionby to this writer, who took a copie of them.

Than the bailief, recorder, and principall burgesse, with their assistants, were comaunded to their horses, which they took with as good spede as the might, and in order rode two and two together before her maiesty, from the fourd mil hill till they came to the castell gate, and thus were they marshallid by the heraldes and gentlemen ushers. First, the attendantes or assistants to the bailief to the number of thirty, two and two together, in coates of puke* laid on with lace ; than the twelve principall burgesse in

* Grey colour. So *puke* stockings, in Shakspeare's Henry IV. part I. scene IV. are *grey* stockings. In Barret's *Alvearie*, an old Latin and English dictionary, printed 1580, *puke* is explained as being a colour between russet and black, and is rendered in Latin *pullus*. Steevens. The gowns of some of the under officers of the university of Cambridge are of this colour laced with gold.

gownes of puke lyned with fatten and damask, upon foot clothes; than two bishoppes; than the lords of the counsaill; than next before the quene's maiestie was placid the bailief in a gowne of scarlet, on the right hand of the lord Compton *, who than was high shiref of this shire, and therefore wold have carried up his rod into the towne; which was forbidden him by the heralds and gentlemen ushers, who therfore had placid the bailief on the right hand with his mace; and in this maner her hieghnes was conveid to the castell gate, where the said principall burgessees and assistants staid, evry man in his order, deviding them selfs on either side, making a lane or rounge where her maiestie should passe; who passing thorough them, and viewing them well, gave them thanks, saing withall, "It is a wel-favored and comly company:" what that meant, let him divyne that can. The bailief nevertheles rode into the castell, still carrieng his mace, being so directid by the gentlemen ushers and heralds, and so attendith her maiestie up into the hall; which done, he reparid home, on whom the principall burgessees and comoners attendid to his house, from whence every man repayred to his owne home, and Mr. Recorder went with John Fisher, where he was simply lodgid; because the best lodgings were taken up by Mr. Comptroller. That Monday night her maiesty tarryed at Warwik, and so all Tuesday. On Wensday she desired to goo to Kenelworth, leaving her household and trayne still at Warwik, and so was on Wensday morning conveid thorough the streetes to the north gate, and from thens thorough Mr. Thomas Fisher's groundes, and so by Woodloes, the farest way to Kenelworth, where she restid, at the chardge of the lord of Leicester, from Wensday morning till Saturday night, having in the meane tyme such princely sports made to her maiesty as could be devised. On Saturday night very late her

* Query, Henry Compton, earl of Northampton, who died 1590.

maiesty returned to Warwik; and because she wold see what chere my lady of Warwik made, she sodenly went into Mr. Thomas Fisher's house, and there fynding them at supper, satt downe a while, and after a little repast rose agayne, leaving the rest at supper, and went to visite the good man of the house, Thomas Fisher, who at that tyme was grevously vexid with the gowt; who being brought out into the galory, and wold have knelid or rather fallen downe, but her maiesty wold not suffer it, but with most gracious words comfortid him; so that, forgetting or rather counterfeyting his payne, he wold in more hast than good speede be on horseback the next tyme of her going abroad, which was on Monday folowing, whan he rode with the lord tresorer, attending her maiesty to Kenelworth again, reaporting such things as, some for their untruethes and some for other causes, had bene better untold; but as he did it counsell rashly and in heat, so by experience at leysure coldly he repentid. What thies things meane is not for evry one to knowe. But to returne. Her maiesty that Saturday night was lodgid agayn in the castell at Warwik; where also she restid all Sondag, where it pleasid her to have the countrey people, resorting to see her daunce in the court of the castell, her maiesty beholding them out of her chamber wyndowe; which thing, as it pleasid well the country people, so it femed her maiesty was much delightyd and made very myrry. That afternone passid, and supper done, a shewe of firewoorks, prepayrid for that purpose in the Temple felds, was sett abroche, the maner wherof this writer cannot so truly set furth as if he had bene at hit, being than sick in his bed. But the report was, that there was devised on the Temple dicke a fort made of slender tymber coverid with canvais. In this fort were apointid divers persons to serve as soldiers, and therefore so many harnesses as might be gotten within towne were had, wherewith men were armed and apointid to shewe themselves; some

others apointid to cast out fire-woorks, as squibbes and balles of fyre. Against that fort was another castelwise prepared of like strength, wherof was governor the earle of Oxford *, a lusty gentleman, with a lusty band of gentlemen. Betweene thies forts or against them were placid certen battering pieces to the number of twelve or fourteen, brought from London, and twelve faire chambers or mortyr-pieces brought also from the Towre, at the chardge of therle of Warwik. Thies pieces and chambers were by traynes fyred, and so made a great noyse, as though it had bene a fore affault; having some intermiffion, in which tyme therle of Oxford and his soldiers, to the number of 200, with qualivers † and harquebuyces, likewise gave divers affaults; they in the fort shoting agayn, and casting out divers fyers, terrible to those that have not bene in like experiences, valiant to such as delightid therin, and in dede straunge to them that understood it not; for the wildfyre falling into the ryver Avenwold for a tyme lye still, and than agayn rise and flye abroad, casting furth many flasches and flambes, whereat the quene's maiesty took great pleasure; till after, by mischance, a poore man or two were much trowbled. For at the last, whan it was apointid that the overthrowing of the fort should bee, a dragon flieing, casting out huge flames and squibes, lighted upon the fort, and so set fyere thereon, to the subversion therof; but whether by negligence or otherwise, it happned that a ball of fyre fell on a house at the end of the bridge, wherin one Henry Cowper, otherwise called Myller, dwellid, and sett fyre on the same house, the man and wief being bothe in bed and in slepe, which burned so as before any reskue could be the house and all things in it utterly perished, with much ado to save the man and woman; and besides that house, another house or two nere adjoyning were

* Edward Vere, who married a daughter of treasurer Burghley, and died 1604.

† Calibers.

also fyred, but reskued by the diligent and carefull helpe, as well of therle of Oxford, Sir Fulke Grevile, and other gentlemen and townesmen, which reparid thither in greater nomber than could be orderid. And no marvaile it was that so little harme was done, for the fireballes and squibbes cast upp did flye quiet over the castell and into the myds of the towne, falling downe, some on houses, some in courts and bakfides, and some in the streete, as farre as almost to faint Mary church, to the great perill or else great feare of the inhabitants of this borough: and, so as by what meanes is not yet knowen, foure houses in the towne and suburbs were on fyre at once, wherof one had a ball came thorough bothe fides, and made a hole as big as a man's head, and did no more harme. This fyre appeasid, it was tyme to goo to rest; and in the next morning it pleasid her maiesty to have the poore old man and woman that had their house brent brought unto her, whom so brought, her maiesty recomfortid very much; and by her grace's bounty, and other courtiers, there was given towards their losses that had taken hurt 25*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* or therabouts, which was disposid to them accordingly. On Monday her maiesty taking that plesure in the sport she had at Kenelworth, wold thither agayn, where she restid till the Saturday after, and than from thens by Charlecot she went to the lord Compton's*, and so forwards, &c. Fol. 65-70.

ORDER FOR ASSISTING JOHN SPEED IN COMPLEATING HIS MAPS
OF GREAT BRITAIN, JUNE 17, 1607.

WHEREAS John Speede, citizen of London, and servant to our gracious souvraigne the king's maiestie, hath heretofore made and presented to his highness a card or mapp of the whole empire

* At Compton in Warwickshire.

of Great Britaine, and now intendeth by God's permission and assistance to add to all and every particular shire and countie of this realme the true platforme and scituation of all the auncient and honorable armes of those most noble families that have had the dignities and titles of dukes, marquesses, and earles of every severall county, citty, and place therein conteyned, and created since the Normaine's conquest; and also such memorable and worthy monuments as concerneth every of them, with such antiquities as therin are yet seen and remaininge, or els hath been there found; the true descriptions of which he can no way effect or perfectlie performe (as he informeth us) without the present vew and sight thereof: These are therefore to pray and desire all and every of you to whom it shall appertaine, to suffer the said John Speede, and all such others as he shall imploy herein, quietlie to effect and finish this commendable worke which he hath in hand in all and evry place of this kingdom whereunto he shall be occasioned to repaire, without anie of your letts or hinderances; so as always the said John Speede and his assistants in this busines doe give no occasion of offence, and doe well and honestlie beare and behave themselves accordinge to the laws and statutes of this realme: whereof, not dowbtinge of your good regard to be had hereunto, we bid you hartelie farewell. From the court at Whitehall, the 17th of June, 1607.

R. CANT. T. ELLESMERE, Canc. T. DORSET.

T. NORTHAMPTON.

E. ZOUCHE.

E. WOTTON.

T. STANHOPE.

J. HERBERT.



The neglected remains of the Statue of Guy Earl of Warwick, in the Chapel of Guy's Cliff now a Carpenter's Shop near Warwick. This Sketch taken & finished on the spot, July 30, 1782, by J. Carter.

MEMOIR ON THE STORY OF GUY EARL OF WARWICK.

BY THE REV. SAMUEL PEGGE, M.A.

IN A LETTER TO THE LATE BISHOP LYTTTELTON.

Read at the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES May 7, 1767.

MY LORD,

Some authors of great note having espoused the story of Guy earl of Warwick, and his single combat with the giant Colbrand, as John Leland*, Mr. Camden †, Dr. Heylin ‡, Sir William Dugdale||, and others, conceiving it to be a genuine and real matter of fact, it may be worth while to examine the truth of this singular portion of our history in few words. It is true the great names I have mentioned may deserve the highest regard, and exact from us a very particular and accurate discussion, on account of the supreme rank which they hold amongst our British antiquaries; but enough, I apprehend, may be said in a short compass, to discredit the story, and therefore I am loath to trespass too much either upon your lordship's time or patience.

That there might be such a person as Guy in the Saxon times, and a soldier of eminence, I shall not be so hardy as to deny; but that he was earl of Warwick, and fought a duel with Colbrand for the crown of England, is extremely improbable, for certain reasons to be assigned below. As to the earldom, it is supposed that Rohand earl of Warwick, who flourished in the reigns of king Elfred and king Edward the Elder, left issue only one daughter, named Felicia, who married Guy, son of Siward, baron of Wallingford, which Guy, who is the person here in question, became, in her right, earl of Warwick §.

* Itin. vol. IV. p. 63.

† Brit. col. 143.

‡ Hist. of St. George, p. 63. Cosmogr. I. p. 270.

|| Antiq. of Warw. p. 183. 298, 299.

§ Ibid. p. 299.

But now let us turn to the subject of the battle, and here I shall give your lordship the words of the famous Warwick antiquary, John Rous, whose name may consequently be added to the learned antiquaries above-mentioned *, concerning it. ‘ Hujus regis (Athelstani) regni anno tertio, anno Domini 926, apud Wintoniam iiij idus Julii commissum erat fortissimum duellum pro jure Angliæ inter regum pugiles Angliæ et Danarchiæ, Guidonem, videlicet, Comitem de Warrewyke et Colibrundum immanis stature virum, natione Africanum et fide Paganum, sed, Deo propitius agente, Christianorum miles. Angelica munitione † acceptus, et in Christiana fide servus Dei fidelis, Dei, ecclesiæ, et totius regni Angliæ inimicum feliciter devicit, ut testantur in chronicis suis Henricus Knyghton, Thomas Rodburn, Giraldus Cambrensis, Johannes Strench, Johannes Hardyng, Johannes Gresley, Johannes Poutrel, et multi alii.’ Rossus Warwic. p. 97, seq. See also the same author, p. 208. The purport of which narrative is, ‘ That in the third year of the reign of king Athelstan, A.D. 926, on the 12th of July, a most fierce combat was fought at Winchester for the crown of England, between the champion of the king of England and the Danish king ‡, namely, Guy earl of Warwick and Colibrund a man of immense stature and a Pagan African. But through the mercy of God, the Christian hero, permitted to fight by an angelic vision, and a sincere servant of God in the Christian

* You may add also the seven authors cited by him below; as also Colman, Chaucer, Skelton, the metrical Romance mentioned by Dr. Percy, III. p. xviii. the old song there, p. 108, &c. and even Mr. Hearne, who so lately as 1733 has printed the story from Girardus Cornubiensis without the least intimation of doubt as to its authenticity.

† For *munitione*; see the story in Dugdale. I have translated it accordingly.

‡ I do not suppose he was king of Denmark, but only of those Danes that landed here in England. Hardyng, however, fol. cxliii. calls him king of Denmark, and perhaps others may do the same; but Dugdale calls Anlaf and Govelaph only Danish generals, p. 299, and see Girardus Cornub. in Annal. Dunstap. II. p. 825.

‘ faith,

‘faith, happily overcame that enemy of God, his church, and
 ‘the whole realm of England; as Henry Knighton, Thomas
 ‘Rodburn, Giraldus Cambrensis, John Strench, John Hardyng,
 ‘John Grefley, John Poutrel, and many others testify in their
 ‘respective chronicles.’ But before I enter into any remarks on
 this passage, I will give your lordship the words of Sir William
 Dugdale, in order to shew how grossly he swallows all this. ‘The
 ‘memory, says he, of which Guy, for his great valour, hath ever
 ‘since been, and yet is so famous, that the vulgar are of opinion
 ‘he was a man of more than ordinary stature; and the Welch,
 ‘taking notice of his brave exploits, will needs have him be de-
 ‘scended from British parentage; but of his particular adven-
 ‘tures, lest what I say should be suspected for fabulous, I will
 ‘only instance that combat betwixt him and the Danish champion
 ‘Colebrand, whom some (to magnify our noble Guy the more)
 ‘report to have been a giant. The story whereof, however it
 ‘may be thought fictitious by some, forasmuch as there be those
 ‘that make a question whether there was ever really such a man;
 ‘or, if so, whether all be not a dream which is reported of him,
 ‘in regard that the monks have founded out his praises so hy-
 ‘perbolically; yet those that are more considerate will neither
 ‘doubt the one nor the other, inasmuch as it hath been so usual
 ‘with our antient historians, for the encouragement of after-ages
 ‘unto bold attempts, to set forth the exploits of worthy men with
 ‘the highest encomiums imaginable; and therefore should we
 ‘for that cause be so conceited as to explode it? All history of
 ‘those times might as well be vilified.’ After which this great
 man proceeds to give us the story of the monomachy at large,
 from Rudburn, Gerard de Cornubiâ*, and Knighton; authors,
 as he styles them, of good credit.

* This author, I imagine, is the same with Giraldus Cambrensis above; for see
 Tanner’s Bibl. p. 326; however, his narrative is printed by Hearne in Append. ad
 Annal. Dunstapl. p. 825.

Rous, your lordship observes, cites various authors, and indeed he tells us, p. 54, that many books had been written on the subject of this pretended champion's life. The oldest of these he mentions, I presume, are Henry Knighton and Giraldus Cambrensis*. Knighton flourished in the reign of Richard II. and has left us a very full and ample account of the combat; and it is certain that Chaucer, who was something older than Knighton, mentions the romance of Sir Gie†. Besides, there was a tradition of Sir Guy in the time of king Edward I. for it is supposed that William Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who died A. D. 1298, or 26 Edward I. called his eldest son Guy, in memory of this famous Guy earl of Warwick, so renowned for his valour in the Saxon times‡. Dugdale also tells us, in his Baronage, II. p. 76, that Thomas Holland, duke of Surrey, in 21 Richard II. had a grant from the king of those pieces of arras hangings (at Warwick castle) which did concern the story of Guy of Warwick. All this shews that the legend of Sir Guy was of great antiquity; indeed it may be carried up much higher than the times here specified. Giraldus Cambrensis is said to have been 70 years of age anno 1210||; and he, your lordship remembers, is quoted by Rous: and John Hardyng, in his Chronicle, names Colman as the author followed by him; now this must be either Colman Sapiens, or Colman the monk of Worcester, who died A. D. 1113§. However, these are the most ancient authorities** I can find concerning

* Some of the authors he cites are not now known.

† The Romance (which I suppose was what John Skelton had read, see him, p. 233) was first printed, as I take it, by William Copland about 1560, Ames' Typogr. Antiq. p. 153. See Urry's Chaucer, p. 146. Copland's I imagine to be the metrical Romance.

‡ Dugd. Baron. I. p. 229. Mr. Baxter, in his Glossary, p. 53, would deduce his name from the British *Kei*, or *Caius*; but I take it to be a foreign name. See Alcuin's book below.

|| Tanner, Biblioth. p. 325, in Annot.

§ Ibid. p. 191.

** This indeed is running up the matter very high; but it seems the Romance of Guy is one of our oldest. See Dr. Percy, III. p. vii. This author thinks it may

cerning this affair; for, as to the Saxon Chronicle, and the other writers before or about the time of the Norman Conquest, we meet with nothing of it in them; and I pay no regard to that piece of Alcuin's *de Utilitate Anime ad Guidonem Comitem**; though a MS. in the Museum at Oxford adds *Warwicensem*, since it is impossible this should be the Guy in question, as Alcuin died A.D. 804; neither can it be any earl of Warwick whatsoever. Hence then, to proceed now on the short examination proposed, I deduce the first argument. The combat was fought A.D. 926, insomuch that we have no account of it till almost 200 years after, supposing Colman to be the first person that recorded it.

Secondly, Guy could not be earl of Warwick at this time. According to Dugdale's narrative, Rohand, earl of Warwick, whose daughter Guy had married, was living when Guy set out on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem, p. 300; for Guy did not know of his death till his return from thence and his arrival at Portsmouth; and yet Guy in that page is said to have been earl of Warwick before his embarkation for Jerusalem, which is a flat contradiction; but, passing this, the earldoms in these days were not titular honours, as now, but provincial offices. Now Warwick was part of the province of Mercia, which before Ethelstan's reign had been governed by earl Ethelred and his wife, the great heroine, Æthelfleda, daughter of king Ælfred and sister of Edward Elder. To Æthelfleda succeeded her daughter, and then Elfere, who died anno 983, long after king Athelstan, in whose reign the combat was fought; insomuch that in king Athelstan's time there

may have been the invention of some English minstrel; but query, since one of the Colmans was rather the inventor.

* Tanner, Biblioth. p. 21, 22. Richaleon, it seems, turned this work into verse; ibid. and I suppose was some Frenchman.

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could

could be no such title as earl of Warwick; or, if there was, it must be in the hand either of Æthelfleda's daughter, or of earl Elfere. But here perhaps it may be said the earl was called earl of Warwick, because he chiefly resided at Warwick, according to an observation of Sir William Dugdale, who tells us in the Baronage, tom. I. p. 9. that though they were earls of counties, yet they were sometimes named from the places of their principal abode. But this could not be the case here, because Guy is nowhere styled earl of Mercia, but is always called earl of Warwick. It is pretended again by our authors that Rohand, Guy's father-in-law, was earl of Warwick; but this assertion is attended with the same difficulty; in short, the earldoms of Rohand and Guy stand both upon the same bottom, which appears to me to be a false one; and Sir William Dugdale seems to give it us himself, when he says, 'The earls of Warwick in the Saxon times, or before the Norman Conquest, were but substitutes or lieutenants to the earls of Mercia, or else had the custody of the county to the king's immediate use*.' And one cannot but observe that he is cautious enough not to name these earls in his Baronage amongst those that preceded the Norman æra.

I put the question thirdly, whether it can be supposed that earldoms at this time descended in this manner from a father to a daughter, and she to carry the honour to her husband? I should imagine not; neither do I think there is any other instance of it.

Fourthly, Knighton and Rous pretend, that Colbrand was a Pagan or Saracenic giant of Africa; and Dugdale, I observe, calls him a Saracen †, p. 300. Sir William seems to be a little

* Dugd. Warw. p. 298.

† It is observed by Dr. Percy, III. p. xx. that in the romance of Merline the Saxons are called Sarazens; but that is not the case here, for had Colbrand been a Saxon, he would have been on Athelstan's side; besides, he is represented as a native of Africa.

out of countenance in the business of Colbrand's gigantic size, for he endeavours to explain it away, by suggesting he was only very tall*. The people of the North are generally taller than the Moors of Africa, and one can hardly believe an African should be of such an immense stature, nor indeed that any of the race of mankind were at this time of a gigantic form. But how should an African, whether big or little, come to England with the Danes? What communication could that Northern nation have with the Saracens? One may venture to say, they had not so much as heard of the name. Besides, Colbrand† is evidently a Danish, and not a Moorish, name; this appears plainly from the Saxon coins, Colbrand being one of the mint-masters of king Sihtric ‡.¶

A fifth objection arises from the unsuitable age of earl Guy; for as he died anno 929 §, æt. 70, he was not less than 67 at the time of the combat, 68 according to Mr. Hearne, rather too old to be engaged in such a perilous affair, and wherein so much was at stake, as the right to the crown of England.

Sixthly, great exception is to be taken to this duel, on account of the place and the occasion of it. Rous says, it was at Winchester; and Knighton adds, that king Athelstan had been besieged two years in that city by the Danes, after which a truce for a year ensued, wherein Athelstan was to find a champion to encounter Colbrand. But now, my lord, if you turn to the reign of king Athelstan, in Rapin for example, it does not appear that the Danes ever besieged Winchester, or ever had it in

* Knighton, I observe, calls Guy *a giant* for the same reason.

† *Colbrondus* and *Colobrandus*, Annal. Dunstapl. II. p. 827, 828. *Colibrundus*, Rous above.

‡ Sir A. Fountaine IX. tab. of the Anglo-Saxon coins.

§ Dr. Percy, III. p. 105, is mistaken in saying Dugdale fixes the date of the combat anno 929, æt. 70 of Guy, for according to Dugdale it happened anno 926. Guy dies in Dugdale anno 929, and this was the occasion of Dr. Percy's error. Hearne would read 927 instead of 926. Annal. Dunstapl. p. 325.

their power to contest king Athelstan's title to the crown. The Danes at this time were seated chiefly in the Northern parts of the island, where they raised frequent disturbances; but they were never capable of marching an army into Wessex, or sitting down before Winchester. Athelstan, instead of being shut up by Anlaf at Winchester, was actually in a capacity of doing what he pleased in Northumberland, forcing at once Anlaf and Godfrid and Regnald to fly. And when Anlaf, in league with Constantine king of Scotland, returned from thence with a great armed force, Athelstan marched into the North, and giving him battle, worsted him at Brunenburgh. Knighton and Rous are therefore strangely mistaken in placing the scene of the monomachy at Winchester. Hardyng has much more reason to lay it at Brunanburgh or Burnesburgh. But still no ancient author relates any such combat at that place; and it is a strong presumption, when authors disagree so much about the scene, that the whole affair is a fiction.

Next to place, it is fit, seventhly, that we should consider time. John Rous is very precise in this, for he fixes on the 12th of July, in the third year of king Athelstan's reign, or 926. Now the nature of these single combats, wherein the right and title to a kingdom was to be tried, is this: The two armies are supposed to be in the field ready to engage; wherefore, to save the effusion of blood, the decision of the matter is agreed to be left to a pair of combatants, by the fate of whose arms the quarrel is to be finally determined. But king Athelstan was in no such situation 12 July, 926. And Knighton moreover varies greatly from Rous in this. Olavus, he says, sat down before Winchester in the fifth year after Hugh, the French king, had made his presents on account of the princess Hilda; that he kept Athelstan shut up there two years; that Athelstan was allowed, by a truce, one year for the finding of a champion;

champion; and that he reigned seven years after the duel. This agrees well enough with the term of king Athelstan's life, who acceded to the crown anno 925, and died anno 941; but the misfortune is, it accords but ill with history. According to this the duel happened anno 934, a year very different from that specified by Rous, and even posterior to Guy's death. But, what is as bad, Anlaf was then in Ireland, and the battle of Brunanburgh, which was most likely to be the time of the combat, was not fought till 938, and the affair there was actually determined by a general engagement; so that though John Rous is so accurate as to note the day of the month, there is no finding any probable year of our Lord.

Lastly, another very improbable thing is, that Knighton says earl Guy was gone at the time, the city of Winchester was besieged, upon a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Our Saxon ancestors, my lord, went often to Rome on these religious errands, but never, I think, to Jerusalem, such voyages not coming in vogue till about the Norman conquest; and so we read that earl Swane, eldest son of earl Godwin, went thither by way of penance for a vile murder he had committed. This is the first instance of any pilgrimage to Jerusalem, in regard of the Saxons, that I can recollect; for as to Arculphus, whose voyage thither is mentioned by Bede, p. 200 and 324, he was a French bishop. Please, my lord, to observe these very remarkable words of William of Malmesbury, p. 42, of his life of Aldhelm bishop of Sherburn*, speaking of a citizen of Cologne who had committed a grievous crime, and was to do penance for it, he says, ‘*Roman adiiit, Ierosolymam penetravit; magnum et insigne tunc temporis facinus aggressus quia nondum semitas illas Christianorum nostrorum virtus pervias fecerat.*’ As much as to say it was an arduous and uncommon exploit to attempt going to the Holy

* Wharton, Angl. Sacr. tom. II.

Land before the Crusades ; but the worst of all is, that John Rous, who was a limner and a herald, as well as an ecclesiastic and historian, has given us the figure of earl Guy in complete armour, with his shield and coat of arms, whereas we had no such things as coats of arms in Athelstan's reign ; but let us see how he has conducted this affair, the arms are chequé Azure and Argent, a bend sinister Ermine, a coat evidently formed upon that of Thomas de Bellomonte, the seventh earl of Warwick, as may be seen in Brook.

But what, your lordship will say, is there no foundation then for this famous battle, so graphically described by our old authors ? I answer, none at all. There might be a great warrior of the name of Guy ; and Colman or some other genius, to ingratiate themselves with the powerful earls of Warwick, were pleased to give him that title, and to embellish his story with this combat, after the model of that of David and Goliath * ; and as the story was invented after the Norman conquest, it is from thence that we hear of Jerusalem and the Saracens, the introduction of both which cannot easily be accounted for upon any other supposition. The inventor, whoever he was, effectually gained his ends ; for it appears from this short account, that Guy afterwards became a christian name of the Beauchamps earls of Warwick, in honour of the champion, and that his story was portrayed in the old hangings at Warwick castle. Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, was also induced to believe the same †, as likewise were the town's people of Warwick, for they had his statue in stone ‡, as the citizens of Winchester preserved Colebrand's

* Girardus Cornubiensis in Hearne's *Annals of Dunstaple*, II. p. 827, expressly alludes to the story of David and Goliath on the occasion.

† Leland's *Itin.* IV. p. 63.

‡ Percy, vol. III. p. 3.

axe * ; to which I may add, that the tablet formerly hanging at the high altar at Winchester, transcribed from Girardus Cornubiensis †, shews how generally the legend of Guy and Colbrand was received in England ; but, as rightly is observed by Dr. Percy, ‘ many of our antient historians have recorded the fictions of ‘ romance ‡.’

* Girardus Cornub. p. 828.

† Ibid. p. 830.

‡ Percy, vol. III. p. 10.

NARRATIVE OF A STRANGE RELIGIOUS FRENZY AT COVENTRY,
IN AN ORIGINAL LETTER FROM SIR THOMAS MORE.

COMMUNICATED BY DR. DUCAREL, F.R. and A.SS.

FROM A MS. IN THE LAMBETH LIBRARY, N^o 575. P. 7—9.

An old book intituled *Epistolæ aliquot eruditorum nunquam antebac excusæ*. They are eight in all, and the last is *Sir Thomas More's to a monk unnamed*, left out in his English works and in his Latin, both printed at Basil, in 8vo. 1563, and at Lovain in folio, 1566, on purpose sure because it made against them; but Mr. Day, who wrote the descant on David's Psalmes, borrowed it of Mr. Henry Jackson, fellow of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, and hath inserted the translation of part of it in his preface to the reader.

“ THERE was (says Sir Thomas More in that epistle) at Coventry a fryar of the number of those Franciscans which were not as yet reformed to the rule of St. Francis. This man preacht in the citie, in the suburbs, in the towns and villages thereabout, that *Quicumque Psalterium B. Virginis oraret quotidie nunquam posset damnari*. This was no sooner delivered, but it was as easily heard and as readily beleivd; for that it shewd so easy a way to Heaven. The pastor of that place, an honest and learned man, though for his own part he knew well enough that it was but foolishly spoken; yet he dissembled awhile, supposing that no harm would ensue thereupon, and that the people, the more addicted they were to the worship of the blessed Virgin, the more religious they would be. *At ubi tandem recognoscens ovile deprehendit ea scabie vehementer infectum gregem, pessimum quemque in illo Psalterio maximum religiosum esse*, upon no other mind and purpose than to dare to do any thing; so that there was no doubt at all but they should have heaven, which so grave an authority as the fryar fallen as it were from heaven unto them so faithfully promised; then at length he began to admonish

nish his people that they should not trust too much to the saying of the Psalter, though say it they should no less than ten times a day ; yet certainly they did well who said it well over, so that they said it over upon that confidence wherewith all others had now begun ; otherwise that much better it was to omit those prayers altogether, so they would omit those crimes too, which under the patronage of those prayers they did so confidently commit. This when once he had spoken to them out of the pulpit, it was strange how waspish they were. They challenge him for his words ; they hiss at him ; they drive him out of their company, and defame him as an enemy to the Virgin Mary. The fryar another day up to the pulpit with all speed, and, to vex Mr. Parson the more, begins with this theme, *Dignare me laudare te, virgo sacrata, da mihi virtutem contra hostes tuos* ; for they say a certain Scot did use the self-same theme, being to dispute at Paris of the Virgin's immaculate conception ; *quod Lutetiam in momento delatum periclitante se auxilio beatæ virginis millia passuum plusquam trecenta metiuntur*. But what need many words ? The short and the long was this ; the fryar easily perswaded those that were willing enough to beleeve that their pastor was a fool, yea and a wicked man too. Now while all was in this hurly-burly, it so fell out that myself had occasion to go to Coventry, to see a sister of mine there. I was scarce alighted from my horse, but to me the question was presently proposed, “ Whether he that said over “ the blessed Virgin's Psalter every day could possibly be damned ? ” I fell a laughing at a question so ridiculous ; but was presently told that it was no laughing matter ; for there was in town a most holy fryar, and one most learned too, who had preached that such an one could not be damned. I contemned the whole matter, as little appertaining unto me whether so or so. I was presently invited to supper. I promised, and went. No sooner was I there, *ecce intrat frater senex silicernium, gravis. . Puer a largo sequitur cum codicibus*. I soon perceived that now I was to

look about me. Down we sat, and, lest any time should be lost, my friend that had invited me presently proposed the question. The fryar makes answer, as before he had preached. I was silent: for willingly I keep myself out of all such strugglings as are odious and unfruitful. They asked at length what my opinion was; and then, when in good manners I could be silent no longer, I answered what I thought, but in very few words, and somewhat carelessly. Here the fryar began afresh, and with a long premeditated speech, which might have served for two sermons at the least, barked and brawled all supper time. *Summa rationum tota pendebat a miraculis; quorum nobis effutiebat jam à Mariali multa, tum quædam ex aliis ejusdem farine libellis*, which he willed to be brought to the table, to give the greater authority to his speeches. When at length he had made an end, I modestly began to answer; First, that in all that long process he had said just nothing, whereby such might be persuaded, if any happily were present that would not admit of those miracles; and that might very well be, and their faith in Christ firm enough: which miracles besides, had they been so undoubtedly true, yet to prove the matter in question they had no force nor strength at all. For though you may easily find a prince who, at the entreaties of his mother, may sometimes forgive his enemies somewhat; there is no prince again so foolish that will make a law promising impunity to traitors that shall perform some certain offices to his mother, thereby to make them the more audacious against him. *Multis ultro citroque dictis, effecti tandem, ut ille tolleretur laudibus, ipse pro stulto riderer.* Nay the matter came to that pass, by the depraved disposition of men who under the color of piety favored their own faults, that the opinion could hardly be repressed, though the bishop himself of that city used all the means he possibly could. *Hucusque.* TH. MORUS.

B I B L I O T H E C A
T O P O G R A P H I C A
B R I T A N N I C A.
N° XXI.

C O N T A I N I N G

Mr. PEGGE's Account of ECCLESHAL MANOR
and CASTLE, in the County of STAFFORD;
and of LICHFIELD HOUSE in LONDON.

[Price One Shilling.]

THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF
ECCLESHAL MANOR AND CASTLE;
AND OF
LICHFIELD HOUSE IN LONDON.

By SAMUEL PEGGE, M.A. F.S.A.

L O N D O N,
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,
PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES;
AND SOLD BY ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
MDCCLXXXIV.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

The Two Differtations which form the present number of our topographical miscellany were originally addressed as private letters; the first of them to Bishop FREDERICK CORNWALLIS, the other to Bishop EGERTON. That they are now brought forward to public notice, needs no apology; being printed by the consent of Mr. PEGGE, whose abilities as an Antiquary are sufficiently eminent, and whose unvaried friendship the Editors are happy to have experienced.

This little work, however, must not be dismissed without acknowledgements to the present Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, for the readiness and obliging manner in which his Lordship was pleased to communicate the letter on Eccleshal Castle; and to the Bishop of Durham, for permitting the letter on Lichfield House in London to be printed. And, highly as the learned world is already indebted to the Bishop of Worcester, we cannot pass by this opportunity of observing, that the appearance of the History of Eccleshal originates from a hint which his Lordship had the goodness to communicate to the printer of it.

St. GEORGE's day, 1784.

To the Right Reverend

Dr. JOHN EGERTON, Bishop of DURESME;

Dr. BROWNLOW NORTH, Bishop of WINCHESTER;

Dr. RICHARD HURD, Bishop of WORCESTER;

ſucceſſively Poſſeſſors of the CASTLE of ECCLEſHALL;

and

Dr. JAMES CORNWALLIS, the preſent Proprietor;

The following ſhort HISTORY of that Place,

drawn up, as to the main Body of it,

during the Prelacy of the late Archbiſhop CORNWALLIS,

is humbly inſcribed,

and with all due deference and reſpect,

by their obedient ſervant,

SAMUEL PEGGE.

ECCLESHAL MANOR and CASTLE.

THIS place was so called from the *ecclesia*, or *church* *, which was probably, for that reason, built very early. It appears from Domesday Book that there was a church here *then*, but as I conceive it had been built long before †. In Domesday Book it is written *Eccleshale*, in an instrument of the year 1151 ‡ *Eccleshala*, and in another A. D. 1255 § *Eccleshale*; infomuch that it is all a fancy to deduce this name, as some have done, from an *eagle*, quasi *Egleshal*; for if it ever be found written with *g*, it is owing to the French language, which once so universally prevailed here; just as the Welch at this day use from thence the word *eglwys* for a church, instead of *eckwys*.

This is a very large manor, whence I find it sometimes called a *barony*; ‘Prees membrum *baronie* de Eccleshall ||,’ by which I do not understand the temporalities of the see in general, by which the bishop sits in the House of Peers, but this one particular manor only; the largest kind of manors being called sometimes *baronies* **, and Prees being still a member of this manor.

It is expressly said in Domesday Book that this manor then belonged to the bishop, ‘Ipse episcopus tenet Eccleshale;’ and it is as evident from thence that it had long done so, for the record pro-

* We have many places in England that take their names from the churches, and have either *kirk* or *eccles* in the composition of their names; many likewise of the same sound and etymology with that here in question. See Spelman’s Villare.

† See what is said below of St. Chad.

‡ Dugd. Monast. III. p. 231.

§ Ibid. p. 224, and II. p. 229.

|| Browne Willis, I. p. 388.

** Spelman’s Gloss. in voce.

ceeds, 'Sanctus Cedd tenuit.' From whence one would be led to imagine it was a part of the very first endowment of the see. St. Chad was the fifth bishop of this see, and the first that settled at Lichfield and Stow. Before then, I presume, the bishops attended the king's residence, removing from place to place along with the court. Wulfhere was then king of Mercia, and he, as it is said, lived at *Wlfera-Cestria* *. This was a hill 'in territorio 'de Derlanston apud australem partem †,' and consequently was very near Stone; and the king might very well confer a place or estate in that neighbourhood on his bishop. If these things be so, one has reason to infer that a church was here built very soon after the reign of king Wulfhere, many years before the dissolution of the Saxon heptarchy; a church of some kind, but not the structure now in being, which is of a form and style of building that shews it to be of a more recent date than even the Norman Conquest.

To return; from that time to this has this manor invariably belonged to the see, except a certain short interval to be mentioned below. Wherefore, when we read in a late author ‡, that in king Henry I. or king Stephen's days, this manor belonged to William de Novel, or Noel, there must be some mistake; since the bishop undoubtedly was possessed of it as early as the compiling of Domesday Book. Noel might perhaps hold it of the bishop; but I rather think the family only lived at *Ellenball* in this manor §.

However, we find the earls of Chester had formerly some interest or estate within this manor; for both Ranulph de Gernoniis and Ranulph Blundevile, earls of Chester, gave something at this

* Dugd. Monast. II. p. 121, 122-

† Ibid. p. 129.

‡ History of Staffordshire, in the Magna Britannia, V. p. 63.

§ Camden, col. 638. Perhaps the mistake arose from the similitude between *Ellenbal* and *Eclesbal*.

place to the monks of Coventry; the former died A.D. 1153*, and the latter A. D. 1232.

Pope Eugenius III. A.D. 1151, confirmed the episcopal estate to the bishop then sitting, and amongst the particulars you have ‘*Eccleshala cum foresta et omnibus appendiciis suis*†,’ by which is meant the manor, and not the church or rectory of Eccleshal; for wherever in that confirmation a rectory is intended, it is always expressly so called: besides, a forest has no connection with a rectory, and the rectory did not accrue to the fee till long after.

Some time before the year 1161, which was the year Walter Durdont died, this prelate obtained a market and a fair at Prees, a town in Shropshire, and a member of this barony, by a charter of king Henry II. It was certainly this bishop that procured those privileges for Prees; though Dr. Willis reports it of Walter de Langton‡, and says it was by a charter of king Henry III. But Walter de Langton was not consecrated till A.D. 1296, by his own account, which was after the death of Henry III. who deceased A. D. 1272; the Walter therefore in question was not Walter de Langton, but some former Walter, bishop of this fee; and the only bishop of that name before him was Walter Durdent, who flourished temp. Henry II. which proves that the king who granted the privileges was not Henry III. but Henry II.

About the year 1200 king John gave his licence to bishop Muschamp to make a park at Brewode, and to *embattel* Eccleshal castle §; and from this time the manor-house here became a true and proper castle, though perhaps it might be moated, and obtain the name of a castle before. And whereas it is said by Dr. Willis, that Walter de Langton ||, bishop of Coventry, who was conse-

* Dugd. Baronage, I. p. 44.

† Dugd. Monast. III. 231.

‡ Browne Willis, I. p. 388.

§ Dugd. Monast. III. p. 231.

|| Bishop Gibson, in Camden, calls him Longton, male.

crated A. D. 1296, and died 1321, *built* the castle here*, this could not be the original or first building of it, but only a rebuilding or new erection †. Bishop Gibson, in Camden, observes it might only be *repaired* at this time, and so the Leicestershire Antiquary, Mr. Burton, expresses it ‡; but the truth is, that it was now rebuilt, for the words of Thomas de Chesterfield are very decisive. Speaking of Walter de Langton, he says, ‘Castrum de Eccleshale et manerium (the manor-house) de Heywode *prostravit et de novo readificavit* ||.’ And Whitlocke names the very year when this building of Walter de Langton was erected, viz. A. D. 1310. I am of opinion Willis’s mistake arose from hence, that Whitlocke says ‘Palatium domini episcopi’ ‘*ædificavit.*’ This means the palace at Lichfield, but Willis erroneously understood it of Eccleshale.

The great extent of this manor has been already noticed, and therefore I shall here mention the members of it as expressed in Domesday Book, with their modern names according to my apprehension.

Domesday Book.		Modern Names.
Fletesbroc	-	Flaschenbrook
Carverneft	-	Charnes
Cetervile	-	
Dorveslan §	-	Darflow
Cerneldone	-	Chaldon
Cerletone	-	Cherrylitton
Cota	-	Coates
Mefs	-	Merse
Badenhale	-	Badenhall
Slindone	-	Slindon
Brocton	-	Braughton.

* Willis, I. p. 387. See also Camden, col. 638.

† See what is said above, as likewise the Monasticon, III. p. 129.

‡ Burton’s Antiq. of Leicestershire.

|| Wharton, Angl. Sacr. vol. I. p. 442.

§ Fortè Dorvessau.

These are said in the record to be all *waste*; and Prees is not mentioned, because it lies in another country; the hundred is now North-Pirehill, but it was then called *Fercol*, that is, Pershal.

The villages and hamlets appurtenant to this manor, according to Mr. Erdfwick, are, Flakkenbrook*, Charnes†, Chatchilton, Darflow, Bretton, Leeford, Aston, Chaldon‡, Cherrylitton||, Coates, Meese§, Badanhall, Slidon, Dorpe, Bridgford, Haspley, Crocheston**, Offley. Several of these accord with the foregoing names from Domesday book, as is shewn before.

Shughenhale, or Sugnal, is now reputed a member of Eccleshal; but by Domesday book it appears that the bishop held Sugnal as a distinct manor, which had divers members belonging to it, as Bromley, Tunstall, Podmore, Swinestead, Ellenhale, Walton, Adbaston, Woodstone††, Chinton.

In Eccleshal, says Mr. Erdfwick, is the seat of one of the Swinertons, which hath been of a very good living; but Edward Swinerton, lately deceased, hath almost sold it all, and reserved little more than Isfwell (so the MS.), his house, and some few tenements in the same town.

Of the forest†† I find nothing more than the bare mention of it, as above; but whereas the word *Hay*, or *Haia*, anciently denoted a forest|||, *Offley Hay* was probably the forest, or a part of it***: wherefore I shall now go on with the history of the manor and castle.

The value of this estate, A. D. 1534, when the valor of Henry VIII. was made, was, including the castle and manor, 57*l.* 7*s.* *per ann.* It does not appear to me that the bishops, before the Reformation, ever resided much here; for, having many other palaces

* The author of the History of Staffordshire, in the *Magna Britannia*, calls it Hassembrook. † Charner. Ibid. ‡ Cheldon. Ibid.

|| This author makes two of this, Charry, Litton.

§ Muse. Ibid.

** Crocerton. Ibid.

†† Woodton. Ibid.

†† Sir H. Spelman omits it amongst the forests in his Glossary, p. 243, perhaps because it did not belong to the crown.

||| Blount's Tenures, p. 31. 57.

*** This forest is omitted by Spelman in Glossary, voc. Foresta; but Manwood, fol. 60, speaks of a chase here.

besides, as Heywode, Brewode, Beaudefert, &c. the instruments remaining are chiefly dated from them, when they were not signed at Lichfield or Coventry. They had besides a palace at London, first I think in the city, and afterwards in the Strand, on the South side next the river, where Somers House now stands, which was built upon the same ground; but this is not a proper place for me to dwell any longer on this subject*.

In the time of the grand rebellion, the castle was held for the king, and besieged by the parliament, who battered, demolished, and took it, before the year 1646. It was reduced to so bad a condition, that, as Dr. Plume expressly tells us†, the bishop could not reside in it at the Restoration. Enquiry has been made for some account, either written or traditionary, of this siege: but nothing can now be recovered; only we find in the Parliamentary Survey the following entry: “The jury do present that
“ they finde according to an order of the committee of renewe,
“ that Sir William Brereton, bart. or his servants under him, have
“ been or still are in possession of the castle of Eccleshall, which
“ order bears date the 7th of September, 1646.” This Sir William Brereton‡ was of the Cheshire family, and in June 1644 was by the parliament made major general of Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Lancashire||; but whether he was the person that besieged and took the castle of Eccleshall, is very uncertain, because he might come into possession by other means§, and yet I think he was, because I find him very active about this time in reducing some other garrisons for the parliament. However he kept it not long, no longer, I suppose, than till his arrears, and a certain gratuity of 5000*l.* assigned him by the parliament, were satisfied; for Sept. 28, 1650, the manor was sold to John Holland, Nathaniel Andrews, and John Bowler, for 14224*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.***.

* Abingdon's Antiquities of the church of Worcester, p. xxx. Monasticon, tom. III. and see the next paper in this number.

† Life of bishop Hacket, p. xxxv.

‡ It appears from Dr. Ducarel's History of Croydon, in N^o XII. of this work, that this gentleman had also possessed himself of the archiepiscopal palace at Croydon (v. p. 21); and that he was colonel-general of the Cheshire forces, and had the sequestration of Cashiobery and other lands of the lord Capell, worth 2000*l.* *p. r. annum* (p. 39. 40.)

|| Wood's Athenæ, II. p. 123.

§ Ibid.

** Willis, I. p. 382.

At the Restoration, Accepted Frewen, who had been nominated to this see A. D. 1643, was enthroned; but he continued bishop but a very short time, being removed to York October 4, 1660. To him succeeded bishop Hacket, who was too much engaged in repairing the cathedral at Lichfield, to build much at Eccleshal. His successor was bishop Wood*, who was consecrated A. D. 1671, and died 1692, so that he sat above twenty years; and yet nothing seems to have been done at the castle in all his time. To judge from present appearances, for the space of 50 years, that is, from the time of the siege to the accession of bishop Lloyd, who succeeded bishop Wood, and built all the South side of the palace, which constitutes the best part of the house, the castle of Eccleshal was no better than a farm-house. The purchasers, or some of the first prelates after the Restoration, seem to have erected out of the ruins of the old castle, the proper conveniences for a farmer who was to occupy the demesne lands of the manor; a house, barn, stables, &c. The condition of this erection, or building, was that of a stout stone-built farm-house, the present servants hall † being the house-place of the farmer, which was joined by means of certain cart-houses in the angle on the North-West (and which are now plainly visible) to the barn.

Bishop Lloyd, it is thought, was the person who about the year 1695 built the brick part, or South front, annexing it to the former buildings which had been occupied by the farmer. He consequently was the first bishop that resided here after the Restoration; but since his time it has been the constant place of residence for the bishops of this large diocese. I remember it was very acutely observed by lord chief baron Parker, in the Bramp-

* For an account of this prelate, see the History and Antiquities of Hinckley, in N° VII. of this work, p. 145, 146.

† This has been converted, and I think by bishop Egerton, into a noble eating-room.

ton cause, wherein the paritioners, to evade the force of the evidence drawn from the church-warden's book on the behalf of the dean of Lincoln, which shewed that an application had been made to him about the year 1704, had *altered* the book, and made it to say that the message was sent *to the bishop at Lichfield*, instead of *to the dean at Lincoln*; the chief baron, I say, observed that the bishops of Lichfield did not reside then at Lichfield, but at Ecclethall; so that the forgery betrayed itself.

It seems probable that bishop Hough planted the grove*, and made some other improvements; but as the situation of Ecclethall is low and marshy, bishop Frederick Cornwallis contributed very much to amend and better it, by removing the mill on the North-East, which, damming the water, kept all the low grounds above very wet, which are now much dried, and are become extreme good land either for meadow or pasture.

The grove is now turned into an elegant and well-disposed shrubbery; and the grounds about the castle having been further drained, at a considerable expence, by the present worthy prelate, Dr. James Cornwallis, the situation of the castle is now become very healthy.

SAM. PEGGE.

Whittington, Oct. 30, 1760; [revised in 1784.]

* Tradition says, the trees were all planted by this great prelate's own hand.

LICHFIELD

LICHFIELD HOUSE at LONDON.

*A Letter to the Hon^{ble} and Right Reverend Dr. JOHN EGERTON,
Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.*

MY LORD,

Sept. 7, 1776.

It is of little consequence to the bishops of Lichfield and Coventry in these modern times to know where Lichfield place or their town residence was, since it has been so long alienated from the see; however, as most of the prelates, both bishops and greater abbats, formerly had houses in the metropolis*, and the bishops of Lichfield had theirs, it may be matter of amusement at least to investigate the situation, and to elucidate the fate and fortune of it.

This episcopal house was at first in the city; for Hugh bishop of Coventry, I suppose Hugh de Novant, purchased a house for himself and successors, which by the description of it appears to have been situated there. The substance of the deed concerning it is this: Walter Fitz-Hugh, Fitz-Ulger, grants to John Buchomte, son of Geoffrey, the messuage of his mother, ‘quod scil. mesuagium est inter murum London et terram Hugonis Murdac, quæ scil. terra fuit Joh’is filij Kermini,’ to be held *in feodo et hereditate* at the rent of 6s. 9d. for all services. It paid to William Martel one pound of pepper yearly, and one penny landgable *de porttocha*† to the king at Martinmas; but from these payments he quitted and released the said John, who gave him

* ‘Ad hæc omnes fere episcopi, abbates, et magnates Angliæ quasi cives et municipes sunt urbis Londoniæ, sua ibi habentes ædificia, ubi se recipiunt, &c.’ Fitz-Stephen, p. 43. edit. 1772, where see the notes; also Fuller, Church History, in Henry III. p. 63; and Tanner’s Notitia, p. xxv.

† *Portaticum*, or *portage*, which words see in Du Fresne; but still it is strange to see the two terms *landgable* and *porttocha* joined together.

5*l. in gerfama*, or by way of fine*. The title of this instrument in Dugdale runs thus: ‘Carta de domibus London, quas Hugo ‘Cov. Episc. emit pro . . . episcopo Lichf. et suis successoribus;’ and yet there is nothing in the body of it that expresses any thing about the bishop and his successors, whence I suppose this deed only respects John Buchomte’s title, of whom Hugh de Novant purchased it before A. D. 1198, in which year the said bishop Hugh died. It was accordingly always understood that this bishop purchased some houses in London for himself and successors. Hence Whitlocke says, ‘Iste Hugo . . . Londini etiam ‘emit domos pro se et successoribus suis episcopis†.’ It could not, however, be one of those prelatical houses which Williant Fitz-Stephen, who wrote A. D. 1174, had in his eye, in those general words cited above‡, and expressly says were in the city, because Hugh was not consecrated till 1188, which was after he wrote.

Bishop Meyland or Mulent, however, about the year 1260, removed his habitation from the city, by making a new purchase in the Strand, ‘Sciant &c. quod ego Rogerus dictus le Amnener ‘dedi, &c. Rogero de Mulent, &c. quandam partem terræ meæ, ‘cum ædificiis super ædificatis, cum lignis, lapidibus, arboribus||, ‘et omnibus aliis pertin. quæ terra jacet in parochia S’tæ Mariæ ‘de la Stronde extra London versus Westmonasterium inter ‘terram meam versus occidentem et terram dicti d’ni Rogeri ‘versus orientem, et extendit a vico regio, qui ducit a London ad ‘Westmon’ usq’ ad Tamisiam, et continet in latitudine in capite ‘Aquilonari juxta vicum regium 9 ulnas et dimid’, et 6 pollices, ‘et in medio 11 ulnas et 12 pollices, et in capite australi juxta

* Dugd. Mon. III. p. 226.

† Whitlocke in Wharton’s Angl. Sacr. tom. I. p. 446. This is what Dr. Browne Willis means, p. 386, when he says Hugh de Novant procured to his church some houses in London.

‡ See note in p. 17.

|| Probably trees planted down to the river.

‘Tamisiam 7 ulnas et dimid’, et 5 pollices in latitudine*.’ The bishop and his successors were to pay 3*s.* yearly, in the way of rent, at Easter, and his lordship gave 20 marks for a fine. It appears that the bishop Roger de Mulent had some property here before, on the East of this new acquisition; some land not built upon, and different consequently from the houses in the city. It appears also that this purchase was on the South side of the Strand, and went down to the river; and accordingly the grantor actually impowered the bishop and his successors ‘quod faciant ‘cayum suum (their quay upon the river) secundum quod sibi ‘viderint expedire usq’ ad cayum d’ni episcopi Wigorniensis, salvo ‘mihi iter meum de domo mea usq’ Tamisiam super dictum ‘cayum dicti d’ni Cov’ et Lich’ episcopi juxta terram suam versus ‘occidentem in capite Australi, secundum latitudinem itineris mei ‘prius signati.’

Dr. Willis is of opinion, that Walter de Langton, the successor of Roger de Mulent, was the person that built the palace†; but I find nothing of this in the account given of bishop Langton in the Monasticon, nor in Thomas de Chesterfield; and therefore incline rather to believe, that Mulent, who purchased the land, erected the house afterwards. Mr. Burton says, Langton repaired it; but even this, methinks, may be questioned, since the authors above-mentioned take no notice of such repair, and that the house, as we suppose, had been so lately built.

In the valor of 1534, it is called *Mansion in le Strand*, and is rated at 10*l.* 12*s.* per annum.

The foregoing account agrees perfectly well with what Dr. Plume writes concerning this London House. He says, there had been torn from this see, temp. Edw. VI. “an ancient episcopal house in London, to entertain the bishops when they came up to parliament, pulled down, with others, by the

* There is no express admeasurement of the length, as it ran from the street to the river.

† Dr. Browne Willis’s Survey of Cathedrals, I. p. 387.

"duke of Somerset, to make room for the building of his new
"house in the Strand*."

To speak a word more on this transaction of the duke of Somerset, Sir William Dugdale observes, that "many well disposed
"minds conceived a very hard opinion of him [the duke of Somerset], for causing a church near Strand Bridge†, and two
"bishops houses, to be pulled down, to make a seat for his new
"building called Somerset House‡." One of these episcopal houses was that of Lichfield, and the other Worcester House, as we learn from the deed above cited concerning the quay. Dr. Fuller says, there were three bishops houses demolished, Landaff, Coventry and Lichfield, and Worcester§. He lived nearer the time, and has Maitland concurring with him§. It seems as if the bishop of Coventry's house had been exchanged with the king, Edward VI. by bishop Sampson; Dr. Browne Willis insinuating as much, p. 380, where he mentions Pat. 1 Edw. VI. Aug. 20, 1547. But this matter is not very clear, since, dilating afterwards on that exchange, he does not specify the London House; Somerset House, however, was erected about that time.

Chester or Strand-Inn was so denominated from its vicinity to the house we are here speaking of**, the bishops of Lichfield being anciently often called bishops of Chester.

In the front of the palace, as Maitland writes, a stone cross was erected, where the judges itinerant frequently used to sit, hear, and determine causes††. I have the honour, my lord, of being your lordship's most obedient son and servant, SAMUEL PEGGE.

P. S. Whosoever wishes to see more, either concerning Lichfield or Worcester House, may consult Newcourt, Repertor. I. p. 698, where 1549 is mentioned as the year of Somerset's devastation.

* Dr. Plume's Life of Bishop Hacket, p. xxxv.

† St. Mary le Strand formerly stood on the South side of the Strand. Maitland, p. 1346, and not in the middle of the street, as now.

‡ Dugdale, Baron. II. p. 363.

§ Fuller, Church Hist. lib. VII. p. 410.

§ Maitland, p. 1346.

** Maitland, *ibid.*

†† Maitland, p. 1346.

B I B L I O T H E C A
T O P O G R A P H I C A
B R I T A N N I C A
N° XXXII.

CONTAINING

A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY

O F

BOLSOVER AND PEAK CASTLES,

IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

By Mr. PEGGE, and Major ROOKE.

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whose Size could not secure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinsic Merit entitled them to survive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miscellaneous Collections by Booksellers, they have been recalled into Existence, and by uniting together have defended themselves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withstand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheesemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a similar view it is here intended to present the Publick with some valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will consist of Re-publications of scarce and various Tracts; another of such MS. Papers as the Editors are already possessed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore proposed to publish a Number occasionally, not confined to the same Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in such a Manner, that the general Articles, or those belonging to the respective Counties, may form a separate Succession, if there should be enough published, to bind in suitable Classes; and each Tract will be completed in a single Number.

Into this Collection all Communications consistent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correspondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, so none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reason.

* * This Number contains SEVEN PLATES, all regularly paged.

S K E T C H O F T H E H I S T O R Y
O F
B O L S O V E R A N D P E A K C A S T L E S,

I N T H E C O U N T Y O F D E R B Y.

By the REVEREND SAMUEL PEGGE, M. A.

I N A L E T T E R T O

His Grace the D U K E O F P O R T L A N D.

Illustrated with various D R A W I N G S,

By HAYMAN ROOKE, ESQUIRE.

L O N D O N,

PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,
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West View of Roboer Castle 1783.

S K E T C H of the H I S T O R Y
O F
B O L S O V E R A N D P E A K C A S T L E S.

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

MY LORD DUKE,

AS there is a fine view, from the garden of my little rectory of Whittington, of your Grace's castle of Bolsover, especially at sunset, when, the castle bearing east, and perched as it were on the brow of the hill, which forms the very edge of the horizon, the sun darts his beams directly upon it; a person must be impressed with a very small degree of curiosity not be excited to the making of some enquiry into the original and subsequent history of so striking an object.

But Mr. Rooke, my Lord, our common friend, has added a further incitement to my natural inclinations, by presenting me with certain elegant and accurate views of the castle in its present state. And as these, it is presumed, are the only drawings extant, intended I mean to be engraved for publication, they, and the following short memoir, may not improperly
B accompany

accompany one another. However, my Lord, we shall think ourselves extremely happy, I answer for both, if our joint endeavours to elucidate the subject be but so fortunate as to afford your Grace one single grain of satisfaction.

Mr. Rooke's performances indeed will receive but little illustration from the verbal history; but the latter will be greatly benefited by them, as will immediately appear from the next paragraph, as also from many other passages in the sequel, wherein references must necessarily be made unto them. The greater our obligation to him.

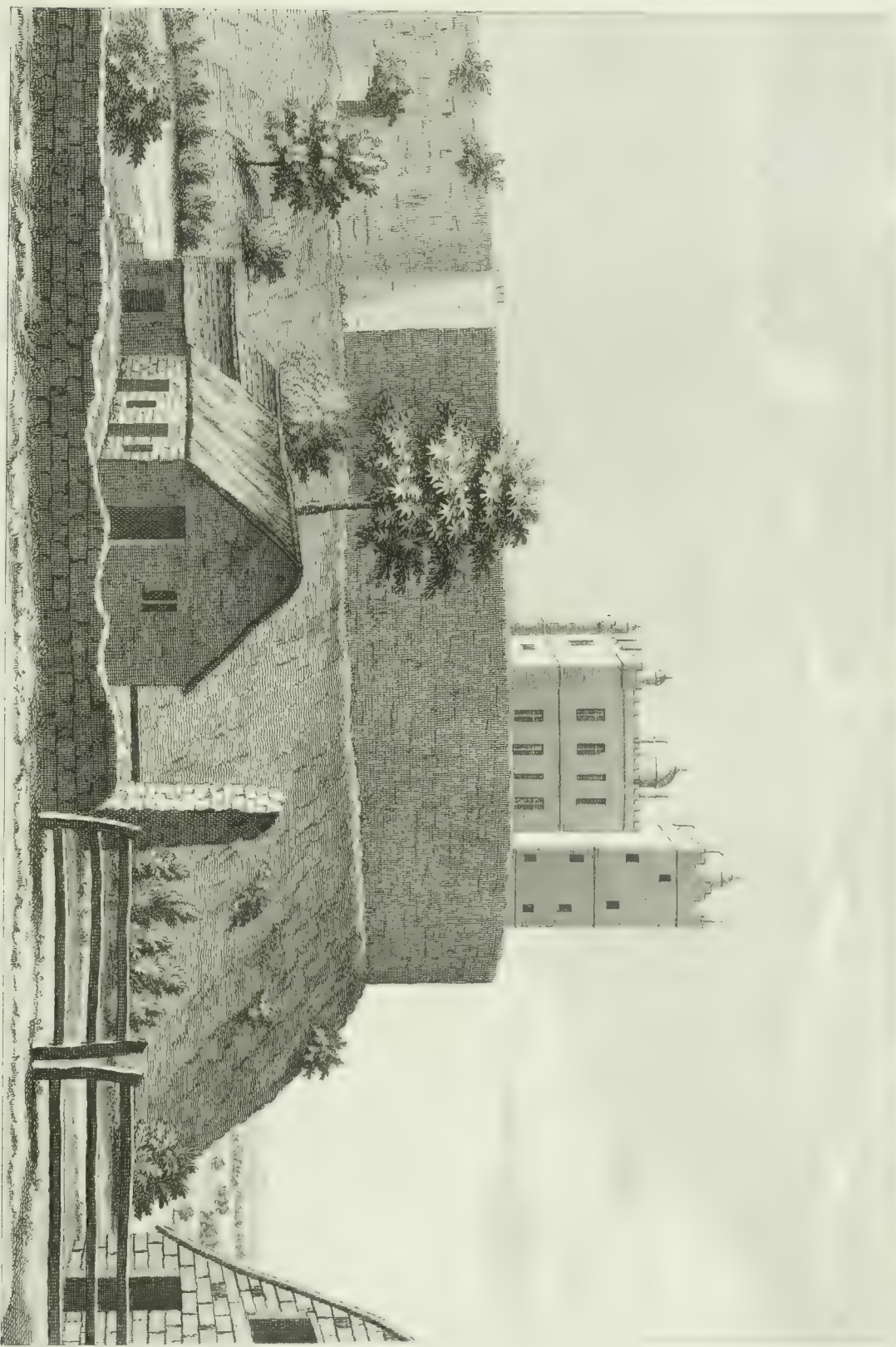
The Castle, my Lord, at present, may be said in one sense, to be a ruin; in another, not. For explanation of this, I beg leave to observe, that though the house at the North end¹, towering aloft² with a great degree of magnificence, be in good order, and at this time an habitable, though not a very convenient dwelling; yet the other part, or main body of the edifice, as appears from the plate³, is in a very ruinous condition, being, as we suppose, never completely finished at first, and many of the materials since then, both stone and timber, carried away, insomuch, that it is now, though the plan was originally superb, in a very dilapidated state. In regard to the second particular, *its not being a ruin in any other sense*, I wish to note, that of the first castellated fabric at this place, erected not long after the Norman conquest, as we shall shew, not a single vestige now openly remains, but, as Lucan says of Troy, in Julius Cæsar's time, ——— *Etiam periëre ruine.*

The only persons of our antiquarian draughtsmen, who have noticed this castle, are messieurs Buck, who have given N. E.

¹ Plate, N° I. and II.

² This structure is so highly elevated, that from the roof or top of it Lincoln minster, in a proper disposition of the atmosphere, is easily seen, though distant between 40 and 50 miles.

³ Plate, N° I.



• North View of Redoubt Castle taken May, 1785.

1785

and W. views of it as it appeared in 1728, though your Grace may probably have a view of it yourself by Niepenbeck ¹. Nor does it appear to have fallen under the descriptive and critical pen of the curious Mr. Edward King ².

Belesoure [Bolsover] belonged, when Domesday-book was made, to William Peverell ³, but no castle is noticed in that record, as in other cases ⁴; so that he, doubtless, who was in great trust with the Conqueror, was his natural son, and had a considerable estate in Derbyshire ⁵, was the person who first erected this fortress. Indeed, the *Peverel-road*, as it is called, which is yet in being, though unfrequented, and commencing at this place proceeds toward the other mansion ⁶ of the Peverels at South Winfield, in this county ⁷, is a clear and unequivocal evidence at this day, that he built Bolsover-castle, though the time *when* may be matter of uncertainty, since he lived till 7 Stephen, A. 1142. But be the precise time when it will, the castle stands, as was observed, on the brow of a hill which commands a noble and most extensive prospect, and in conjunction with Peak-castle, which we shall shew was also Peverel's ⁸, and *generally* was in-

¹ Biographia Brit. vol. III. p. 336.

² Archæologia, Soc. Antiq. vol. VI. p. 235, seq.

³ TERRA WILLI PEVREL.

In BELESOVRE. h̄b Leuricus. III. car. tre ad gtd.

Tra. IIII. car. Ibi n̄c in dñio. II. car. 7 XIIII. uilt

7 III. bord. h̄ntes. IIII. car. 7 VIII. ac pti. Silua past

II. lev. l̄g. 7 I. lat. T.R.E. uat. XL. sol. m̄ LX. Robt tenet.

⁴ Peak-castle, York, Lincoln, &c.

⁵ He had 14 lordships there, and Bolsover amongst them. Dugdale's Bar. I. p. 436. I find not, however, quite so many in the printed Domesday.

⁶ I term it a mansion-house, because I apprehend it not to have been kerneluted, or converted into a castle, till afterwards.

⁷ In an authentic series which I have seen of the proprietors of Winfield manor, William Peverell succeeds Roger Piclavensis about A. D. 1101, &c. Domesday, p. 273.

⁸ P. 10. below.

trusted to the same governor ¹, seems to have been sufficient for the purpose of controlling and keeping in order all the northern part of the county of Derby. This, my Lord, is a circumstance of some weight, as seeming pretty strongly to imply, that both castles were the work of the same founder, and constructed with the same view and design.

William Peverel, son of the former, by a very foul act, that of poisoning Ranulph earl of Chester, A. D. 1153, in the reign of king Stephen, forfeited his estate, and his employments, to the crown. Part of his demesnes continued many years after in the hands of Henry II. as appears by the sheriff's accounts, but another part went to the criminal's daughter ². As to our castle in particular, it certainly was vested in the crown, for Richard I. in the first year of his reign, gave the castles of *Pecci* and *Bolsoveres* to his brother *John*, afterwards king, on his marriage with the daughter and coheir of the earl of Gloucester ³. This is the first mention made, we presume, of this castle, unless perhaps it be specified in the sheriff's accounts just above-named, of which, as that particular is taken from Dugdale, and I have not seen the accounts myself, I cannot be certain.

In the quarrel which afterwards ensued between *Longchamp* bishop of Ely, and this *John*, then earl of Mortaigne, during the absence of king Richard in the *Holy Land*, the castle of *Pec* was committed, by agreement, to the bishop of Coventry, Hugh de Nonant, and that of *Bolsofres* to *Richard del Pec* ⁴, if

¹ This also will appear in many instances below.

² Leland's Collectan. I. p. 289. Dugdale's Bar. I. p. 437. Thoroton's Antiq. of Nott. p. 489.

³ Roger Hoveden, p. 655. Dugd. Bar. I. p. 80. See also Madox's Hist. of Excheq. p. 297. 2nd Edit.

⁴ One of the king's Justiciaries, 26 Hen. II. Madox, p. 137.

he was willing to receive it; if not, this also was to pass into the custody of the same prelate ¹. Richard, however, accepted ², and received forty pounds for the service ³ at one time, from Geoffrey Fitz-Peter, one of the regents ⁴; more might be paid him after. As to the prelate Hugh de Nonant, the order often went to the war in these times ⁵, and therefore it could not be thought out of character, that the custody of castles should be committed to them ⁶, or that they should be sheriffs of counties ⁷; Hugh was a very bustling man, and smarted at last for confederating with earl John ⁸.

These fortresses, it seems, were thought of importance at this time, and we shall find them of equal consequence hereafter. They were both very strong, that in the *Peak* being almost impregnable, and this at *Bolsover* having a broad and deep ditch on the N.E. and East sides where it was almost assailable. I cannot but think, and I collect it from the preceding transaction between *Longchamp* and earl *John*, that, before the compromise took place, there had been much digladiation at one or both fortresses between the partizans of those two restless and powerful competitors ⁹.

Whether John earl of Mortaigne recovered the two castles in the life-time of his brother *Richard*, is not certain; but after his own accession to the throne, viz. in the 6th year of his reign, he granted the government of Peak-castle to Hugh de

¹ Hoveden, p. 700.

² Leland's Collect. I. p. 291. Madox's Hist. of Exchequer, II. p. 220.

³ Madox's Hist. of Exchequer II. p. 220.

⁴ Ibid. I. p. 24, 35.

⁵ See the Life of this man in Godwin de Præsul. p. 304. Ed. Richardson.

⁶ Madox, II. p. 343.

⁷ Ibid. I. p. 459. II. p. 179, 180. Castles were often under the care of sheriffs. Idem I. p. 137, 139.

⁸ Godwin, l. c.

⁹ See the next page.

Nevill, and that of Bolsover to his great favourite William Briwere¹, whom otherwise he vastly enriched with numerous and large possessions in these parts, particularly with the great manor and borough of Chesterfield, and the hundred of Scarfdale. The great men of these times were all military; but otherwise William was much employed in civil affairs, being a counsellor both in John's and Richard's reign, and one of the barons of their exchequer². He was also one of the *regents* when Richard went to the Holy Land³.

Brifwere, however, kept not the castle long, since in John's 9th year Bryan de L'Isle was constituted governor⁴. The twin, or sister, castles were posts of consideration in this troublesome reign, and by some means or other, now not known, were gone out of the king's disposal, and kept against him by the *Barons* till the year 1215, when, according to the annals of Dunstaple, they were retaken on *John's* behalf, by William earl Ferrars, who, as Dugdale informs us, was made governor of both⁵. Now on such a revolution, effected by force of arms, there would probably be some blood spilt; more likewise might have been shed on occasion of the contests and struggles between the bishop of Ely and the earl of Mortaigne, as above-mentioned; so that whereas two crosses are now seen lying along in a very unnatural state (for they certainly once lay flat on the ground as gravestones) and are wrought into the wall which supports the

¹ Thoro-ton, p. 489. Dugd. I. p. 701.

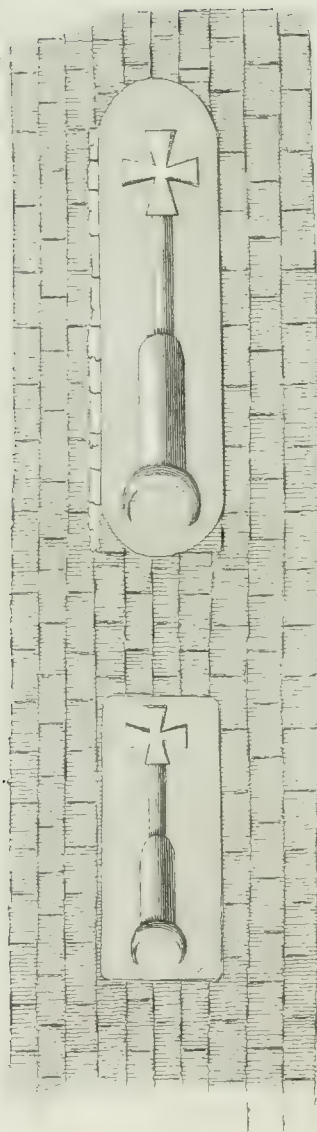
² Madox's Hist. of Exchequer, II. p. 314.

³ Hoveden, p. 63.

⁴ Dugdale, I. p. 737.

⁵ Annal. Dunstap. p. 82. Dugd. I. p. 261. Mr. Bray, in his Tour, p. 343, says, the earl held them six years; but he seems to confound the present transaction with that of 2 Hen. III. to be mentioned below.

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terrace on the west side ¹, as is here expressed in the plate, N^o III. it is more than probable that they were the sepulchral tokens of Christians that falling in action, and *possibly* in one of those aforementioned, were interred at the foot of the wall. Whether there was a chapel then in the garrison, as afterwards there was ², is not known; but supposing the affirmative, these parties, as assailants, were not likely to receive burial there. The crosses are evidently of the same form and style, of a rude sculpture in relief, very ancient, and introduced into the wall at some later period. The small fastening stones along the top of the longer are a plain argument of this. Now, that assaults, and skirmishes in consequence, have sometimes happened at this place, is indubitable; for the natives of the town inform, that a few years ago, in digging for stones on the north-side of the castle, a great many human bones were found, which must have been the relicks of assailants slain in perhaps repeated attacks.

I go on with the history. Bryan de L'Isle accounted, 17 John, for the ferms of the honour of Peverel and Bolsover Castle, and moreover received a mandate, 18 John, to fortify the castle, and hold it against the rebellious barons; or, if he could not make it tenable, to demolish it ³. It was not then destroyed, and therefore we may reasonably conclude, it was rendered at that time a place or *piece*, as the term then was, of good defence and security. King John, in his 18th year, appointed Gerard de Furnivall to reside with his wife and family at Bolsover-Castle, for the better preservation of the peace of those parts ⁴. Whence it appears, first, that the possession of this fortress was

¹ They are about 5 feet from the ground, and near the first gateway marked (p) in the plan. The larger is 5 feet long, and 1 foot 3 broad; the other 3 feet long, and 1 foot 2 broad.

² See the plan below.

³ Dugd. bar. I. p. 737.

⁴ Dugd. Ibid. p. 725. Chauncy's Antiquities of Hertfordshire, p. 341.

esteemed to contribute materially to the quiet of the neighbouring country : and, 2dly, that it was not a mere place of strength, as seems to have been the case with the other fort in the Peak ¹, but furnished at the same time with all necessary conveniences for inhabitation, and the reception of no inconsiderable household.

We are come to king Henry III. in whose long and tumultuous reign Bolsover was still a fort of great moment and consequence. Anno 1, William Earl Ferrars obtained new patents for the custody of the castles of *Peak* and *Bolsover*, and retained the government of them for full six years ². The commandants were changed so rapidly after this, that, to avoid tediousness, I shall, with your Grace's leave, abbreviate the matter as much as possible, previously observing, that the references at the end of the respective names go to the first volume of Dugdale's Baronage, and that the Castellans were, as I apprehend, all barons.

Hen. III. anno 7. Bryan de L'Isle above-mentioned, p. 737.

8. Robert de Lexington, p. 743.

8. William Briwere, before named, p. 702-8.

10. Robert de Tatshall, p. 440.

13. Bryan de L'Isle, p. 737.

16. Idem, governor of Knaresborough and Peke, Ibid.

17. Idem, p. 737.

17. Hugh Dispenfer, p. 389.

17. Gilbert de Segrave, p. 673.

17. } William earl Ferrars, p. 261, also Dugd.

19. } Monasticon, II. p. 898.

Bolsover, it seems, was granted at last, in this reign, by way of inheritance, to the earls of Chester; and the earl John Scot,

¹ See hereafter, p. 12, 13.

² Dugdale, Ibid. p. 261.

dying without issue, 22 Henry III. *Ada*, his fourth sister and coheir, carried it, having obtained it for her share of her brother's estate amongst other manors, to her husband, Henry Hastings Lord Abergavenny ¹. On this event, Bolsover reverted, by exchange, to the crown, some time before the 29th of Henry's reign, for *Ada* had then certain manors assigned to her, for her full purparty, of which Bolsover is not one ². There is a strange mistake in Mr. Camden ³ relative to this matter: the author there states, in bishop Gibson's version, that the castle 'formerly belonged to the *Hastings*, lords of Abergavenny, by exchange with king Henry the Third;' whereas the truth is as given above, and as the context itself shews, it being there observed, that the king, unwilling that the county of *Chester*, to which *Bolsover* belonged, should be parcelled out among *dislaffs*, gave other lands here and there, in lieu thereof, to the sisters of *John Scot*, the last earl.'

Roger, son of Nigel de Luvetot, when sheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby for the last half of the 39th year of Henry, was made governor of Bolsover for the king, now that the fortress was resumed by him ⁴. The famous *Simon Mountfort* extorted from prince *Edward*, when he had him in his custody after the battle of *Lewes*, a patent in the king his father's name, of the castle and honour of *Pec* ⁵; but nothing is there said of Bolsover.

Now, my Lord, as to this Peak-castle so often mentioned, I shall take the liberty, in this place, of adding a word or two more concerning it. Mr. King calls it *Castleton* ⁶, but very im-

¹ Thoroton, p. 431. Dugd. p. 45, 46. 574.

² Dugd. p. 574.

³ Camden, col. 591.

⁴ Dugd. p. 570.

⁵ Idem, p. 756.

⁶ Archæologia, vol. VI. p. 247.

properly, as this is the name of the adjacent village holding of it ¹, and denominated from it, quasi Castle-Town. The true designation of the fortress is *Peak-Castle*, with some small variations in the orthography ². Mr. King says, ‘There is not even any tradition preserved of the first building of Castleton ³,’ meaning this castle; but Mr. Bray, on the contrary, writes, ‘Tradition says, that this castle was built by William Peverell, natural son of the Conqueror, who once spent a Christmas here ⁴.’ The latter circumstance may be doubtful, but the erection of the fabric by Peverel can scarcely be questioned, when we reflect what weight of evidence there is to substantiate the tradition. The ground or site of the castle belonged to Peverel; for amongst his lands in Domesday, we read,

Terrā in Pechefers ⁵ Castelli Willi Peurel tenuer Gernebern Hundine.

Whence it appears farther that the castle was not only then existing, and consequently older than that at Bolsover, but actually was the property of William Peverel, as both Camden and Dugdale declare it to have been ⁶. It was accordingly sometimes termed *Castle Peverel* ⁷; whereupon I beg leave to remark, as very *à propos*, that the words of the record above cited may, and perhaps ought to be rendered, ‘Gernebern and Hundine held the land of the castle of William Peverel in Pechefers.’

¹ Inquis. post mortem Roberti Eyre, temp. H. VII. and Rob. Thornhill, 16 H. VIII.

² *Pec, Pek, Peck, Peke*, &c. It is called Hope Castle, 28 Edw. I. by Dugdale, p. 80. but below in that page it occurs, 4 Edw. II. by its usual name of *Castle of Peke*.

³ *Archæologia*, VI. p. 248.

⁴ Bray, *Tour*, p. 190.

⁵ Is this word miswritten for *Pechefers*? id est Peakeforest. *Terra Castelli* may mean the lands whereon the village of *Castleton* is now built, which held of the castle, as noted above, and which, with its church, might not then have been in being.

⁶ Camden, col. 593, 594. Dugd. Bar. I. p. 80. 437.

⁷ Dugd. Bar. I. p. 663. 443.

But I proceed with my evidence. '4 Edward II. John Earl Warren obtained a grant of the castle and honour of *Peke* in *Derbyshire*, together with the whole forest of *Higb Peke*, to hold during his life, in as full and ample manner, as *William Peverel* antiently enjoyed the *same*, before it came to the kings of *England* by *escheat* ¹, implying, that this castle was forfeited at the same time as Bolsover was, by William Peverel the son, as related above ². Lastly, The *Honor of Peverel* is known to have extended into this neighbourhood ³, infomuch that the assurance is very strong, that this castle was the work of William Peverel the elder, though perhaps he did not obtain a grant of the entire *Honor of the Peke*, and *forest*, till the reign of king Henry I. ⁴.

Mr. King cites an ancient MS. in the college of *Manchester*, which states, according to him, 'that in this castle William de Peverel ⁵, natural son of William the Conqueror, had his *residence*, and kept his court; and that he had also another habitation, connected with this, at *Brough* (or *Burgh*) near *Castleton*; from whence was an ancient road to *Buxton*, called long before his time *Batham-gate*, or the gate leading to the *Bath* ⁶.' The inference Mr. King draws from this old account is, 'that *here* was a very considerable fortrefs, the *dwelling* of some antient chief, and his train (for whose use such a road was made), long before the Conquest; and that even William de Peverell found the smallness of this tower inconvenient; so

¹ Dugd. Bar. I. p. 80.

² Page 5.

³ The manor of *Hastilback* in *Hope* held of it. Escaet 20 Hen. VII. and *Fyam. Madox*, Hist. of Excheq. V. p. 538.

⁴ We learn from Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. III. p. 261. that Henry I. gave *Dominium juum de Pecco* to William Peverel.

⁵ Rectius, William Peverel without *de*.

⁶ *Archæolog.* VI. p. 248.

'*far was he from having built it.*' But surely this conclusion, my Lord, is very forced and unnatural, since the MS. on which he seems to lay much stress, does not *deny* that Peverel built the castle, but rather, by admitting his *residence* there, appears to corroborate our assertion that he did. As to the notion of there having been a fort here previous to Peverel's erection, that subject may be resumed by and by; wherefore I only note here, in regard to this nameless MS. that the authority of it is of small estimation with me, be the author's conceptions concerning Peak castle what they will, since he is so full of fancies, and so daring, as to say, there was another like place of residence for Peverel at *Brough*; a particular, which nobody ever saw, or heard of. That there was a Roman station there, is true, and a Roman road from thence to Buxton, but never was there any structure at the place for Peverel's *residence*, connected with Peak castle. Peak castle, my Lord, was a place of uncommon strength, as appears from Mr. King's description ¹; and the preferment consisted of the honour, the forest, and the castle, all held of the crown, as of the honour of Tutbury, and having lands and services, which need not here be mentioned, dependant upon them, and some paying ward-money ². It is to be considered again as a mere fortress; for though Mr. King insinuates something about its receiving and entertaining a family ³, and courts might be held and records kept in it ⁴, his own description of the fabric ⁵ plainly excludes every idea of its having ever been more than a garrison. And this seems to be the opinion of

¹ Archæologia, vol. VI. p. 247, &c.

² Darley, Chisworth, &c.

³ King, p. 248. 250. 253, 254. See also the words of the Manchester MS. above.

⁴ MS. Customarie book of Tutbury. A. 1591. Bray, Tour, p. 196.

⁵ Where the dimensions within are but 21 feet by 19. It should be remembered here, that the governors were mostly, if not all, barons; and that there are but two rooms.

Mr. Bray, who observes 'it was too small to hold any great number of men, and there are no marks of there having been any well in it.'

It is highly credible, that in ancient times, long before William Peverel raised his structure, there had existed a fortification at this place, and that Peverel in his erection made use of the ruins thereof. This is inferred from some fragments of bricks, which I saw there, anno 1761; and indeed I have Mr. King very clearly concurring with me in this sentiment², though he seems inclined to think the old ante-norman work rather of Saxon than Roman construction³. The situation, it must be allowed, is such, as to induce invaders of every nation to plant a hold upon it. But as to the *Idol-cell* he speaks of, p. 253, as Saxon, his notion surely is altogether visionary, since it may with much more reason be thought a niche for some favourite Christian Saint. He draws an argument on the occasion again, from the Idols at *Brough*; but nothing can be inferred from them concerning Peak Castle, though they should be deemed Saxon; but by most people they are thought to be Roman.

And now, my Lord, that we are advanced so far, a few words more will suffice for the completion of the history of this almost impregnable fort, namely, a bare recital of those, who held it in fealty and apart from Bolsover. It may be necessary, however, to premise, before we proceed to enumerate these Castellans, that many plans and views have been taken of its ruins, one especially by my late friend the reverend John Watton, rector of Stockport, in Cheshire, in his elaborate memoirs of the earls Warren, 2 vols. quarto, not yet published.

¹ See Mr. Bray's Tour, p. 190.

² King, p. 248.

³ Idem, p. 234. 253, 254.

Castellans of Peak-Castle.

- 3 Ric. I. committed it to Hugh de Novant, bishop of Litchfield. Vide *supra*.
- 6 Joh. Hugh de Nevill had it. Vide *supra*.
- 17 Joh. Ran. Blundevil, earl of Chester. Dugd. I. p. 42.
- 13 Hen. III. Bryan de L'isle, who afterwards had Knarefborough and Peke. Dugd. p. 737.
- Ditto. William earl de Ferrars. Dugd. Monastic. II. p. 897.
- 16 Hen. III. Bryan de L'isle had new patents for Knarefborough and Peke.
- 17 Hen. III. William earl de Ferrars. Dugd. Mon. II. p. 898.
- 35 Hen. III. Prince Edward. Annal. Dunstap. p. 310.
- 48 Hen. III. Simon de Montfort. Vide *supra*, p. 11.
- 18 Edw. I. William Earl Warren. Dugd. I. p. 80.
- 1 Edw. II. Piers Gaveston. Dugd. p. 42.
- 4 Edw. II. John Earl Warren. Dugd. p. 80.
- 11 Edw., III. Joan the king's sister. Bray, Tour, p. 191.
- 46 Edw. III. it was given to John of Gaunt, and absorbed consequently in the Duchy of Lancaster ¹.
- It is time now, my Lord, to return to Bolsover. Ralph Pipard was made governor of Bolsover and *Hareston* castles for life, 30 Edw. I., and died 3 Edward II. ², which plainly shews that the fortress was then in the king's hand; probably it had been in the crown ever since 39 Hen. III. ³.
- 19 Ric. II. R. *Stury* had it in possession ⁴, but who this person, so written in my MS extracts, perhaps erroneously, was, I am

¹ Camden, col. 593. So that when Leland, Itin. VII p. 34, says, 'Castel of *Hy Peke* longed to the king,' he means as part of the Duchy.

² Dugd. Baron, II p. 8.

³ Vide *supra*, p. 11.

⁴ Nathaniel Ringrois, MS. Breviary of Records.

yet to learn. There is a great gap here, your Grace will observe in the history, viz. from 3 Edw. II. to 19 Ric. II. that is, of no less than 85 or 86 years. The same may be said of the next step, where there is a chasm again of 60 years, since we hear nothing of this government till 35 Hen. VI. when Edmund of Hadham, earl of Richmond, died possessed of the castle and lordship of *Horestone* and manor of Bolsover, in the county of Derby ¹. The *Castle* indeed of Bolsover is not specifically named in this quotation; but that the castle and the manor went together, and implied each other, there can be little doubt, since the case is so at this day, and we shall meet with instances of the same kind below. We have seen Horestone castle joined with this of Bolsover before, viz. 3 Edw. II. whereupon it may be proper to observe, that its *quondam* associate, the castle in the Peak, had been separated from it long before this time, and gone from the crown, by being given in inheritance with the honour and forest to John of Gaunt, 46 Edw. III. as related above, and thereby had become parcel of the great duchy of Lancaster.

A considerable interval is also here again unaccounted for, since we are compelled to leap from 35 Henry VI. to 1 February 5 Henry VIII. when Thomas Howard, the very day he was created duke of Norfolk, obtained a grant in special tail of the castles of Bolsover and Horeston, and the manor of *Horfley*, all in Derbyshire, to be held, with other manors and lordships, by the service of one knight's fee ².

On the attainder of his son, another Thomas Howard, 38 Henry VIII. the castle escheated to the crown, and there remained some little time; 10 April, 5 Edw. VI. the king granted

¹ Dugd. Bar. I. p. 237.

² Dugd. Bar. II. p. 268. He had a second grant, 22 Hen. VIII.

a lease of the manor of Bolsover to sir John Byron, for fifty years; and 20 May, 7 Edward VI. the king granted the same in fee-farm to George Talbot¹, knight, lord Talbot, and his heirs.

Dec. 20, 6 Jac. I. A. D. 1608, Gilbert Talbot earl of Shrewsbury, his countess Mary, William Hammond, and Edward Linsell, granted a lease of the manor for 1000 years to Sir Charles Cavendish, knight, for a rent of 10l. per annum; and 9 August, 11 Jac. I. A. D. 1613, earl Gilbert, in consideration of a certain sum of money, *sold* the manor to Sir Charles, and the deed was enrolled in chancery 20 Aug. 1613.

The castle, according to John Leland, was at this time in ruins², but Sir Charles, when in possession by his lease, began in 1613³, to build the habitable mansion at the north end⁴, designing it evidently more for a place of abode than a fortification. I cannot find it was ever used for the latter purpose during the grand rebellion in the reign of king Charles I. though, by way of precaution, colonel Muschamp was then

¹ He died Nov. 18, 33 Eliz. Inquisitio post mortem. I mention this, because on his tomb at Sheffield the time of his death is not specified.

² This is from Mr. Bray, for I have not seen the passage in Leland myself. Perhaps he infers it, from Bolsover's being omitted amongst the castles in Derbyshire. *Ibid.* vol. II. p. 34.

³ Almanack of 1513; penes Joh. Carter de Bolsover, says in a MS. note on Mar. 30, 'Foundat on of the *newe house* at Bolsover begune to be layde.'

⁴ Vide plate I and II. Huntingdon Smithton, living at Bolsover, 1601, was the architect; and a ground plan by him of the grand building, different from that which was afterwards executed; another plan of the offices, and a third of the *little house* as he calls it, meaning the structure we are here speaking of; are in the hands of the rev. D'Ewes Coke, of Broke-hill, purchased by him at lord Byron's sale, 1778, or 1779. This architect died at Bolsover, A. 1648, and was buried in the chancel; and, to judge from the first of the above plans, the grand building must have been intended, and perhaps by sir Charles, many years before it was begun; and indeed there was reason sufficient for postponing it till after the Restoration. See a further account of Smithton in Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes, vol. II. p. 59. ed. 3. He is there by mistake called John.

made governor of it by the owner, William earl of Newcastle ¹. On the contrary, the parliament, who had seized it on account of the delinquency of its noble proprietor, sold it, and it was begun to be pulled down; but sir Charles Cavendish, younger brother of the said proprietor, finding means to buy it of the parliamentary purchasers at an advanced price, prevented the total demolition of it ². Sir Charles Cavendish the elder departed this life, A. D. 1617, and was buried at Bolsover ³.

William Cavendish, his eldest surviving son, and afterwards earl, marquis, and duke of Newcastle, was a person of great eminence ⁴, and probably born at Handsworth com. Ebor. A. D. 1593 ⁵. He was at Bolsover, with some forces, A. 1643, but made only a short stay ⁶. The castle was then in a very respectable state, though not the place of his ordinary residence, as appears from this singular circumstance. King Charles I. was entertained by this great and opulent nobleman three different times; the charge of the first reception was above 4000*l.* of the second near 15,000*l.* and of the third, which was but a slight business, 1500*l.* The queen was present on the second occasion, and the banquet was furnished at Bolsover, in the most superb manner, the earl residing there for the time with his domestics, while his majesty, his court and retinue, were accommodated at Welbeck ⁷. The cost was truly immense for those times, but

William

¹ Life of duke of Newcastle, by the duchess, p. 115.

² Collins, p. 24. 42

³ Collins' Collections on the family of Cavendish, &c. p. 20. & seq.

⁴ Life, written by the duchess his second wife. Collins, *ut supra*. Biographia Brit. Tom. III. Dugd. Baron. vol. II. alii.

⁵ Not 1592, as Collins has it. See the paper annexed, p. 26.

⁶ Life, by the Duchess, p. 39.

⁷ Ibid. p. 105. 140. Collins, p. 26. The words of the duchess on the occasion are so remarkable that I shall transcribe them. The earl employed Ben
D
Jonson

William was a princely man. After the Restoration of Charles II. to his throne, and himself to his shattered and broken fortunes; and after spending some time in regulating, recovering, and recruiting his estate; duke William began a noble fabrick on a very magnificent plan ¹, but never finished it.

Henry, duke of Newcastle, son of William, resided often at Bolsover, and was there interred ², as likewise were many others of this branch of the great family of Cavendish. Whereupon it may be proper to note, that this castle and the manor were the *barony* of William when created viscount Mansfield, or earl of Newcastle ³; and that it is from the same that *Bolsover-street* at London is denominated.

The castle and manor held of the crown *in capite*, and had certain lands holding and depending upon them. But since the fabric can now be considered only as the capital mansion of a manor or barony, which, together with *Woodthorpe*, was rated, A. D. 1641, at 846l. 8s. 11d. per annum ⁴, I need only add, that it went from *Cavendish* to *Hollis*, from *Hollis* to *Harley*, and from *Harley* to *Bentinck*, in which illustrious family, after the foregoing short trips and flittings, may it rest and continue as long as the sun and moon endure.

As to the present state of things at this place, your Grace is better acquainted with that than myself, and therefore I shall

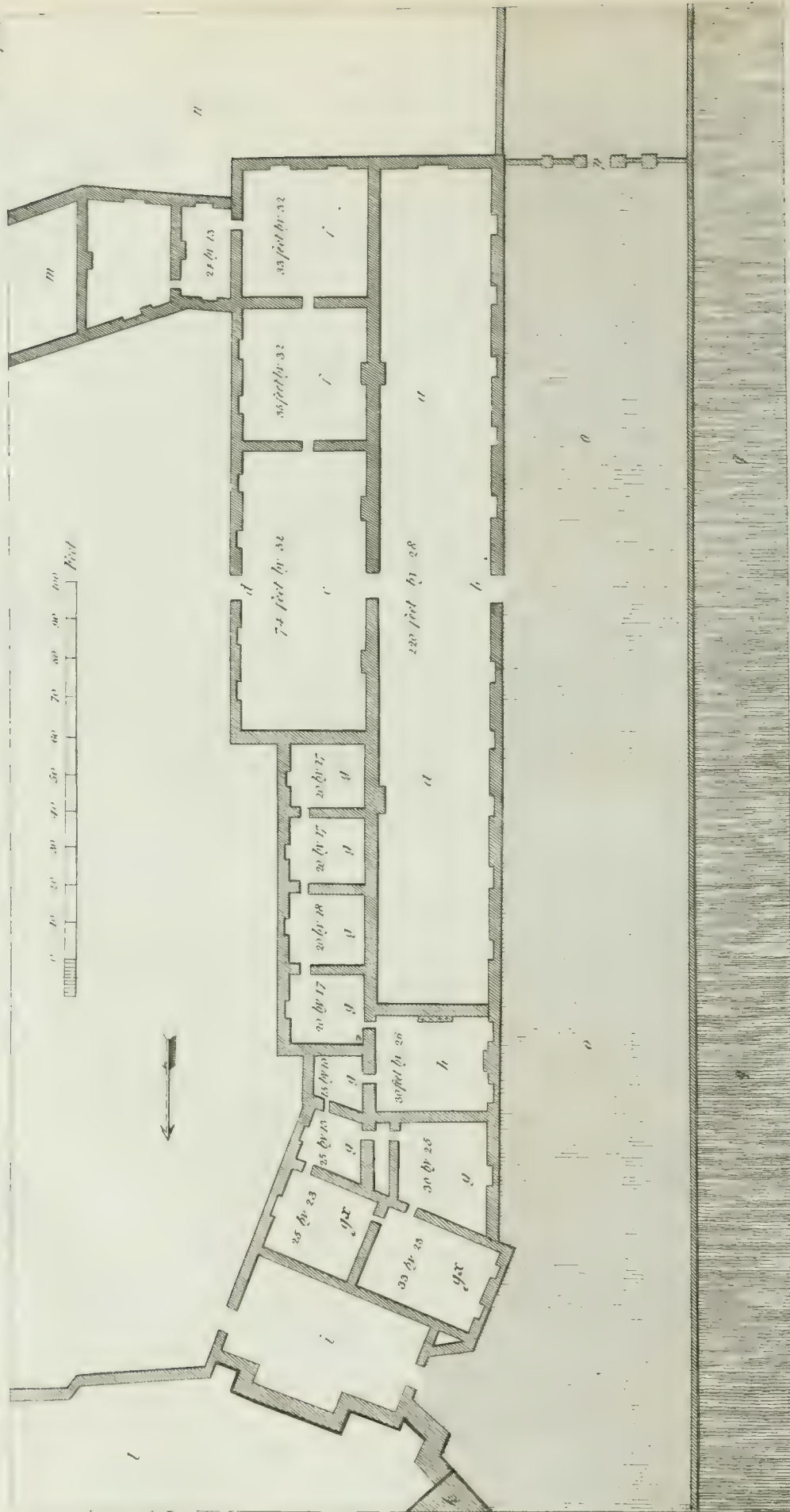
‘Jonson in fitting such scenes and speeches as he could devise;’ and sent for all the gentry of the country to come and wait on their majesties; and in short did all that ever he could imagine to render it great and worthy of their royal acceptance,’ p. 140.

¹ See the Plates, I. IV. and V.

² Collins, p. 47.

³ Collins, p. 26. 47. says the latter; but the Duchesse, p. 4. 137. the former. It is thought, however, that her Grace is mistaken. See Biograph. Brit. vol. III. p. 329.

⁴ Life of the Duke, p. 97.



C. Plan of the Range of Buildings at Belvoir now in Ruins. taken April 26th 1785.

only present you with Mr. Rooke's ground-plot, and the ad-measurements¹. However, as it is possible your Grace may not have seen Mr. William Bray's Description of the Castle², and it may afford some amusement to observe the sentiments and notions of gentlemen travellers concerning it, I shall with pleasure transcribe his words, with two or three additions and remarks upon them, wishing your Grace to be umpire in those cases wherein we may happen to disagree.

'The present building,' says Mr. Bray, 'is nothing more than a house, as ill-contrived and inconvenient as ever was formed. By the arms carved in stone over the door, which are those of *Cavendish*, with a crescent for difference, empling *Ogle*; it is to be supposed that it was built by Sir *Charles Cavendish*, mentioned at *Welbeck*³; and descended, with that estate, to

¹ References to plate IV.

a a. Long gallery.

b. Grand entrance into the gallery by a flight of steps both ways from the terrace.

c. Saloon.

d. Folding doors opening into the back court.

e. Back court, in which are the stables and riding-house, on the right.

f f. Drawing-rooms.

g g g g g g g g. All under ground.

g x g x. Over these was the chapel, with a door to the terrace.

h. Kitchen under ground.

N. B. The ruined state of these under-ground rooms make it impossible to form a plan of the rooms over them. They were probably bed-chambers, on the same floor with the gallery and saloon.

i. A small yard, or passage from the terrace to the back court and stables.

k. Part of the habitable house.

l. South-end of the garden where the decayed fountain is.

m. Part of the stables.

n. The outer court, first entered in coming from the town.

o o. Terrace. Length to first gate (p) 430 feet; the whole length to the second gate 835 feet, width 47 feet.

q q. The slope from the terrace.

² Mr. Bray's Tour, 1777, 2d Edit. 1783, p. 343, & seq.

³ Bray, p. 239.

' the duke of *Portland*, the present owner. The outer court, in
 ' which are stables and offices, is large, and walled in; within
 ' that is a smaller, also walled in and paved, in which stands
 ' the house, built of brown stone, square, and lofty. A flight
 ' of steps leads through a passage to a hall, not large, the roof
 ' supported by stone pillars, and from thence into the only room
 ' designed for habitation on this floor; in the center of it is a
 ' pillar supporting an arched roof, in the manner of that at
 ' *Christ Church* in *Oxford*, but much less light. Round this pillar
 ' is a plain circular table, used to dine on. Up stairs is one
 ' room moderately large, and within it a very small one, which,
 ' from an old tea-table, and a set of old china standing on it,
 ' seems to have been used as a drawing-room. In the large
 ' room are several coats of arms painted, *Cavendish* empalming
 ' *Ogle*, and in different places the latter is painted alone. The
 ' rest of the rooms are very small, and not numerous. The
 ' floors of all are plaster. From the windows in general the
 ' prospects of the country are rich and extensive, reaching still
 ' farther from the leads on the top of the house. Beneath, at
 ' a small distance, lies *Sutton*, with its park, the seat of the late
 ' Mr. *Clarke*; farther off, the lofty towers of *Hardwick* are seen
 ' amongst the woods.

' What was wanting in these rooms seems to have been sup-
 ' plied by a range of building which is now ruined, standing on
 ' a noble terrace commanding a magnificent prospect in its full
 ' extent; the side walls and the floor of the apartments, which
 ' were entered from the terrace by a grand flight of steps, are
 ' all that remain, the roof having been taken off long ago.
 ' It is said these rooms were fitted up for the reception of
 ' Charles I. who, having visited the earl of *Newcastle* (as he
 ' was then called) at *Welbeck*, in his progress into *Scotland*, in
 ' 1633,

' 1633, was so well pleased with the magnificent entertainment
 ' he met with, that a year or two afterwards he made him a
 ' second visit with his queen; on this occasion he gave up
 ' *Bolsover* for their majesties lodging, and spared neither industry
 ' nor cost to add splendor to the entertainment, which cost him
 ' above 14,000l. *Ben Jonson* was employed in fitting such
 ' scenes and speeches as were proper on the occasion, and all the
 ' gentry in the country were sent for to wait on their majesties.
 ' This place was seized by the parliament after the duke¹ went
 ' abroad, and was sold and begun to be pulled down; but was
 ' then bought by Sir *Charles*, the duke's youngest brother, and
 ' so restored to the family².'

I wish to observe, my Lord, in addition to Mr. Bray's narrative, that in the structure of the mansion the utmost precaution against fire was used, by making the stairs of stone, the floors of plaster³, and the ceilings again of stone. It has been found, by long and fatal experience, that, in cases of fire, stairs of wood have been the principal means of conducting and spreading the conflagration from floor to floor, as also of endangering the lives of the poor unhappy inmates, who from this cause have been unable to escape the flames.

2. Though the first Sir Charles Cavendish erected the present mansion, as related above, yet the fountain in the garden, a very expensive piece of work, being most richly ornamented with a great variety of figures in stone, was undoubtedly constructed by his son William, the first Duke, and at the time that he was marquis; for when Mr. Rooke and I were at the

¹ He was not Duke then, being only created such after the Restoration.

² Collins' Collections, p. 22. 24. 26.

³ There is but one floor of wood, which was laid for a Mrs. Robbins, not many years ago.

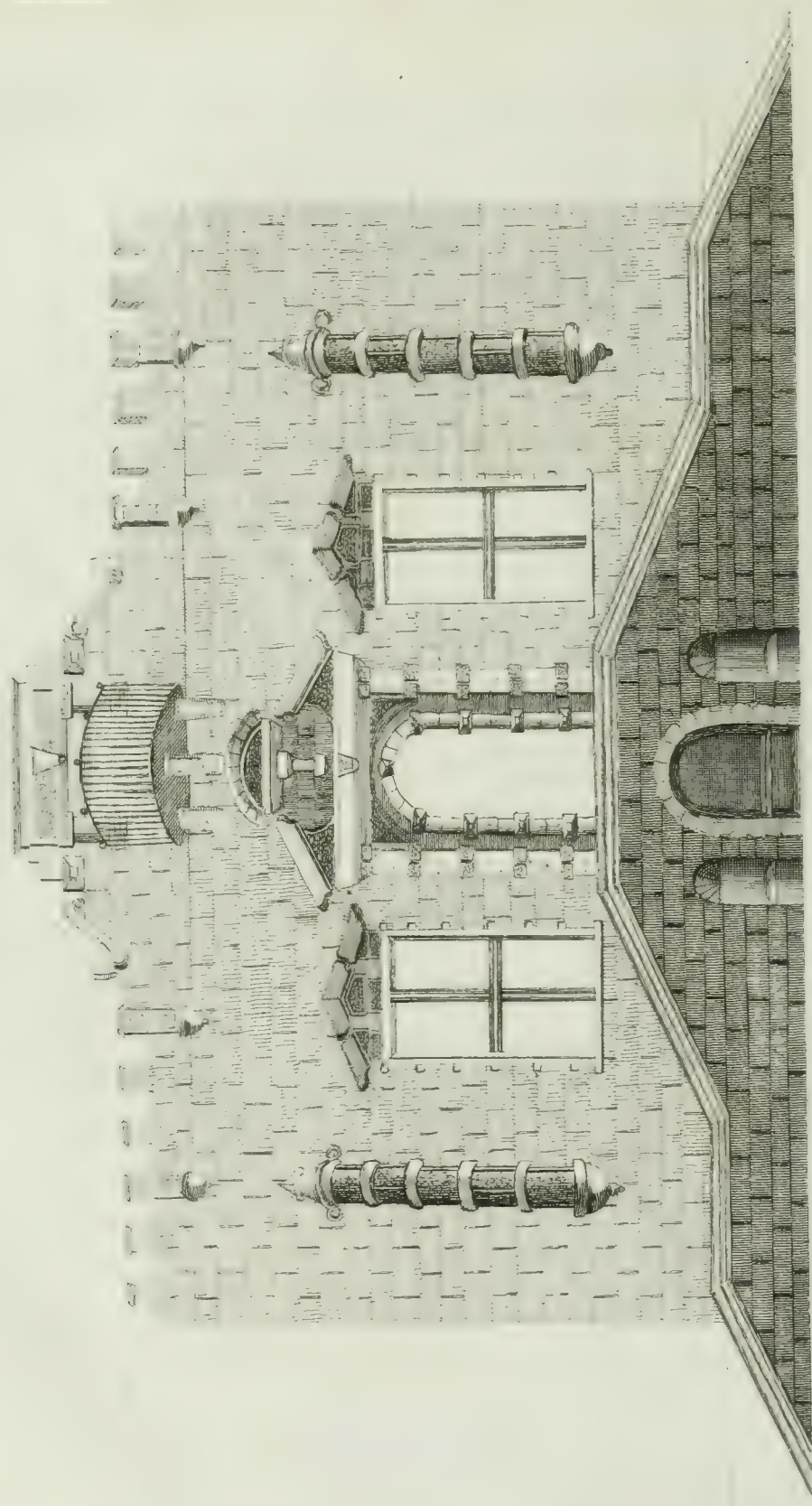
castle together, May 4, 1785, we found within the ruins, for it is now much spoiled and dilapidated, a marquis's coronet ¹.

3. Mr. Bray supposes, through inadvertence, that Charles I. and his queen, at the time of the grand entertainment above-mentioned, were lodged at Bolsover, and feasted at Welbeck; but the truth is as stated above, and proved by the references there ², that the noble host retired to Bolsover, in order to give place to his royal guests at Welbeck, and entertained them at the castle. Indeed, one is somewhat at a loss to imagine, considering the enormity of the expence on one hand, and on the other that along with the king and queen's household, all the neighbouring gentry were invited to the Gaudy, how the castle could suffice and be competent for the purpose. But your Grace will please to reflect, that what buildings were there at that period is to us now entirely unknown; and that the grand edifice, which constitutes the west front, was probably set upon the foundations of old buildings demolished to make room for it; a good proof of this is, that the present mansion (see plates I. and II.) is placed on the site of an older structure; for on the north-west side some remains, or foundations, of the former keep are still to be seen; and that the architect Huntingdon Smithson calls the mansion *The Little House* ³, signifying to us thereby, that another, though ruinous building of far greater dimensions, existed at the time; and it may be conjectured, and not unplausibly, that if the season of the year admitted, a large part of the company might eat their venison in the open air, in the courts, or on the terrace; as is not unusual on such populous occasions. Deem, and resolve, as you please.

¹ See a description of this fountain, with drawings, by Mr. Rooke, subjoined hereunto, p. 28.

² Page 17.

³ Vide supra, p. 21.



Engraving

Elevation of the Entrance of the West Front of Bolsover, taken April, 1785.

4. It is suggested again by the same gentleman, that it was on occasion of the king and queen's visit, temp. Car. I. that the now ruined pile was erected. But this is by no means admissible; for, not to mention the particularity of the ornaments, or pilasters, in the form of *cannon* ¹, which the noble earl never would have thought of till he had been a military man, and after the civil wars, his Duchess, given as she was to extol and magnify every thing relative to his Grace's person and transactions, could not possibly omit such a splendid specimen of his grandeur, had it been in being in Charles the First's time; she says, indeed, that the Duke made some *additional buildings* at Bolsover ², but these assuredly must have been different from the august structure in question, perhaps the riding-house, fountain, &c. since she could never express herself so coldly on a topic so deserving of all her best encomiastic powers. Nothing did his grace ever construct, in the line of architecture, so great and magnificent as this pile. But what is most convincing in regard to this point, it is impossible, that in the short interval ³ between Charles I. notifying to the earl the queen's desire of visiting, and being entertained by him, and the time of their progress to, and arrival at, Welbeck, a structure of such magnitude, so majestic, and so ornamented, could ever be accomplished. See the plate N^o V. exhibiting the grand entrance from the terrace into the gallery ⁴, which is given, moreover, as a specimen of the architecture of this range of building.

¹ Vide Plate, N^o IV.

² Life of the Duke, p. 93.

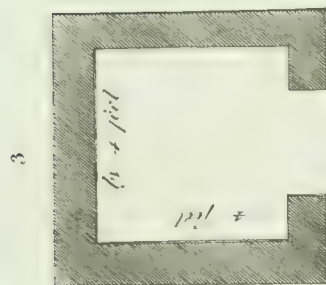
³ Ibid. by the Duchess.

⁴ On the summit of this portal there is a circular iron balustrade, or balcony, which, no doubt, could once be ascended by steps from the leads behind it, and the prospect from it to the south-west and west must have been far more extensive than that from the terrace below, though this is most astonishingly large.

On all the piers from end to end are filleted pilasters resembling ancient cannon, made of forged iron and hooped. The conclusion is, that the date of this fabric must be brought down to the reign of Charles II. after the demise of the Dutchess, A. D. 1673, (who, as was observed, never mentions this edifice in his Grace's life), and consequently to the latter years of the Duke, who departed this life, A. D. 1676. Indeed, I find it is the tradition and opinion of the inhabitants of the town, that it was built in the reign of Charles II. who, according to them, actually made the Duke a visit here; but this particular of the visit, as appears to me at present, is rather problematical.

I shall detain your Grace no longer than just to add, that there are four very small buildings on the slope of the hill on which the castle stands, and a little southward from it, of so singular a construction, that some notice should be taken of them.

Mr. Rooke, my Lord, has made drawings of one or two of these, whence we may conceive the form and dimensions of the others. See the Plate N° VI. and I shall here give his verbal description, together with his opinion concerning them: They are, he says, about 150 yards distant from each other, and at first view seem to have been intended for *watch-houses*, having small openings towards the west, commanding a great extent of country. The roofs are circular, and in the middle of them is an aperture of about six inches square, as it were for a chimney; but as the smallness of the houses will not admit of a fire-place, being only four feet square, these openings must have been designed for some other purpose, probably for the conveyance of intelligence by signals. The height of N° I. is 9 feet. N° II. does not appear so high, the earth having fallen from the top of the hill and covered near two feet
of



‘ of the building at the base. Over the door is a small square
 ‘ stone, with a date, which seems to be 1622 ¹. N^o III. shews
 ‘ the plan of N^o I.’

The openings in the crowns, or roofs, of these small erections are certainly very extraordinary; and I cannot say I have ever noticed the like circumstances in watch-houses at any other place, though I have formerly seen several. It may therefore be proper to report a different sentiment from an old man of seventy at Bolsover, who declares, he heard his father say, ‘ They were conduits to convey water to the castle from a spring
 ‘ at *Spittle-Green*, almost half a mile south of the castle, and
 ‘ that he [the father] remembered taking up some of the leaden
 ‘ pipes in one of these small houses: he said they were then
 ‘ called *watch-towers*.’ But why should they be called *watch-towers* if they were real conduits? To what purpose could the openings at the top, and the windows toward the west commanding such an extensive prospect of the country, serve? Neither of these particulars are necessary to conduits; but essentially so, the former to signal, and the second to watch-houses. The best way, I believe, will be, to leave the matter undetermined between the claims of plausible conjecture and precarious tradition, both of them liable, and nearly equally, to fallacy and incertitude.

In the Marquis’s time ², and after, the castle and its fountain were supplied with water by means of a water-house standing on the left as you enter the town from Duckmanton.

I have the honour, my Lord,
 of being your Grace’s
 most obedient servant,

Whittington,
 26 Sept. 1785.

SAMUEL PEGGE.

¹ If this be not the truth, perhaps it may be 1642, when colonel Muschamp was appointed governor. Vide *supra*, p. 16. S. P.

² See p. 21.

PAPER referred to p. 17. Note 5.

The late Reverend John Griffith, of Handsworth, sent me the following extract from the parish-register there.

‘ 1593, Dec. 16th, William, son of Sir Charles Cavendish, ‘ baptized ’, which was thought of difficult interpretation; as it appeared not easy to imagine how Sir Charles Cavendish, commonly called *Sir Charles Cavendish, of Welbeck*, came to be then living at Handsworth, co. Ebor. But I believe it may be thus satisfactorily accounted for.

Sir Charles Cavendish lived afterwards at Welbeck undoubtedly, but then there was a particular intimacy between him and Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, from his childhood; and this I judge to be the reason of his first fixing at Handsworth. Please to hear what Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, in her Life of the Duke her Husband, says, upon the subject.

‘ There interceded an intire and constant friendship between ‘ Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury, and my Lord’s father Sir Charles ‘ Cavendish, caused not only by the marriage of my Lord’s aunt, ‘ his father’s sister, to the aforesaid Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury, ‘ and by the marriage of George Earl of Shrewsbury, Gilbert’s ‘ father, with my Lord’s grandmother by his father’s side; but ‘ Sir Charles Cavendish my Lord’s father, and Gilbert Earl of ‘ Shrewsbury, being brought up and bred together in one family, ‘ and grown up as parts of one body after they came to be ‘ beyond children, and travelled together into foreign countries,

¹ Mr. Collins, p. 25, says, William was born 1592, which cannot be, because Sir Charles married his mother, but 11 July, 1591, Collins, p. 24; and an elder son was born before William. The same mistake occurs in Biog. Brit. taken, I suppose, from Collins.

‘ to observe the fashions, laws and customs of other nations,
‘ contracted an intire friendship, which lasted to their death.’

Now Earl Gilbert was living at *Sheffield manor*, A. D. 1593, for his father died 1590, and was owner of *Handsworth Hall*, not above two or three miles distant; wherefore the residence of Charles Cavendish at this Hall, his mother the celebrated countess of Shrewsbury being still living, was but a naturaleffect of that strict and close union subsisting between him and Earl Gilbert, as related above by the Ducheſs. And so it came to pass, that Sir Charles’s lady was there delivered of her son William.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FOUNTAIN,

Referred to in p. 22.

Being a Letter from Major Rooke to the Rev. SAMUEL PEGGE.

DEAR SIR,

The very elegant fountain at Bolsover is, I think, well worthy of your notice. I have therefore sent you three drawings of it ¹.

I believe the first introduction of fountains in England was in the reign of Henry VIII. In the survey of *Nonfuch* House, it is said, there is placed one large marble walk-boule or bason, over which stands a marble pelican, fed with a pipe of lead to convey water into the same. There are also two other marble pinacles or pyramids, called the *Pavilion perches*, betwixt which is placed a fountain of white marble with a lead cistern, which fountain is set round with six trees called lilack trees ².

Mr. Barrington, in his learned and entertaining paper on the Progress of Gardening, says, that Hentzner informs us that there was in the privy garden (of queen Elizabeth) a *jet d'eau*, which by turning of a cock wetted all the spectators who were standing near it ³.

James the First built, or at least improved, the palace of Theobald's, to which he likewise added a garden, thus described by Mandeslo, a traveller who visited England 1640. It is large and square, having all its walls covered with fillery, and a

¹ Engraved in plate VII.

² Archæologia, vol. V. p. 434.

³ Ibid. vol. VII. p. 121.



(Fountain at Belvoir taken Aug. 17 1785.)

beautiful *jet d'eau* in the centre ¹. The same traveller describes also the garden at Greenwich (much improved by James the First), in which he mentions a statue pouring water from a cornucopia, and a grotto ².

By the above accounts, we find they had not then arrived to that perfection in Hydraulics as appears in this fountain at Bolsover. It is placed in a small garden adjoining to the old house, or what used to be called the *little* house at Bolsover. N° I. is a sketch of the fountain; it stands in an octagon reservoir 6 feet deep, which received the water from the images and heads placed in the angles and sides (see in N° II. a section of two sides); four of these figures resemble Griffins standing upon semicircular pedestals; they are made of stone, and well executed; in the other four angles are figures like Satyrs, sitting astride on birds, probably eagles; but they are now so mutilated, that their precise shape is not to be made out; on the sides are arched niches, in which are busts of eight of the Roman emperors, made of alabaster. In the centre is a square rusticated pedestal, with ornaments projecting from the angles.

Towards the middle, at (a) (see N° I.) is a cistern which was to receive the water from the masks on the sides of the pedestal, through which pipes are conveyed; the sides of this cistern are ornamented with good sculpture; in the centre is a marquis's coronet over the Cavendish crest; on each side of it hangs a bunch of fruit, which two birds are picking at; at the corners are heads of eagles, which spouted out water; on the top of the pedestal is the statue of Venus in alabaster; she has wet drapery in her hand, with one foot on a kind of step, in the action of getting out of a bath.

¹ Archæolog. VII. p. 121.

² Ibid.

N° III. is the ground-plan. The water that supplied this curious fountain was brought by pipes from a spring, about two hundred yards north of the garden, and which filled a leaden cistern about twenty feet square adjoining to the garden wall, from whence it was conveyed by pipes to the fountain.

I am, Dear SIR,

Your sincere and obliged humble servant,

Woodhouse-Place,
29 Aug. 1785.

HAYMAN ROOKE.

*** In the garden at Leigh priory was, about 20 years ago, a brick fountain of several stones, probably of the time of the Rich family, to whom the priory was granted, 27 Hen. VIII. See also the fountain in the print of the interview at the Champ de Drap d'Or. R. G.



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B I B L I O T H E C A
T O P O G R A P H I C A
B R I T A N N I C A.

Nº XXIV.

C O N T A I N I N G

Mr. P E G G E's Essay on the Roman Roads
through the Country of the CORITANI,

With his Dissertations on the CORITANI.

[Price One Shilling and Six Pence.]

A MONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whose Size could not secure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinsic Merit entitled them to survive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miscellaneous Collections by Booksellers, they have been recalled into Existence, and by uniting together have defended themselves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withstand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheesemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

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T H E
R O M A N R O A D S,
I K E N I L D - S T R E E T A N D B A T H - W A Y

Discovered and investigated through the Country of the
C O R I T A N I, or the County of D E R B Y.

T O W H I C H I S A D D E D
A D I S S E R T A T I O N O N T H E C O R I T A N I.

By S A M U E L P E G G E, M. A.

Tentanda via est. VIRG. GEORG. III. 8.

L O N D O N,
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,
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M D C C L X X I V.

[4]

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

AS only a few copies of this investigation of the Roman roads in Derbyshire were stricken off by the Author at his own expence, in order to be given to friends, anno 1768, and consequently the pamphlet was never published, it has been thought proper, by Mr. Pegge's free leave and consent, to reprint it, as a subject perfectly coinciding with the plan of our BIBLIOTHECA. It will appear moreover, we can promise, with some considerable advantages, as the learned Author has been pleased, at our request, to revise it, and to make some useful additions and improvements upon this little work, which, as we conceive, must of course make it more acceptable to our readers. There appears, indeed, some kind of necessity for recalling this essay to the press, as it is referred to by Richard Gough, esq; in his New Version of Camden's Britannia, shortly to appear; and in several passages of Mr. William Bray's *Sketch of a Tour into Derbyshire and Yorkshire*.

One thing more is necessary to be observed, viz. that whereas Mr. S. Fox's second impression of his map of the county of Derby was printed soon after 1761, many years before Mr. Pegge's pamphlet was printed, and in this impression he has added as follows: 'The famous Roman road, called Ikeneld-street, which
' comes through part of Staffordshire by Wichnor-bridge, Bran-
' ston, on the left of Burton and Stretton, may be traced in many
' parts of this county, viz. at Monk's Bridge, Egginton Heath,
' Littleover, and so to the station at Little Cheller near Derby;
' from thence by Breadfall, Morley, Kilburn, Pentridge, Hgham,
' Tupton, and cross Wingerworth Grove, Chelsterfield, Tapton, &c.

a description which accords in the main with the subject of the ensuing pamphlet: Mr. Pegge, however, did not collect any the least information from Mr. Fox's map, having actually perambulated the road anno 1760, before the map appeared. Mr. Fox's description of the road, as above given, was obtained from Mr. John Reynolds, one of the persons who attended Mr. Pegge in his walk, and to whom Mr. Pegge had imparted a concise transcript of his observations before they were printed.

Hos ego verficulos feci *tulit alter honores*, &c.

The Dissertation on the Extent and Situation of the Coritani, originally annexed to the Essay on the Coins of Cunobelin, is also herewith re-published, that the reader may have the whole before him at one point of view.

Aug. 1, 1784.

J. N.

To

To the Right Hon. Lord GEORGE CAVENDISH,

and GODFREY BAGNALL CLARKE, Esq;

Knights of the Shire for the County of DERBY.

MY LORD AND SIR,

AS the Perambulation of the County of DERBY, on occasion of your late canvass, must necessarily have brought you perfectly well acquainted with the modern state of it; the following attempt, in conjunction with the Dissertation on the Extent and Situation of the CORITANI', is intended to give you some intimation concerning its more early appearance. Its true and real interests, matters of far greater importance, will, no doubt, be the objects of your joint and constant care. That both of you may long live the Ornaments of a Province, which so signally displayed its own Independency, and the firmest Attachment to your Persons, on a recent and trying occasion, is the ardent wish of thousands, but of no one more cordially, than, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

WHITTINGTON,
June 21, 1768.

SAMUEL PEGGE.

' Reprinted at the end of the present tract.

*The greater Roman Road discovered, and investigated, through the
Country of the Coritani.*

THE most extensive and the most remarkable of the Roman remains, in the county of Derby, are, I presume, the two roads¹ which that people formed there; whereof the former and the greater extended in a manner the whole length of the county from South West to North East; and the other, which I call the less, crossed a part of the Peak, to wit, from Buxton, where the bath is, to the station or city at Brough, near Hope. What I propose doing here is to investigate the former. Now this long-neglected road, which, as I apprehend, will prove to be a portion of the Ikenild-street, and proceeded from Stretton in Staffordshire to Chesterfield in Derbyshire, and from thence into Yorkshire (and consequently traversed the Coritani² in this part), has hitherto been enveloped in so much obscurity, that there have been some, and particularly Mr. Salmon, who have been willing to call in question the very existence of it. For though this author acknowledges that the military way in Staffordshire points to Derby, and that a part of it is seen in its course Northward, at Little-Chester, on the other side the Derwent against Derby³, yet afterwards he speaks very doubtfully of Chesterfield's ever having been a Roman station. 'The Saxon name intimates something Roman. It may have been a city or fortress of theirs, to which they might have a way from Little Chester, from Cambodunum, and from Legeslitham. Though the generality, almost all

¹ Possibly there might be a third from Derby to Nottingham. See below.

² Or *Centani*.

³ Salmon's New Survey, p. 540.

‘ the Ceasters we know of, were Roman fortresses, it must yet be
 ‘ allowed that some places bearing that name have not the pre-
 ‘ tence of history, remains, or situation, to be accounted such¹.’
 Besides speaking doubtfully, he suggests the road, if there were
 one to Chesterfield, might as well come from Cambodunum or
 Almonbury², and Legeolium or Castleford, as from Little Chester;
 and then he proceeds to account for places being esteemed Roman,
 and having the word *Ceaster* or *Chester* in the composition of
 their names, without having been real Roman stations. ‘ I ima-
 ‘ gine, says he, some British work thrown up in the wars between
 ‘ Britons and Saxons, after the Romans left the island; or by the
 ‘ Saxons in their first invasions, may, by ignorance of succeeding
 ‘ ages, pass for Roman. They might not be easily distinguishable
 ‘ from the Roman; nor perhaps had the Saxons any design to
 ‘ distinguish them, but to describe places so as they should be
 ‘ known by rivers, castles, camps, mountains, to which they were
 ‘ contiguous.’ And then he instances in Godmanchester, in
 Huntingdonshire.

Now all this which he has alledged against Chesterfield’s being
 a Roman station tends to the annihilation of the road in question;
 for if Chesterfield never were a station, there certainly was no
 military way from Little-Chester to it, as on the contrary, if it
 were a Roman city or fortress, there probably was a road leading
 to it from that place. He acknowledges himself that there went
 a road from Little-Chester Northward, a strong presumption (add-
 ing withal the import of the name, the authority of Higden, and
 the distance set down by Richard of Cirencester, all which shall
 be produced below), that Chesterfield was once a Roman station.

The causes, as I take it, of all this doubt and uncertainty, were
 first the supposed silence of ancient authors, and some of our best

¹ Simon’s New Survey, p. 542.

² So Dr. Gale interprets *Cambodunum*, but Mr. Horsley takes it for Gretland.

antiquaries, in respect of this road; and secondly, a general neglect, in not viewing the country, and examining the ground.

As to the first, it is certain there are no stations of this county mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, and consequently Dr. Gale and Dr. Horsley, in their editions of that ancient monument, give no trace of any Roman road through it, but that part of their maps is all blank; the same may be said of the map of Britannia Romana, in the later editions of Camden's Britannia, where there is no such thing as a station in these parts. Thus again the geographer Ptolemy mentions no station in this county; but whereas the Notitia, and the anonymous geographer of Ravenna, do both of them give us the name of a station called *Derbentio*, some have thought this would fall to be placed at Little-Chester in this county; and Mr. Horsley, in his general map of the Britannia-Romana, has accordingly ventured to place it there upon the footing of their conjecture¹; others, however, incline to think those authors mean that *Derbentio*, which the Itinerary places in Yorkshire. But all this notwithstanding, some monkish authors, and even Mr. Horsley, in one place², have dropped some insinuations of a Roman road through these parts, as will be noted below.

In regard to the second cause, I cannot learn that any body has ever been at the pains of traversing the ground from Little-Chester to Chesterfield for this purpose, and therefore the antiquaries have hitherto laboured under much ignorance about it. However, in the year 1760, I took an opportunity of doing it myself, in company of the Rev. Mr. Cornelius Horne, vicar of Alfreton, whose informations were of great use, Mr. George Hardwick of Wingerworth, and Mr. John Reynolds of Crich, and with their assistance had the pleasure of discovering it very fully and

¹ See Horsley's Preface, p. xlix.

² Horsley, p. 483.

completely;

completely; and from the description which I shall give of its course, I hope I shall be able to satisfy Mr. Salmon's and every other person's doubts, concerning the existence, the bearing, and almost the entire stratum of this road. But, before I enter upon this, it may be proper to say something more concerning the ancient authors abovementioned, and particularly the monkish ones.

We are not to suppose that the present Itinerary exhibits every Iter in Britain, and consequently every station. Mr. Salmon was sufficiently sensible of the incompleteness of that work, suggesting for the cause, 'whether it was, that the Romans at that time, having had long and quiet possession, found not the same necessity of maintaining as numerous garrisons as at first; or whether there were garrisons kept in other places not mentioned in the Itinerary, it is too hard for me to determine. If we had any discovery with what intention the Itinerary was made, it might be better judged whether it took in all those places that were at that time garrisoned or not. It appears from the *Notitia Imperii Occidentalis*, that the Romans had many more fortified places, especially on the Northern borders, than Antoninus mentions. And from Ravennas it appears, that they had a great many more of what that monk calls cities'. But in respect of entire Iters, Dr. Gale remarks, that the Itinerary is a work that was probably enlarged from time to time²; and therefore if this road was one of the last made, might be a Roman work, and yet not get into those copies of the Itinerary which we have at present. But that it was inserted in others, in some that are now lost, appears evidently from Richard of Cirencester, in whose work this Iter, though unfortunately much mutilated in the names, is the 18th or last in order. Richard tells us, he wrote from some ancient membranes in his time extant³, though since perished; and the

¹ Salmon, l. c.

² Dr. Gale, Commentary on Itinerar. p. 1.

³ Ric. Cirenc. p. 35.

account in him, the direction being from North to South, stands thus:

‘Iter XVIII. ab Eboraco per medium insulæ Clausentum usque sic.

Legiolio m. p. XXI.

Ad Fines XVIII.

. . . m. p. XVI.

. . . m. p. XVI.

.

Derventione m. p. XVI.

Ad Trivonam XII.

Etoceto XII. &c.”

This Richard lived towards the close of the 14th century, but I produce him first, on account of his having favoured us with the whole Iter, and the particulars of it; otherwise we have an older testimony than his concerning it, and that is, the words of Ralph Higden, who, though he is not so particular as Richard as to the stations, yet agrees with him in substance, and only varies in a circumstance or two of little consequence to the road in these parts. His words are, ‘Quarta via dicitur Rykenilde strete tendens ab Africo in Boream vulturalem², et incipit a Mavonia ‘prædicta [in West-Wallia], tenditque per Wigorniam, per Wicum, per Byrmingham, Lichefeld, Derby, Chesterfeld, Eborum³, usque at ostium Tyne fluminis, quod Tynemutha dicitur⁴.’ It is from this passage of Higden’s that Harrison writes, when he says, ‘The Ikenild or Rikenild began somewhere ‘in the South, and so held on toward Cirencester, then to ‘Worcester, Wicomb⁵, Brimmicham, Lichfield, Derby, Chester-

¹ The errors in Dr. Stukeley’s account of Iter, p. 61, seq. will be considered in their proper places.

² North-East.

³ Eboracum. See the Eulogium in Lel. Itin. VI. p. 110.

⁴ R. Higden, Polychron. p. 196. edit. Gale.

⁵ Higden has *Wicum*, i. e. *Warwick*; for so it ought to be interpreted, and not *Wicomb*. Harrison follows the old translation of the Polychronicon in this, which see fol. lxx. Warwick is called *Wic* in Flor. Vigorn. p. 625.

‘field, and crossing the Watling-streete somewhere in Yorkshire’,
 ‘stretched forth in the end unto the mouth of the Tyne, where
 ‘it ended at the main sea, as most men do confesse².’

Higden, you observe, brings the road in a contrary direction from what Richard does, viz. from South to North. Secondly, That he varies from Richard as to its southern extremity (though he agrees with him in respect of the part in question from Derby to Chesterfield) for instead of *Clausentum* or Southampton, he begins it at *Mavonia* in West-Wales, that is, at St. David’s in Pembrokeshire.

This is now a clear proof that Richard of Cirencester did not copy from Ralph Higden, and that Ralph did not take his account from the same author that Richard did his, and yet he probably wrote from some ancient memoirs as well as Richard. Inasmuch that here are two ancient testimonies concerning the course of this road. They both agree it passed through this county, from N.E. to S.W. or *vice versa*, which comes to the same thing³. And whereas Ralph has Lichfield instead of *Etocetum*, the meaning of this is, that *Etocetum* being so near Lichfield, and this in his time was a considerable place, he is pleased to call it Lichfield, though the road did not in strictness pass through Lichfield, but only near it, leaving it on the West; this is according to his dealing with the other station, which he places at Derby, though in reality it was only near it, at Little-Chester. Both authors mention Derby, one saying *Derby*, and the other *Derbentio*; and whereas Ralph has *Chesterfield* by name, we shall find in the

¹ This is according to this author’s particular notion, who carries the Watling-street from Verulam to Stamford, Doncaster, Pomfret, Castleford, Aberford, York, Wetherby, Boroughbridge, &c. But in this he errs, for this street went a different route.

² Holinshed, fol. 37. See also Leland’s Collect. III. p. 396.; and Plott, Oxfordsh. p. 216.

³ The author of “de Mirabilibus Britanniae,” at the end of Robert of Gloucester, p. 572, gives it a very wrong course, when he says it runs *ab oriente in occidentem*.
 sequel,

sequel, that the distance in Richard of 26 miles will bring a station to Chesterfield, as Dr. Stukeley¹ has rightly given it.

The learned author of the Essay on the four great Roman ways in *Lel. Itin.* VI. p. 110. (Roger Gale, *etq*;) reckons Ramulph to be extremely mistaken in the course of the Rykenilde-street; and accordingly, p. 131, he speaks again very doubtfully of it: but the sequel of this paper, it is humbly hoped, will amply justify the old monk.

It is clear to me that anciently there were two *Iknild* or *Rickenild-streets* in this island; one that took its course from East to West, beginning in Norfolk, and passing through Barley in Hertfordshire, and traced in part by the author of the Essay, p. 132, seq.³; and the other, that which we are now upon.

It may be proper here to enquire into the ancient name of this road. Ralph calls it *Rykenilde-strete*, and so does the *Polychronicon*⁴, and the *Eulogium*⁵. See also *Lel. Itin.* VI. p. 129, and *Coll.* III. p. 391; and in an old survey or map of the country about Tupton Moor, where this road goes, which Sir Henry Hunslope, bart. was pleased to shew me, and which was made in the beginning of the last century, it is called *Rignall-street*. Mr. Horsley says it was called the *Ricning-street*⁶; but Harrison, you observe, gives a variation: "The *Ikenild* or *Rikenild*," says he⁷. *Ikenild-street* is most agreeable to ancient authors; and he himself writes further, "I take it to be called the *Ikenild*, because it passed 'through⁸ the kingdom of the Icenes; for albeit, that Leland, 'and others following him, do seem to place the Icenes in Nor-

¹ In his account of Richard of Cirencester, 1757, 4°.

² Hearne ad Alured, Beverl. p. 157.

³ See him again, p. 112. 120. 129. and *Rob. Gloc.* p. 7. Drayton, *Polyolb.* p. 247. Hen. Hunt. in *Lambarde's Top. Dict.* p. 160. Chauncey, p. 28.

⁴ Fol. lxx.

⁵ *Eulogium* in *Lel. Itin.* VI. p. 110.

⁶ P. 489.

⁷ See more corruptions in *Plott, Oxfordsh.* p. 115, and *Kennet's Paroch. Ant.* p. 15.

⁸ Or began, as Camden, col. lxxix.

‘folk and Suffolk, yet in mine opinion that cannot well be done,
 ‘fith it is manifest by Tacitus, that they lay neer unto the Si-
 ‘lures, and as I gesse, either in Stafford or in Worcester¹, or in
 ‘both, except my conjecture do fayle. The author of the book
 ‘entituled *Eulogium Historiarum* doth call this street the *Leline*²;
 ‘but as herein he is deceived, so have I delt withall so faithfully
 ‘as I may among such diversite of opinions, yet not denying but
 ‘that there is much confusion in the names and courses of these
 ‘two latter³, the discussing whereof I must leave to other men
 ‘that be better learned than I⁴.’ Dr. Plot agrees with this, in
 placing the *Iceni* in the same parts, and in deducing the name of
 the *Ikenild-street* from them: ‘That which moves me most,’ says
 he, ‘to think that there was such a people as the *Iceni* both in
 ‘Worcestershire and Staffordshire, is the Roman consular way
 ‘which remains to this hour, and passes through both those
 ‘counties by the name of *Ikenild-street*, which how it should
 ‘come by, but from the people whose territories it was made
 ‘through, I cannot imagine⁵.’ So also does Mr. Baxter in his
Glossary, vv. *Lutudarum* & *Britannia*. This reason of the name
 is now fully confirmed by the map of Richard of Cirencester,
 wherein the *Iceni* are actually placed in the parts here noticed by
 Hollinshed, Dr. Plott, and Mr. Baxter; and for this reason I pay
 the less regard to the objections raised against Dr. Plott, by the
 learned author of the *Essay*, in *Lel. Itin.* VI. p. 132, seq. In

¹ Add, shires.

² I know not well what to make of this. Salmon, p. 530, writes it *Ikening-way*; the author of *de Mirabilibus Britannia*, published by Mr. Hearne, *Ikenilde-streetc*. So Rob. Gloc. p. 7. and the MS. in the Cotton Library adduced in *Lel. Itin.* VI. p. 111. also; but what is more extraordinary, the *Eulogium* there, p. 110, calls it, as was noted above, *Rykeneld-strete*. *Lel. Coll.* III. p. 396. Burton’s *Leicest.* p. 250, writes *Leline-street*, meaning no doubt *Leline* in the text.

³ Ermine and Ikenild-streets.

⁴ Hollinshed, l. c.

⁵ Plott’s *Hist. of Staffordsh.* p. 392, where you may see his other reasons for placing the *Iceni* here. See him also, p. 400.

short,

short, writers generally agree in calling this road the *Ikenild* or *Rikenild-street*¹, but of these the former is the truer orthography, for the *R*, I am of opinion, fastened itself to the other name from the British particle *yr*, signifying *the*, just as *Rother* is supposed by Mr. Baxter to be *yr odar*². However, it must be acknowledged, that the learned author of the Essay on the four great Roman Ways, in *Lel. Itin.* VI. p. 129, is of a different opinion, for he says, ‘though in our old writers, as well as in an ancient deed of lands—and in another—it is constantly called *Rycknild-street*. It has now taken the name of *Ickle*, or *Icknild-street*, but, as I believe, without any just title to it.’ See him again, p. 132. It was one of the four principal Roman military ways in Britain, extending from the more southern parts, Southampton, or St. David’s, I incline to think the former, to Tinmouth. Dr. Plott has brought it into Derbyshire³, where I propose to take it up, on this manner. It enters Staffordshire, he says, ‘a little to the westward of Sir Charles Holt’s park, and runs from S. S. W. to N. N. E. to a little beyond Shenston, where it crosses the Watling-street⁴, and then bears away N. E. and by N. and so enters Derbyshire over the Dove at Monk’s Btidge⁵.’ The course of it is described in his map by a pricked line, and the stations in Staffordshire he imagines might be at Strecthey and Streeton⁶. Mr. Salmon differs something from the doctor in regard to its course in Staffordshire, for he brings it by Needwood and Lichfield⁷; but so far as I can judge from the little knowledge I have of those parts, I incline to believe Dr. Plott’s account the truer; and the rather because I observe the Essay in *Lel. Itin.* VI. p. 131, agrees with him: but I shall report the words of this author, be-

¹ Dugd. Warwicksh. p. 568. Lambarde, Top. Dict. p. 1160. ² See below.

³ In his Oxfordshire, however, he connects it with Norfolk and Suffolk.

⁴ This is the true Watling-street.

⁵ Plott’s Staffordsh. p. 400. See also *Lel. Itin.* VI. p. 130.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 401.

⁷ Salmon, p. 530. 540.

cause he is more particular than Dr. Plott. 'Leaving the last
' [Lichfield] on the West, [it] goes by Streethey, crosses the Trent
' near Whichnor, then taking Branston in its way, and leaving
' Burton upon Trent about half a mile to the East, and passing
' through Stretton, it enters Derbyshire over Monks Bridge near
' Eggington.' But the difference between Salmon and these other
authors is not material as to me, since they all make it enter our
county at the same place.

There was but one station between *Etocetum* and *Derwentio*,
which was equi-distant from both, viz. 12 miles; consequently
there was no station at Streethey (though this lies upon the road,
and doubtless has its name *Streetway*, or *Streethey*, from it), but at
Stretton, which answers both in name, quasi *Street-town*, and in
distance. Dr. Stukeley therefore is wrong in placing it at Eg-
gington upon Trent, or Burton. The ancient Roman name of
this station, as appears from Richard of Cirencester, was *ad Tri-*
vonam, *Trivona* being in this author the old Roman name of the
river Trent. This, in my opinion, greatly confirms the appro-
priation of it to this place; for though Stretton may be nearer in
fact to a branch of the river Dove, yet it is also very near the river
Trent. An enquiry has been made by one of my learned friends
into the ancient Roman name of the river Trent¹; but it is appa-
rent from several passages in Richard of Cirencester, that the
name sought for by him was no other than *Trivona*².

I make but one observation more; that the water of the river
Dove (upon which, as I have observed, Stretton more imme-
diately lies), a river much subject to floods, is by means of a diva-
rication at this place distributed into two, and, as I remember,
nearly equal currents, which doubtless greatly facilitated the
fording it; and this probably might be the reason that the Romans
chose to cross it here.

¹ Gent. Mag. 1760, p. 65.

² Rich. Cirenc. cited above, as also p. 26, 37.

I proceed now, in the second place, to give a perambulation of this road; which it is perfectly necessary to do, and as minutely as we can, by reason that the author of the Essay in *Lel. Itin.* VI. p. 131, declares, ‘the tract of it I can trace no farther this way.’ He esteems it, p. 129, the most uncertain of the four great Roman roads; and it has been in fact given up by certain great authors, as Drayton, Selden, and Burton¹. This, however, is a treatment it no way deserves, as now will fully appear.

The road has no sooner crossed the easternmost branch or arm of the Dove and entered Derbyshire, but it appears for a considerable way together on Eggington Heath², where it points (for it is seen but little after that, by reason of the country being cultivated) to Derby, or rather Little-Chester, to which place it came by Little-Over, across Nun-Green, and so down Darley-Slade to the river Derwent, where from very ancient time there was a bridge, this river being a very uncertain one, and subject to sudden and very high floods. The remains of a bridge at this place are now to be seen when the water of the river is low³. Some antiquaries, I find, are of opinion that the Romans built no bridges, but only made use of fords⁴; but as we know they did in other parts, why not in England, especially when the nature of the river seemed so greatly to require it, and that we have one station in Richard of Cirencester, which is expressly called *Ad Pontem*⁵.

¹ Drayton’s *Polyolb.* p. 247. Selden there, p. 256. Burton on Antonin. p. 95.

² ‘I am informed by an ingenious gentleman, says Mr. Horsley, that a Roman way ‘appears in several places four or five miles from Derby in the road to Lichfield.’ Horsley, p. 488. However, the remains on Eggington Heath are now, 1764, very much obliterated by the making of the turnpike road.

³ Camden, col. 587.

⁴ Mr. Drake’s *Eboracum*, p. 33. 53, where he says, ‘no stone bridge.’

⁵ See the 14th *Iter. Pontes* *Iter VII.* hence also *Daralipens* in the *Itinerarv*, *Iter V.* called by Richard, *Duralipens*, also *Tripontium*, *Iter VI.* Hence *Beet. I.* c. 11. particularly mentions bridges amongst the works of the Romans in this island. See also *Archæol. Soc. Ant. J.* p. 187.

After

After crossing the river, the road passed Eastward by the wall of the station of Little-Chester, on the North side of it; of this wall, or *Valium*, there was a considerable fragment remaining, when, in company of my worthy kinsman, Mr. William Pegge, I viewed it in the year 1759, of about five feet thick; and it is reasonable to suppose there was an entrance from the road into the station. Mr. Horsley says, 'he looks on it as certain, that 'there have been some Roman settlements in Derbyshire, as may 'appear from Camden, and what I have said myself ¹.' Little-Chester answers perfectly to the course and bearing of the road, and was undoubtedly a Roman station, and, as we have reason to believe from the distance of 12 miles, was the next to *ad Trivonam* abovementioned, and consequently was *Derwentio*. It would be superfluous to prove in a formal manner, that Little-Chester was a Roman station, since every body allows it ², and that the present appearance of it, the name itself, and many coins that have been formerly and are now often found there, do all sufficiently evince it ³, without observing it was a proper situation, as being near the river (*Archæologia*, V. p. 37.) and that stations were often named from rivers. (*Ibid.* p. 38.) And so above we have *ad Trivonam*.

From Little-Chester we must suppose the road kept on the east-side of the Derwent, never crossing that river any more. But, before I leave the station to proceed in tracing the road, I would beg leave to say a word more on that.

The anonymous *Ravennas* mentions a place called *Derbentio* ⁴, which the learned editor takes to be Little Chester near Derby,

¹ Horsley, p. 488. alluding to this conjecture, p. 318. 489. concerning Haddon's being called Braciaca.

² Dr. Gale, Mr. Camden, Bishop Gibson, Mr. Salmon, Dr. Stukeley, &c.

³ Horsley, p. 489.

⁴ *Ravennas*, p. 145. edit. Gale. N. B. Dr. Stukeley, p. 62. makes *Derwentio* the Nom. Case, very absurdly.

and

and he is so fortunate as to have Mr. Baxter concurring with him, who in his Glossary writes ‘*Derwentio*’ ¹ *itidem Ravennati ponitur* ‘*ad amnem Derventionem, in agro Derventionensi, juxta urbem*’ ‘*Derby, in viculo dicto Little-Chester, five parva urbe; ut sit*’ ‘*etiam Derby, Derwentio nova*’ ². There is great reason to believe these authors are right, and that *Derbentio* was really the name of this station; its situation so near the river Derwent, called *Derbentio* ³, hardly leaving any room to doubt it. The conjecture, however, is much strengthened by an observation of Mr. Salmon’s, viz. that in this nameless geographer *Derbentio* is placed *after Deva Victrix, or Chester*, with two other places only between, and *before Condute and Ratecorion or Leicester*, with only one between, which plainly shews it was situated in these midland parts ⁴. Besides, as there are *Two* *Derbentios* mentioned by this author ⁵, *one* of them was probably at this place. But whether Little-Chester were the *Derbentio* of Ravennas or not, it certainly bore that name in the Roman times, for it is expressly called so by Richard of Cirencester, in his 18th Iter, and in his map. It is not mentioned in the Itinerary, but that is because this Iter does not appear there. Some have fancied that the *Præfectus numeri Derventionis* under the Duke of Britain in the Notitia ⁶, might be at this place, his station being *Derventione* ⁷. But the *Derwentio* there is with more reason supposed to be a different station mentioned in the Itinerary, viz. Aldby, seven miles north of York, on another river of the name of Derwent. This is Dr. Gale’s notion ⁸, who yet has been opposed in this, though

¹ There is no difference between *Derbentio* and *Derwentio*.

² Baxter’s Glossary.

³ See the Etymology of the name of this river in Baxter, p. 102. and from him in Salmon, p. 538. See also Leland’s *Cyanea Cantio*.

⁴ Salmon, p. 541.

⁵ Ravennas, p. 145, 146.

⁶ Horsley, p. 478.

⁷ Salmon, p. 541. See Stukeley *Itin. Curios.* Horsley, p. 478.

⁸ Gale, p. 24. Dr. Smith ad Bedam, p. 88. Horsley, p. 404. 487. 489.

but weakly, by Mr. Salmon ¹. The matter is too uncertain to be absolutely determined, and therefore I shall say no more, but that the probability, in my opinion, is on the side of Aldby. Those who have a mind to see what has been alledged by both parties, may consult the places cited in the margin. I may here take notice that Talbot suspects, though it must be owned he speaks doubtfully, that the *Derwentio* in the second lter of Antoninus may be our town of Derby ²; but this cannot be allowed by any means.

The name of *Little-Chester* is old ³, and it is evidently a relative term, implying there was another Chester near it, not Chesterfield in this county, which is too remote, but some other; there were consequently two *Derbentios* in these parts, of which this at Little Chester was probably the older; the other, I imagine, might be at Derby, which lies upon the river Derwent as well as this, and might upon that account be called, with equal propriety, *Derbentio*; and this seems to be the meaning of Mr. Baxter's words, *ut sit etiam Derby, Derbentio nova, or Derbentia magna*, to speak with more exactness. Now if there were two *Derbentios* in this country, as here supposed, and one was at Derby, this carries up the antiquity of the town of Derby into the Roman times; and there is reason to believe it may be of that antiquity, since it was usual for the Romans to have a town and a fort very near together, both of them places of strength, but the fort the stronger of the two. It was so at Manchester, and, as I conceive, at Chesterfield, as may be noted in the sequel.

Mr. Salmon gives a very wrong description of these places when he says Little-Chester lies *against Derby*, for it is a mile North of it, higher up the river. Mr. Horsley consequently errs

¹ Salmon, p. 543.

² Lel. Itin. III. p. 147. and see him again, p. 148. 151.

³ I find it 19 E, I. A. D. 1291. in Pope Nicholas's MS. Valor at Lichfield.

also in saying Little-Chester is a mile below Derby. Salmon mistakes again in esteeming this station at Little-Chester to have been a large place, a city with streets¹; for the dimensions of it admit of no such thing; it was only a fort, or *Castrum Hiberna*, containing about six acres of land. What might give occasion to the erecting of the town of Derby on its present site, I presume might be the ford or passage there, over the river, where St. Mary's bridge has since been erected. These fords often were the causes of towns and villages, as appears from the names of such villages, as Ashford, Brailsford, Bamford, Crumford, Ford, Grindleford, Longford, Twyford, all in this county. These fords though were not always necessary upon great roads, because there were ferries from great antiquity on the great rivers, as appears from Domesday book². This ford or ferry was in the direct road to Nottingham, another station of the Romans, so that to the West of Derby, we will suppose about a mile, the Roman road from *Ad Trivonam* became divided (I speak of the latter times of the residence of the Romans in Britain) into two branches, whereof one went to Little-Chester, and, crossing the river Derwent there, took its course northward or north-eastward towards Chesterfield; and the other, crossing the same river at Derby, proceeded more easterly to Nottingham. From this time the fort or station at Little-Chester began probably to decline. As to the supposition above, that the present town of Derby was in being in the Roman times, it was undoubtedly an ancient place; indeed, if we could rely on the interpretation which Mr. Lambarde³ puts upon a passage in Bede⁴, it was a place of note, *Villa regalis*, a seat of royal residence, as early as the year 626, when an

¹ These are his words: 'Little-Chester hath the traces of a razed city yet manifestly remaining, besides what the name shews. Its streets and partitions are discoverable from the languid corn and grafs that is over them.' Salmon, p. 541.

² Thoroton, Hist. Nottingh. p. 307. 310.

³ Lambarde's Top. Dict. p. 89.

⁴ Bede, p. 88.

attempt was here made by a ruffian to assassinate king Aeduuini; but it is very evident to any one that will consider the circumstances of the fact, that the scene of that action lay in the kingdom of Northumberland, and consequently upon a river Derwent different from this at Derby; and so the learned editor of Bede, Dr. Smith, judiciously understands it, expounding the place of Aldby near York: however, it appears from history that Derby was a place of eminence in the ninth century¹.

But it is now time I should carry on the road. After going a short space due East from Little-Chester, it enters the open fields, and turns to the northward, the course of it being from its first entrance upon Morley-Moor, throughout, N. N. E.².

There are no traces of it now to be seen till you draw towards Morley-Moor, by reason that the ground there is all arable, and consequently the agger has been levelled by the plough; but as soon as you have left Bredsal priory on your left hand, and begin to rise up to the almshouses on Morley-Moor, a large raised fragment appears on your right-hand. It is afterwards just visible, as being but little raised, quite across this moor, running N. N. E. to the fence, against which it abutts about 100 yards East of Brackley gate; at the fence it is very high and conspicuous, as likewise in the enclosure on the other side of the said fence.

From hence it runs in a direct line, though there are no vestiges remaining in this part, close by the lodge or house in

¹ The Mercian princess, Æthelfleda, took it from the Danes early in the tenth, at which time it had obtained the new name of *Deoraby* imposed by the Danes. The old Saxon name was *Northworthige*, Ethelwerd, p. 843, Hickes's Thesaur. II. p. 118, to distinguish it from *Tamworthige*, or *Tamworth*. This means the village on the *Tame*; and the other the *Northern Town*, or *Village*. See Gibson in Camd. col. clxxiv.

² The expressions of the authors above quoted, who speak of Northward, North, and North East, are to be understood with latitude. It has lately been discovered that a road also went from this station eastward towards Nottingham; this issued from the middle of the station, where the town street of Little-Chester now is, which was evidently part of it.

Horsley park, where it plainly appears again, having the lodge on the East. Mr. Horsley observes, that this road goes northward from Little-Chester to Horiton-Castle; but this is a mistake, for it does not approach that castle, but leaves it on the left-hand; and indeed that building is of much later erection. As soon as you are passed the lodge or house abovementioned, it begins to appear again in the lane or yard, and in the inclosure afterwards is very high and broad, and covered with gorse. In these parts it is altogether composed of gravel¹, of which it consists for many miles. From the last mentioned enclosure you see it run up two or three fields till it comes to the road that goes East to Nottingham, and West to Wirksworth, which it crosses about a hundred yards West of Horsley Woodhouse, being very visible in the field on the South side of the said road called Calf-Croft, and in the other field on the North side thereof.

It runs very directly from thence into a lane, which it keeps for a few yards, and then is seen in the field on the West, running down to a house called Cumberfome², which stands upon it. From this house it runs down another field, and across the stream at the bottom called the Bottle-Brook³, the road making a bank on the South and the North of the stream. It goes next by the Smithy Houses, and from thence is very high and visible all along the Street lane, which no doubt was denominated from it, for more than a mile. You come at last to a water, and there it turns not with the lane, which bends towards the East, but goes in its proper course N. N. E. up a field or two, very visibly, to the lane that runs across from Heage to Ripley. The gravel of it appears in the lane on the South side, and the ridge or agger on the other side the hedge on the North. This is directly opposite to

¹ Archæolog. IV. p. 6, 9.

² So named from the troublesome disputes that happened concerning it.

³ Quasi Botolph-Brook, as is conjectured.

Hartaigh manor-house, where, and beyond which, it is again visible, the house standing partly upon it. It points to the tail of Hartaigh dam, and the ridge appears in a field at the hedge that parts the said field from the lane or green which lies on the left of the miller's house, and there are two or three broken pieces of it in the green. It is then seen in one Taylor's land, pointing to Coney-Gre-House, and crossing the two lanes that lead from Pentrich mill to Pentrich town, and from Pentrich common to Pentrich town. From Coney-Gre-House it runs to the water, leaving the camp on Pentrich common on its left hand; this camp is a square with a double vallum, and is doubtless a Roman work¹, and there is good access to it from the road at Coney-Gre-House. At the water, or small running stream last mentioned, it is visible again on the North side of it, pointing directly up the lane to Okerthorp, and that both in the field at the hedge, and in the lane; but a little before you come to Okerthorp it enters the enclosures on the left hand, and there are several broken pieces or fragments thereof in a little croft on the West or left hand side of the present road, just opposite to Okerthorp manor-house, now occupied by George Bramley. And all the way as you go down Okerthorp, its ridge, or at least several fragments thereof, plainly appears to the West of the houses on your left hand, pointing straight to the ridge just within the fence on your left hand also in going from Okerthorp to the four lane-ends². Between this place and Mr. Jonathan Kendal's house there is little of it to be seen, only that end of the close, lying between Wirksworth road and Jonathan Kendal's bowling-green, has much sharp gravel and pebbles in it³. Both Jonathan Kendal's house and Linbury chapel,

¹ Sir Edward Wilmot says he saw a Roman coin found in this camp.

² A place so called, where the two turnpike roads from Derby to Chesterfield, and from Alfreton to Wirksworth, cross each other.

³ Mr. Kendal says, that when he made his bowling-green (which was only a pit-hillock before, consisting of shale, clay, and such other materials as are usually dug out

chapel, if they stand not upon it, must be very near it. From hence it crosses the present road, and goes into the fields on the right hand¹, and on the declivity of the hill it crosses the present road again, and from thence it is plain for near a mile together running through the demesne lands of Shirland-hall, called the Day-Cars², and pointing directly up to Higham. And if you will just enter that lane at Higham that goes to Westington, you will see from thence how it reciprocally points to the hill that goes up to Kendal's.

From Higham it seems in a general way to keep the present turnpike road as far as Clay-Cross; at least, if it does not, there are no traces of it to be found, the country being here much cultivated, and coals being gotten all over it. The town of Stretton, which no doubt takes its name from this street or road, lies directly in the way.

From Clay Cross it must have passed on the right to Egftow, a farm of Sir Henry Hunloke's, where there is a fine large barrow, and from whence it is very visible for 300 yards running across some small enclosures, particularly the Quakers burying-ground, and a part of Tupton-Moor (which is now enclosed) just by the blacksmith's forge, or smithy, as they call it here. In the old survey above mentioned, belonging to Sir Henry Hunloke, this part of the road across the late Tupton-Moor is very fairly expressed, and is called Rignall-street, as was noted above.

out of coal, and iron stone pits) he had occasion to sink somewhat lower than ordinary, for a foundation for the little drinking house built on the side of the green next his dwelling-house, for the accommodation of the company; and that after they had dug through the clay, &c. they came to a bed of sharp gravel intermixed plentifully with pebbles; these were evidently the remains of this street buried under the rubbish got out of the coal pits, &c. This may probably be the case in many places where the road disappears in lands not arable; and the road in several places goes over lands where coal and iron-stone have been gotten.

¹ In one of those fields, called Hufton-hall-field, it is very visible. This field of 28 acres is now divided into seven.

² A corruption perhaps of *Dale-Cars*.

Nothing

Nothing more of it is to be seen after this, the country having been long in tillage, but it apparently points to the middle of Sir H. Hunloke's avenue, where, about the year 1700, a brass cuspis, or celt, like those described by Dr. Plott¹ and Mr. Camden², was found; it is very perfect, and is now in the possession of that worthy baronet. The celts indeed were not Roman implements, as I have observed in the Essay on the Coins of Cunobeline³; but, nevertheless, they have been sometimes found in or near the works of that people.

It appears from Richard of Cirencester, that at the distance of 16 Roman miles from *Derwentio* or Little-Chester, there was a station on this road, though the name of it is now obliterated in the sole MS. of this author. This, if it were not at the camp above-mentioned⁴, I presume must have been either at Higham or at Linbery, and yet I cannot learn that there any remains at either of these places to betoken them to be of such consequence. The situation indeed at Higham is favourable, being high (from whence it has its name), and commanding the road for a considerable way, and, as I think, having a view of the camp on Pentrich common. This village stands directly upon the road, and the distance is very compatible, for it lies between the 15 and 16 mile stones, computing from Derby. Higham is no parish of itself, but is included in Shirland; and its being, like Stretton, upon the road, was probably the circumstance that first gave being to it. As for Linbery, or Linbury, there is something in the name⁵ that would induce one to believe it of antiquity, and it stands directly upon the road as well as Higham, and in regard to distance, the 14 mile stone is just by, and in Hufton-hall-field,

¹ Plott's Hist. Staffordsh. p. 403.

² Britannia, col. 803.

³ Essay on the Coins of Cunobeline, p. 85.

⁴ This has certainly some claim, if the distance, which a measurement would determine, would but accord; but it seems to be too near Derby.

⁵ Bury, either by itself, or in composition, is appropriated to many stations.

which

which is but just cross the road, many foundations of walls were found, as Mr. Jonathan Kendal informs me. But the argument from distance, to wit, whether we should stop here, or go to Iligham, must depend upon an admeasurement (which sometime perhaps may be undertaken), especially as antiently the road from Derby was so different from what it is now, till it almost approaches Linbury.

What has been alledged in favour of Iligham and Linbury, may induce us to fix the station at one of them, rather than at Alfreton, as Dr. Stukeley does ¹. For the road, as appears from its course described above, does not approach near enough to Alfreton; and there are no other remains of antiquity at that place to lead one to seek for the station there. It is true, that, about A. D. 1740, a pot of Roman denarii was found near a place called *Greenbaigh Lane*, in a hedge bottom, but at too great a distance from the town of Alfreton, to afford any argument in favour of it.

I left the road in Sir H. Hunloke's avenue, and can carry it no further, there being no marks of it to be found between that place and Chesterfield, to which it points, and which probably was the next station. I have a Claudius of middle brass, which was found there about 1720; and Mr. Hardy, of Nottingham, had a Valerian of brass, of the third size, found there also, which he gave to Beaupré Bell, Esq; as the last gentleman informed me by letter. Dr. Stukeley represents the distance of this station to be ten miles ², and not improbably; and yet in Bertram's edition of Richard of Cirencester, p. 40. there is a chasm where this station should be, which the Doctor by some means or other takes no notice of, making but two stations between *Derventio* and *Ad Fines*, whereas in Bertram there are three. The consequence of this omission, is, that the Doctor

¹ Stukeley's account of Richard of Cirencester, p. 62.

² Ibid.

makes Chesterfield the next station to *Ad Fines*; but, more than that, he has also altered the figures, making it but ten miles between Chesterfield and *Ad Fines*, whereas in Bertram it is sixteen; and if, according to Bertram, there was another intervening station of sixteen miles (and we must suppose there was), then the distance between Chesterfield and *Ad Fines* will be no less than thirty-two miles, which constitutes a difference of twenty-two miles between the Doctor and his author; but with this I have no further concern.

As to Chesterfield's being the next station on the road from the avenue, at the distance of ten miles from that we have passed, this I think very probable, as it agrees well in point of distance from Higham or Linbury, and is particularly mentioned by Higden, and the Polychronicon cited above; to which I may add, that in the geographer of Ravenna, the town that stands next to *Derbentio* is *Lutudarum*, otherwise written *Lugudarum* and *Lutudaron*. This work seems to be compiled from a map, and therefore probably *Lutudarum* was a place in the neighbourhood of *Derbentio*. And this no doubt was the reason that Mr. Baxter interprets *Lutudarum* of Chesterfield, and has found out a suitable etymology for it, 'Lutudarum apud anonymum, hodie Chesterfield est five Civitatis campus, in pago Derventionensi . . . hoc solutè Britannis foret *Lbu at odre* vel *at odare*, quod est *castra ad limites*: siquidem munimentum hoc fuerat veterum Uigantum five Icenorum ad tuendos Guicceiæ fines ab impressionibus veterum Brigantum; atque hoc vel ipse situs declarat. Fluviolus etiam vicinus *Rother* est tanquam *yr odor* five *Terminus*; quod idem cernere est et in Cantio¹.' If Mr. Baxter be right here, the name of the station in question was *Lutudarum*, and this consequently was the antient Roman name of Chesterfield: but I doubt there is no certainty in his resolution

¹ Baxter's Gloss. v. LUTUDARUM.

of the name, and, if there were, it seems better accommodated to the station called *Ad Fines*, than to this at Chesterfield¹. But, be that as it will, the next station seems clearly to have been Chesterfield.

It is very difficult to assign the exact place of the station at Chesterfield, by reason that one never hears of any vestiges or remains of it. Mr. Collier indeed says of Chesterfield, “by the ruins of it, it seems to be of good antiquity;” but this I take to be spoken at random. All therefore I can do is, to offer a plausible conjecture. It might perhaps be at Tapton, antiently called *Topton*², agreeable to its high situation, where the hill, commonly called *Wind-mill Hill*, from a wind-mill formerly erected there, is in old deeds called *Castle-Hill*³, and a close or field also of the duke of Devonshire’s, there is called *Castle-field*. Hollinshed, where he speaks of the course of the river Rother at this place, mentions also *Topton-Castle*⁴, which is also mentioned in the parish register of Chesterfield, A. D. 1605, and Robert de Ferrars was taken prisoner, 1266, *apud castrum de Chestrefelde*, as we have it in Leland’s *Collectanea*, vol. I. 276. III. 403. Now the word *Castle* in this case, and as equivalent to *Chester*, may denote something Roman⁵; and, moreover, the Roman road, by pointing up to this place after it has crossed the Rother north of Sir H. Hunloke’s avenue, would no further be embarrassed by the stream of that brook, but would keep constantly on the eastern side of it. For though I could never hear of any marks or tokens of this road to the north of Chester-

¹ There is no such place as *Lutudarum* in Richard of Cirencester’s map, or in his book; but *Lattodum* is Stony Stratford, p. 42.

² Dugd. Monast. II. p. 602. where it is called *Magna Topton*. Hollinshed, fol. 72. Domesday Book. A MS. map of 1598. We are apt in these parts to turn O into A, in pronunciation, as appears from many instances.

³ Deeds, penes Joh. Wilkinson de Chesterfield, Gen.

⁴ Hollinshed, l. c.

⁵ Plot’s Hist. of Staffordsh. p. 396, 397.

field, in this county, yet I find every body agrees in carrying it on the east side of the Rother, to the west of Killamarch church, and in making it cross the river at Beighton, and to enter the county of York there, and in its way to Temple Brough¹. So the author of the *Effay in Lel. Itin.* VI. p. 131. says, ‘ If it did go to that city [York], its pointing here seems to direct us either to Doncaster, or Castleford, near one of which towns it might fall into that great Roman way described above, under the name of *Erming-street*, &c.’ As to the site of the present town of Chesterfield, it lies so under the Castle-Hill at Topton or Tapton, that when it became a place of note, it would rationally be called *The Field of the Chester or Castle*²; for I conceive that the present town of Chesterfield was not antiently a place of any great consideration; at the Norman conquest it was not so much as the head or capital place of the manor, for that was Newbold. However, it was in being then, and probably owed its first rise to the declension of the castle or camp at Tapton, it being doubtless a more commodious situation for a village or town, both on account of its proximity to the brooks it stands upon, and the greater plainness of the grounds about it; it was a field, whereas Tapton was a hill. The erection of the church afterwards might be a further cause of its increase. I may add, that most people are of opinion, that the oldest part of Chesterfield is that about the church, Tapton-Lanehead, and Holywell-Street; and indeed the present market-place, which is now the principal part of the town, is called, in the old chartulary of Beauchief abbey, the *new market-place*.

¹ So Lord Rockingham’s map of part of the West-Riding of Yorkshire.

² This is the true etymology of the name, which I mention on account of that ridiculous one on their common seal. There is a tree with fruit in a field, as if there could be any allusion between *Cestrefeld*, which was the old way of spelling, and a tree in a field.

The general observation I make here is, that though the author of the Essay in *Lel. Itin.* VI. p. 131. declared he could trace this road no further this way than Monk's-bridge, yet supposing, as he says, Higden's account to be true, that this street went through Derby and Chesterfield to York, and so on to Tinmouth, he was very happy in his conjectures about its course; for, says he, 'if this is true, it went to Little-Chester near Derby, a Roman station, as the name, coins, and other antiquities there frequently discovered, make it appear; and from thence to Chesterfield, which seems to be confirmed by another Stretton lying in a direct line between those two places, about twelve miles from the first, and five from the latter, whose name also bespeaks its antiquity.'

But the question may here be asked, by what means, and from what cause, a road seemingly so direct and complete as this was, from Little Chester to Chesterfield, should be deserted, and one that varies so greatly from it, especially in the more southern part, should be so much frequented in its stead, as in the end totally to obscure and eclipse it. Two reasons, in answer to this question, I think may justly be assigned. The first is, that after the present town of Derby was become a place of note, which was very early, as we have shewn, it was more natural, and more direct, for the inhabitants to pass on to Duffield, and to cross the river Derwent there, than at Little-Chester, and consequently to begin and prosecute a new road that way, to wit, the present road. There is a ford now at Duffield called *Makeney-Ford*. Secondly, after Duffield-bridge was erected, the river would then be more safely crossed there than before, insomuch that *then* every one would be tempted to go that way, especially as from Derby, the present town, it certainly would be nearest. A bridge indeed there once was at Little-Chester, as has been noted above, but this has been long ruined, and nobody knows how long; and it
is

is not at all improbable, that the failure of the bridge at that place might contribute more than any thing to the desertion of the old Roman road, and the bringing of the new one by Duffield into vogue.

*Perambulation of the lesser ROMAN ROAD in the County of DERBY,
called the BATH-WAY.*

THE lesser Roman road, or the Bath-way, as Mr. Camden calls it, is now commonly stiled by the natives of the country *Bathom-Gate*; *Gate* in these midland parts, as also elsewhere, usually signifying a street, way, or road, and *Bathom* being apparently corrupted of the Saxon *B þan* or *Baphon*, the name by which the Anglo-Saxons distinguished the city of Bath ¹. Buxton is here intended by *the Bath*, *κατ' ἐξοχὴν*; for I imagine, there was a bath likewise at Bakewell, it being very difficult otherwise to account for its antient name, *Baðecanpýlla* ².

Buxton, however, is undoubtedly a very antient place, the warm spring there being discovered very early, and no doubt in the Roman times. This I infer, not so much from the vulgar name above-mentioned, which can be no older than the Saxon æra, as from the existence of a Roman road pointing directly to it, and the Saxons having that reason for denominating this artificial road the *Baphon-gate*. In the *Archæologia*, Vol. III. p. 237. Mr. John Watfon, late rector of Stockport, mentions another Roman road from Melandra Castle terminating here; and also says, he discovered the site of a Roman station here at Buxton. The same gentleman, in a letter to me, 15 August, 1782, not long before he died, speaks of a third road he had heard of, which came from Derby by Middle-street and Over-street, in the

¹ Gibson ad Chron. Sax. in nom. loc. explicatione, p. 14. Lambarde's Topogr. Dict. p. 21.

² Chron. Sax. p. 110.

road to Brassington. In the same letter, he adds his having traced a fourth military way from Manchester to Buxton, and describes it thus, 'It runs by Stockport, chiefly along the present road, and goes by the name of the *High Street*. On the southern side of Stockport the country is so cultivated that for several miles it can be found only by the names of *Pepper Street*, in the township of Brannall, of *Street-fields* and of *Street-lane*, in the township of Adlington; then passing through Pot Shrigley and Rainow, it goes by the Great Lows to Saltresford Hall, where it is called the *Old Gate*, from thence by Pym Chair to the head of the river Goit, between which places, for about two miles together, it has the name of *The Street*; and near the summit of the hill it is distinguished by the appellation of *Embridge Causeway*, which the country people used to think was made by the Devil. From Goit's Head it stretches along, to Cracking Stones, where it has the denomination of the *Old Road*, and from thence (as is evident from visible traces of it here and there) it went to Buxton.' Mr. Watson further observes, in regard to the roads pointing and leading to Buxton, that there was a communication also between Chester and Buxton, by a road from the former falling in with that just now described. As to the station at Buxton, he says, that 'on the top of the hill above the hall, in a piece of ground called the *Stain* (or *Sten*) cliffs, are the visible remains of an ancient settlement, which I doubt not was Roman; and indeed, I think, one can infer no less from the concentrating of so many Roman roads at the place. Bishop Gibson in Camden's *Britannia*, col. 593, mentions also a Roman wall here 'cemented with the red Roman plaister, close by St. Anne's well, where are the ruins of the ancient bath'. To judge from this, there seems to have been more than one bath antiently, for 1781, the workmen em-

See also Salmon's *New Survey*, p. 543.

ployed by his grace the duke of Devonshire in digging the foundation of a crescent which his grace was building found some Roman baths complete, but they were ordered to be filled up, and built upon, without any further examination. Such was the account in the *Derby Mercury*, of September 6; but a workman, who saw the bath so discovered, and afterwards compared his own ideas with those of his brother workmen, gave a more particular description of it (it seems there was but one) to the Rev. Mr. John Mason, of Winster. The site was about 6 yards from the present bath-room; part of the crescent is erected upon it; it was about 8 yards in length, and 5 in breadth; the walls were nearly 3 feet high, of mean stone masonry, coated on the inside with limestone, as in modern buildings; the floor was about 6 inches thick, and consisted of a composition of hot lime mixed with coarse wash sand saturated with blood; near one end a cavity was formed in the floor resembling the figure of a boat, extending circularly in length almost from one side-wall to the other, and the breadth of it was about two yards, of a circular form also, and at the deepest point of curvature about 18 inches below the level of the floor; the water was conveyed into this room through a pipe of lead so large as to receive a man's thigh. The name of *Buxton*, or *Bucstane*, as perhaps it should be more correctly written, according to the truth of the etymology¹, is however but modern in comparison of the antiquity of the place, for this can rise no higher than the Saxon age, neither do I find it occurring in any very old author. The same may be said of the place as well as the name, notwithstanding

¹ Lambarde writes it *Bucston*; Jones, *Bucstones*. Register of Lenton-Abbey, in Thoroton, p. 218. *Buckestanes*. The etymology I take to be from *boc*, *Fagus*, or *bocca Caper*, and *stan*, a stone. Jones fancied it to be named from *Buck*, some owner of the town. This is also the opinion of Mr. Watson, Archæol. vol. V. p. 89. He offers also a second etymon, from *Buckstand*, supposing the bucks or stags when wounded to take soyle there, but prefers the first.

the great and evident antiquity of it, as asserted above. Hence it is obvious to remark, that the bath at Buxton was in greater request under the Roman emperors, than ever it was in the later ages; the Monkish historians, as it should seem, knowing little or nothing of it, unless you will suppose it to be included in certain general expressions relative to the medicinal warm waters of the whole island, as where Bede says, ‘habet fontes salinarum, ‘habet et fontes calidos, et ex eis fluxios balnearum calidarum, ‘omni ætati et sexui per distincta loca, juxta suum cuique modum accommodos¹.’ This being expressed plurally, *habet et fontes calidos*, and asserting these warm springs to be in different places, *per distincta loca*, some may fancy the bath at Buxton may be intended along with the rest. And so Solinus, c. 25. ‘In quo spatio magna et multa flumina sunt, fontesque calidi, ‘opiparo exsculpti apparatu, ad usus mortalium: quibus fontibus ‘præful est Minervæ Numen, in cujus æde perpetui ignes nunquam canescunt in favillas, sed ubi ignis tabuit, vertitur in ‘globos faxeos².’ The latter part of this description, relating to the perpetual fire in the temple of Minerva, may appear to have some difficulty; but we are to understand no more by it, than that the fire was to be maintained by *Pit-coal*, instead of wood, the common fuel; consequently the remains would be *cinders*, here called *globi faxei*. Now the plural number, *fontesque calidi*, is also used in this passage; but Richard of Cirencester, I observe, interprets it nevertheless of the city of Bath only, and the waters of that place; insomuch that little can be inferred, with any certainty, in respect of Buxton, especially as there are *many* warm springs at Bath, either from Bede or Solinus.

¹ Bede, p. 40. edit. Smith. The passage is cited by Higden in the Polychronicon, p. 192. but very corruptly, also Richard of Cirencester, p. 13.

² This passage is also adduced in the Polychronicon, p. 193. but not less faultily than that of Bede; it is cited also by Richard, p. 19.

Thus the *distincta loca* in Bede, do not imply necessarily different and distant places, but probably only mean several apertures or fountains in the same city, that is, at Bath; for I observe that Higden, speaking of Bath alone, p. 198, uses a like expression; his words are, ‘immo quod aqua originalis transiens per venas sulphureas, quibus naturaliter calefacta, ebulliat’ in urbe illa ‘fervidas scaturigines per loca varia, ubi scabredines et putredines sæpe purgantur.’ But to say no more of this, Mr. William Lambarde² and Dr. John Jones³, who both flourished in Queen Elizabeth’s time, are the first, I think, of our printed authors, that mention Buxton and the bath there; for, what may be thought very strange, John Leland never once notices it in his Itinerary, as if it was a place but little known, or of small consequence, in his time. Jones however testifies, that the place, for many years before his time, had been frequented by thousands, for the purpose of bathing; but Mr. Lambarde insinuates, that what character the place then obtained was ascribed as much to the miraculous assistance of St. Anne, the patroness of the place, as to any salutary virtue in the waters themselves; whence it appears, that though the place was then much frequented, it was only ranked amongst the Holywells; Dr. Jones says much the same⁴. However, this gentleman contributed vastly, I apprehend, to raise the credit of the place, by his book; and from that time, to carry this account no lower, the waters at Buxton came into a high degree of vogue, both for drinking and bathing.

It is not easy to ascertain when the water here first began to be drunk. All I can say is, that Jones speaks of the place being frequented ‘more of a superstitious hope they had in thy [the]

¹ So I point this place, taking *ebulliat* to be here used actively.

² Lambarde, Topog. Dictionary.

³ Jones’s Benefite of the auntient bathes of *Buckstones*, Lond. 1572, 4to. See Bp. Tanner’s *Bibliotheca* for an account of this author.

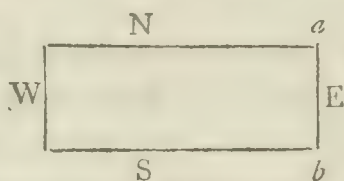
⁴ Jones, p. 1.

‘well, than of any affluence they had in the quality, temperature, or property of the bath;’ which seems to imply there was a well, the well of St. Anne, of which the water was drunk. He also, p. v. says, *bothes or wells*; and Camden, p. 303. edit. Gough, represents the water as *good for the stomach*; whence one may infer the water had begun to be drunk in his time: so Mr. Lambard mentions the pilgrimage to St. Anne; and in Dodley’s Plays, vol. VIII. p. 88. the pilgrim says, he had been at Saint Botuerta and Saint Anne of Buckstone.

As to Brough, whence the Bath-way begins, it is manifestly the Latin *Burgus* or *Burgum*, and was unquestionably a Roman station, and there is a very particular account given of it by William Bray, Esq; in his Tour, p. 208. edit. 2d, though it is not named in the Itinerary of Antoninus, or other antient authors. Brough is a small hamlet in the parish of, and very near, Hope, where remains of antiquity have been frequently and copiously found. And when I was there, anno 1761, in company with John Mander of Bakewell, Esq; they shewed us a rude bust of Apollo, and of another deity, in stone, that had been found in the fields there. There had also been a coarse pavement composed of pieces of tiles and cement discovered, as also urns, bricks, tiles, in short every species of Roman antiquities, but coins, of which we could not hear that any had been found. However, I saw a very fair gold coin, 1783, which had been found at Brough-mill. It was of Vespasian, and bore in the rev. COS. III. FORT. RED. Fig. stans, dextra globum, sinistra caduceum. It occurs not in Occo, Lord Pembroke’s Collection, or Mr. Wise’s Numm. Bodl. Catalogue. The two fields called Halsted’s¹ lie at the confluence of Bradwal brook and the *Noo* or *Noa*. In the upper one innumerable foundations of hewn stone had been ploughed

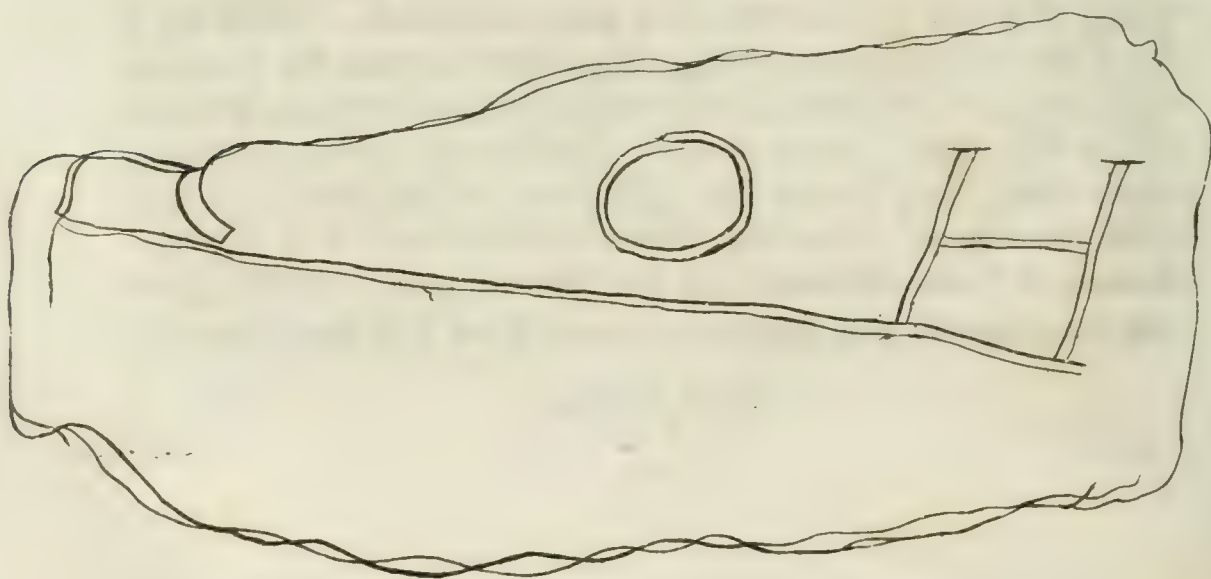
¹ Id est, Hall-places.

up, and in the lower, very near the angle made by the two brooks, are the apparent marks of an oblong square building, the angles of which were of hewn grit stone,



but in the other parts, as between *a* and *b* for example, you find fragments of bricks and tiles. At this place the pavement above-mentioned was found, and is now there lying mixed with the other rubbish.

There is no doubt but this was a Roman building, for besides the common broken tiles and bricks, of which we found many baskets full, in digging amongst the Rudera, we took up a fragment of a tile of the form and size, and marked with the letters, *as represented in the sketch below*; which no doubt were part of the word *Cohors*, and were impressed upon this, and other tiles, with a stamp, as is evident from the outline running at the bottom of the letters. The number of the cohort was probably added, but is unhappily broken off.



I do not find any traces of the road in question, to the North or North East of Brough, but to the North Westward it is thought to have gone to Melandra Castle. Archæol. vol. III. p. 237. Brough was certainly once a place of consequence, and probably very populous. But now, from hence to Buxton, the road is very capable of being traced, as we found by experience, for the materials of which the stratum is composed are totally different from the natural ground on each side. The stratum, or causey, is not much raised any where (indeed there was but little occasion for that, the ground being in general hard and found), but it is the most so at the first setting out; however, in several places upon Tidiwell-moor you may distinguish the sides of it for many yards together, so as to form a good judgement of its breadth, which we found to be seven or eight yards.

I shall take it at Brough, and proceed from thence to Buxton. As soon as you are over the second water flash, commonly called the *Burgwalsh* ¹, which is made by Bradwell brook, it appears in the lane, much raised, but broken into fragments. Then it enters Bull-meadow, running up by the left-hand hedge which stands upon it. From thence it turns into the strait lane that leads to Smaldale, where it turns up to the pastures called *Dactor's Pasture* ² and *Bagshaw Pasture*, where it is but little to be seen. Afterwards it becomes very visible, and proceeds in a very direct line to the stone fence that parts Bradwell-moor and Tidiwell-moor; from whence it goes, in a line equally strait, to the enclosures of the Dam of the Forest, and this seems to be the most perfect and conspicuous portion of it. Here, a few yards within the lane, commonly called *Hornstone-Lane*, it enters the enclosures on the left hand, where we could discern its course, in

¹ This word, you observe, retains the ancient name of *Burgæ*, as well as *Brough* itself.

² For which name, see Archæol. vol. III. p. 237.

the month of June, very plainly, by the different colour of the grafs, till it entered the ftraight lane that goes to Fairfield. Afterwards, it winds to the left hand towards Fairfield, and proceeds by that village to Buxton, where it finally ends, for I could not learn that it extended any further. Camden calls the length of it feven miles, but I prefume it cannot be lefs than ten Italian miles.

Edward King, Efq. ¹ appears to me to have a very wrong conception of this road in general. He ftates, that at Peak Caſtle was the dwelling of ſome ancient chief and his train, for whoſe uſe ſuch a road [the *Batbom Gate*] was made long before the Conqueſt. It was certainly made before the conqueſt, but not for any chief reſident with his family or train at Peak Caſtle; that building there being very unfit for any ſuch reſidence (ſee Mr. Bray's Tour, p. 194); and the road not pointing to that place, which was far more modern than it.

¹ Archæol. vol. VI. p. 248.

P. 18. l. 22. After *River Trent*, infer, “Dr. Stukeley in his Itin. Cur. calls it “*Trebcntio*, upon what ground I know not, but, &c.”

A DISSERTATION ON THE CORITANI:

Of the etymology and orthography of that name, and the extent and true situation of this people; of the Caledonian wood in the mid-land parts of Britain; passages of L. Florus and Pliny concerning it, and the etymology of that word; likewise of the Caledonian bears; of the limits in respect of the Brigantes and Carnabii; and herein of the name and extraction of the Iceni, of whom the Coritani were a part; and shewing, against Dr. Plott, that they were not seated in Worcestershire and Staffordshire.

Read to the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES, April 5 and 12, 1764.

TO MATTHEW DUANE, Esquire.

S I R,

AS some notice has been taken in the Essay on the Coins of Cunobelin¹, p. 9, of the immense wilds and forests of Britain, and the three vast Caledonian woods were there particularly mentioned, with a reference to a dissertation of mine on the seat of the Coritani, which was partly made public by its having been read at the Society of Antiquaries, but nevertheless is not generally known; it was thought proper to annex that dissertation for the reader's further amusement. And as you, Sir, was pleased to express your approbation of it at the time it was read, I beg leave to present you with it in this public manner, as a testimony of that regard wherewith I am, Sir, your most obedient and obliged servant,

Dec 26,
1765.

SAMUEL PEGGE.

¹ To which this Dissertation was originally annexed.

W H E N.

WHEN the Romans arrived in Britain, they found a people settled in the inland parts, whom they distinguished by the name of *Coritani*¹; a word formed, no doubt, from the British appellation of this people, whatever that was. This name appears in Ptolemy, who styles them Κορίταυοί, *i. e.* *Coritani*, as the Latin version of that author, and Mr. Camden in his *Britannia*, give it very justly; for whereas Ptolemy mentions the cities Λίνδον and Πάγες, Lincoln and Leicester, as seated in this clan, these two places occur in the region of the *Contanni* in Richard of Cirencester², as *Lindum* also again does in his map. And yet Mr. Baxter would attempt to read the word in Ptolemy otherwise: “CORIGAUNI, five malles “*Coriceni*³, Ptolemæo vitiosè scribuntur Κορίταυοί pro Κοριγαύνοι, “de quo ex Latino interprete Camdenus fecit *Coritani*.” But it appears evidently enough that both the interpreter and Camden have called this people very properly from Ptolemy, *Coritani*, as supposing the *Υψίλον* to be miswritten for *Nu*.

As to the etymology of this term, Mr. Camden offers his conjecture with the utmost diffidence: “I shall forbear,” says he, “to “meddle with the etymology of the name, lest I should pretend “to know what, in truth, is to me a mystery. For, notwithstanding they are a people scattered *far and wide*, which the “Britons express by *Gur-tani*, yet, should I assert that these *Coritani* took their name from thence, would you not think this “meer trifling? They who are better skilled in that way, may “give their conjectures with greater safety⁴.” Mr. Baxter has

¹ The true orthography of this name will be attempted below.

² Richard of Cirencester, p. 26.

³ So Dr. Henry also calls them, in *Hist. of Great Britain*, p. 176.

⁴ Camden's *Britannia*, col. 511.

accordingly pronounced more magisterially: “Hi minores erant
 “*Iceni* five *Igauni* five etiam *Uigantes*: nam ejusmodi composita
 “in hunc diem Britannis sunt familiaria, uti cernere est in *Cor-*
 “*nant*, *Corgi*, *Corbedii*, atque his similibus ¹.” So that to get his
 word *Corigauni*, he is forced, besides the attack upon Ptolemy, as
 above, to corrupt the word *Iceni* into *Igauni* or *Uigantes*, which
 methinks is rather too bold and arbitrary. But what will become
 of the former part of the composition should Richard of Ciren-
 ceſter’s reading, *Coitanni*, prove to be the true one? This ſhall be
 conſidered bye and bye. Mr. Baxter proceeds, “In Ravennati
 “Libro dicuntur *Corii*: in Græco certe exemplari *Ράται Κορίαν*
 “fuerat; unde et Latina verſio ſuum *Ratæ Corion* traxit.” He
 ſuppoſes, and yet I know not upon what grounds, the anonymous
 geographer of Ravenna, to have tranſlated his work from a Greek
 original; but be that as it will, who ſees not that the *Ratecorion*
 of that author ², is an abbreviation of *Ratæ Coritanorum*, written
 thus *Corion*, as Dr. Gale has remarked? If this be the caſe, as
 moſt people will think it is, ſince both Ptolemy and Richard place
Ratæ amongſt the *Coritani* or *Coitanni*, the *Coritani* are not called
Corii by this geographer, nor indeed by any other author, though
 Mr. Baxter affects afterwards to call them by that name ³.

The authority of the geographer of Ravenna added to that of
 Ptolemy above, ſince both of them inſert *R* in the former part of
 this word, may ſeem to make it clear, that the true name of this
 people amongſt the Romans was *Coritani*⁴: and yet I have ſome
 doubt of this, and I ſhall the more readily propoſe my ſcruple, be-
 cauſe it will lead to what I have to offer concerning its etymon.

¹ Baxter’s Gloſſ. v. CORIGAUNI. Afterwards he ſays, “Neque prætereundum
 “hoc loco cenſeo *Icenis* in Taſti libris mendæ deſi *Jugantes*, exterminum viſio
 “pro *Uigantes*: ut ſint *Corigæ*. Britanni antiquis *Corāger*, five *Corīgantes*, he-
 “diernā prolatione *Corīgēſen*, five *Corīgēſet*; nam et plurima in ea antiquitus etiam
 “definebant in *ent*, quod vel Latinalzata nomina eſſentant.”

² Anon. Ravennas, p. 145. Edit. Gale.

³ See below in that page.

⁴ Our Antiquaries in general all write it ſo.

Richard of Cirencester perpetually calls this people *Coitanni*, and that both in his work and in his map. But as this person is at present but little known, and I propose hereafter to make considerable use of him, it will be necessary I should here speak something further concerning him and his authority.

Richard was a monk of Westminster, though born at Cirencester, and flourished, as has been shewn by Dr. Stukeley, who gave us the first printed account of him¹, at the close of the fourteenth century; for he died, as is supposed, A. D. 1400 or 1401. His *Commentariolum Geographicum de situ Britanniae et stationum quas Romani ipsi in ea insula edificaverunt*, was published entire by Mr. Charles Bertram, at Copenhagen, A. D. 1757; octavo, from a manuscript that came accidentally into his hands. You observe that Richard writes professedly upon the geography of this island; and though he is but a late writer, in respect of the times we are here speaking of, yet, as he has informed us he compiled his book from certain ancient memorials, his authority consequently in that view ought to be deemed very considerable; indeed, the number of places recorded by him, and unknown to all our other authors, are a full proof that he wrote from membranes which they had not seen: but take his own words, “Ex fragmentis quibusdam a duce quodam Romano consignatis et posteritati relictis sequens collectum est itinerarium, ex Ptolemæo et aliunde nonnullis: ordinem quoque, sed, quod spero, in melius mutatum hinc inde deprehendes².”

Richard, it seems, for I now return to the subject, wrote his Commentary with Ptolemy before him, and yet he chuses to call this people constantly and invariably, as was observed, by the name of *Coitanni*, a word very naturally deducible from the British *Coit*, a wood. This clan being in all probability so denominated from

¹ Printed at London, 1757, 4to.

² Ric. Coriensis, p. 35.

that immense forest called *Sylva Caledonia*, so visible in Richard's map, and of which he writes thus, p. 26. "Ex altera parte ad
 "aufonam incolebant, Carnabiis Brigantibus et oceano vicini,
 "Coitanni, *in tractu sylvis obfito*, qui, ut aliæ Britonum sylvæ,
 "Caledonia fuit appellata." It adds great confirmation to the conjecture, that the city of Lincoln, mentioned above as lying in this tract, was called by the Britons *Ceer-Lind-Coit*¹.

The point next to be considered is, what extent of country the Coitanni might anciently occupy; "Hodie," says Mr. Baxter, "Coriorum pagus Leircestriæ dicitur conventus." But what? they extended farther than this? Yes, for he writes afterwards, that the shepherds of this clan were possessed of the present county of Derby; "Ad horum [Coriorum] *Ceongos* sive pastores, "spectasse videntur et lati Antoniani Campi² et Derventionensis "etiam conventus, qua de re plura in voce CEANGI." Mr. Camden's account is more accurate. The Coritani, he tells us, joined to the Iceni, but were more within land, "taking up a very large "tract of ground in the middling part of the isle, and as far as the "German ocean; viz. the counties commonly called Northamp- "tonshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Notting- "hamshire, and Derbyshire." Leicestershire was therefore only a part of the Coritani, as Derbyshire was another part. The limits of the several counties abovementioned did very exactly coincide with the boundaries of the Coritani, except that they seem to have inhabited a small portion of the southern part or west-riding of Yorkshire, as will be noted below, and not to have occupied the whole of Northamptonshire, but only to have inhabited northward from the river Aufona or Avon. In short, the most perfect account of the site of this people must be fetched from Richard of Cirencester, who writes, that the Coitanni were not so

¹ Camden, col. 562.

² Called so from the river Antona or Aufona in Northamptonshire.

properly joined to the Iceni, as a *part* of that powerful people¹, who consisted of two clans, the Cenomanni², or Cenimagni, as Cæsar calls them, and the Coitanni. “Limes huic populo [*i. e.* “Trinobantibus] ad Septentrionem flumen Surius, ultra quem habitabant Iceni celeberrima natio, in *duas partes* divisa.” The river Stour parts the county of Essex from Suffolk³, which shews we ought in this place to read *Sturius* for *Surius*⁴, and so the author writes the name of this river, p. 37. The author goes on to speak of the two clans the Iceni consisted of, “quarum prior, “Cenomanni, habitans ad Septentrionem Trinobantes et Cassios “[lege, Trinobantum et Cassiorum] ad orientem Oceanum spectabat—fluminum notissima sunt Garion, Surius⁵ et Aufona in “finem Metorin sese exonerans.” Now follows the description of “the Coitanni. “Ex altera parte ad Aufonam incolebant, Carnabiis et Oceano vicini, Coitanni, in tractu sylvis obsito, qui, ut “aliæ Brittonum sylvæ, Caledonia fuit appellata. De hac autem III. mentionem facit Historicus ille Florus. Civitas primaria Coitannorum erat Ragæ, et præter hanc Romanorum colonia Lindum, in extrema ad orientem provinciæ ora. Totam “vero regionem bifariam fecat fluvius Trivona.”

The Coitanni, therefore, bordered on the Brigantes, who lived in the county now called Yorkshire, northward; the German ocean eastward; the Cenomanni on the south, from whom they were parted by the river Aufona; and the Carnabii, who lived in Staffordshire and Cheshire, on the west. The same is also verified by the old map added by this author, and the course of the river Trent, here called *Trivona*, which does in a manner, espe-

¹ Baxter in Gloss. p. 4, deems Lindsey to belong to the Iceni; and see Dr. Henry's Hist. of Great Britain, p. 176.

² So Richard always writes.

³ See Mr. Hearne, on Spelman's Life of king Ælfred, p. 74.

⁴ As also again in the passage cited below.

⁵ See note 4.

cially in this author's conception, as explained by his map', run through the middle of the Coitanni.

The author here mentions the *Caledonian* wood or forest, which he represents as a common appellative amongst the Britons for a wood, and as particularly taken notice of by the Roman historian Luc. Florus in his third book.

In regard to Florus, he speaks of the *Saltus Caledonius*¹ in his first book, along with the *Saltus Hercynius*, in a proverbial way, as a forest of vast extent, and as yet unpassed. Mr. Camden, indeed, places the *Saltus Caledonius* of Florus in Scotland²; but it was more probably either the wood Anderida, which was called also Caledonia³, or this immense woody tract of the *Coitanni*; however, this last, I am firmly persuaded, was the Sylva Caledonia intended by Pliny, when he writes that the Romans had penetrated no farther into this country in his time⁴. Florus, in his third book, speaks of Julius Cæsar's following the Britons in *in Calidoniæ Sylvæ*, and taking one of their kings prisoner. Now Julius never proceeded far into Britain, as the annotators there remark⁵, from whence it appears that this Sylva of the *Coitanni* was not intended in that place, though our author Richard pretends it was, but rather the wood Anderida before-mentioned; for I am more willing to believe that Florus speaks of a real wood, than to imagine with Rupertus, that the author here speaks by a poetical figure⁶. Now as to Richard's remark that Caledonia was a com-

¹ Richard's Course of the Trent is very particular; see the map, and Dr. Stukeley's account, p. 25.

² Or, *Caledonius*; for see Duker ad loc. Tacitus, Ptolemy, and Pliny.

³ Britannia, col. 1227. See also Sir Thomas Browne on *Mona* in Sacheverell's Survey of Man, p. 156, where he charges Florus with a mistake on this very account.

⁴ Richard of Cirenc. p. 18.

⁵ Romanis armis non ultra vicinitatem Silvæ Caledoniæ præparantibus. Plin. N. H. IV. c. 16. called *Calidon* afterwards. Rapin. I. p. 37. Galfr. Monn. ix. c. 3.

⁶ See also Camden, col. 1227. and col. lii.

⁷ See Duker's annot. ad loc.

mon name amongst the Britons for a wood, we find one of this name amongst the *Coitanni*, another in the country of the Cantii and Regni, otherwise called Anderida, and a third in Scotland¹. It seems, indeed, to have been a general word amongst the Celtæ, witness, *Calydna*, *Calydon*, &c. for which see the geographers. In regard to Britain, the word grew so common among the Roman authors, as Mr. Camden observes, that they made use of it to express all Britain, *and all the forests of Britain*².

There are two etymologies given of this word; the first by Mr. Camden, where he is speaking of the Caledonii in Scotland, who, he thinks, “were so called of *Kaled*, a British word signifying “*hard*, which in the plural number is *Kaledion*; whence *Caledonii*, that is, a people *hardy*, *rough*, *uncivilized*, *wild and rustick*, “such as the northern people generally are; of a fierce temper, “from the extreme coldness of their climate; and bold and forward, from their abundance of blood. And besides their climate, the nature of their country contributes to it, rising up “every where in *rough* and *rugged* mountains; and mountaineers “are known by all to be a *hardy* and *robust* people.” But this etymon seems rather foreign to the purpose, there being nothing in it peculiar to woods and forests, though I find it much approved by Lloyd in his Dictionary³. I would, therefore, rather embrace the following derivation of Mr. Baxter, as more agreeable to the observation of Richard of Cirencester: “*Dicti sunt Caledones*,” says Baxter, “*de Sylvis quas incolebant, Britannis nostris Kelydbon* five “*Colydbon*, atque ipsæ eorum *sylvæ*, *Coit Kelydbon*: neque sane “aliunde peregrini Brigantes audiebant *Κέλαι*, nisi quòd in *Sylvis* “agerent (ut fere antiqui) sicuti neque *Caletes* Atrebatum *Sylvis* “vicinus populus. Scotobrigantibus etiam hodie *Coil* pro *Sylva*

¹ Camden, col. 1227, 1247. One in Ireland. Swift's Works, vol. XIII. p. 162.

² Ibid.

³ Dict. Hist. Geogr. in voce.

“est;

“est; Græcis etiam *Κᾶλον* *Lignum* est, ut et Romanis antiquis *Calu*,
 “unde et *Caliga* et *Calones* deducta sunt’.”

The enormous extent of this wood has been already often noticed; it seems by Richard’s map to have covered the whole country of the *Coitanni*, and consequently to have included the whole of the present county of Derby, which greatly supports Mr. Baxter’s etymon; and when Dr. Stukeley explains it of Rockingham forest in Northamptonshire, it is not greatly amiss, that being a part, though but a small part, of it. From hence very probably came those British bears of which we read so much in authors², and called expressly by Martial *Urſi Caledonii*³. The author of the Panegyric to Constantine pretends the woods of *Britain* have no *savage beasts*⁴; but this must be a meer flower of rhetoric, since the evidence is so strong against him. Some indeed have fancied that the word *urſus* signified any furious wild beast⁵; but this has been shewn to be a mistake by the excellent Salmastius⁶, and in truth, when one reflects on the other species of animals that have been either lost or destroyed in this island, concerning

* Baxter’s Gloss. v. CALEDONIA; and as to the Irish word *Coil*, see Ed. Lhuyd’s Compar. Vocab. p. 143. 160.

² Plutarch. Nennius, c. 62. Geoffr. Monm. p. 319. Camden, col. 462. 771. 1020. 1227. Ray on the Deluge, p. 174, compared with p. 208, whence it appears that *Beyers* there should be *Bears*. The British name Arthur comes from *Arth*, *urſus*; *Arth urryu* being a he-bear: see Lhuyd’s Comp. Vocab. v. *Urſus*. But to conceal nothing; others give a different origin of this name, thinking it Roman, and citing Juvenal III. 20. See Leland, Assert. Arturii, p. 18, in Leland’s Collectan. vol. V. However, even in this case, reference was still had to the *bear*. “Samuel, Scriptor Britannicus,” says Leland, “*Arthuriū per cappa pingit, ad urſum alludens, ut a Græco fonte etymon trahat.*” See Uther, Antiq. p. 249. Rapiſ, I. p. 37. Dugdale, Warw. p. 398. Leland’s Collect. III. p. 48. And as to the bears of this island, see Blount’s Lenures, p. 137; and Mr. Pennant’s Zoology, p. 63.

³ Martial de Spectac. Epigr. VII.

“*Nuda Caledonio ſic peſtora præbuit urſo.*”

⁴ Camden, col. iv.

⁵ Juſt. Lipſius, Eleſt. Lib. II. c. 4.

⁶ Salmastii Plin. Exerc. p. 221.

which

which see Mr. Lhuyd in Camden, col. 771, and Mr. Pennant passing, one has no reason to disbelieve the existence of these animals here formerly. The question then is, whether the Caledonian bears came from the *Coitannian* wood, or the Caledonian wood in Scotland. Mr. Camden¹ and Dr. Stukeley² fetch the Caledonian bear mentioned by Martial from Caledonia in Scotland, and the latter of these authors in particular brings his epigram in proof of the Romans having conquered Scotland by the conduct of their great general Julius Agricola; but the argument is far from being conclusive, since the bear there mentioned might with equal probability be bred amongst the *Coitanni*, and be styled Caledonian from the Sylva Caledonia in that part of Britain. But of this let gentlemen judge.

The island of Britain being in these ancient times inhabited by various states independent of one another³, these states would frequently unite in opposing a common enemy, but not always with that unanimity as was necessary⁴, and their divisions, as has been frequently observed, in the event proved their ruin⁵; the Iceni, of whom the *Coitanni* were a part, were one of these states. And the limits of these last, the *Coitanni*, may deservedly become the object, in this dissertation, of particular consideration. Now as to the German ocean, nothing needs be said in respect of that, and the border towards the Cenomanni has been noted before; wherefore the boundaries of this state in regard of the Brigantes and Carnabii, where what is now called the county of Derby lies, requires only to be investigated.

But, before I touch upon the boundaries in respect of the Brigantes and Carnabii, I would beg leave to add a word more concerning the Iceni. The Cenomanni and Iceni, it seems, were the

¹ Col. 1227. 1247.

² Account of Richard of Cirencester, p. 19.

³ Camden, col. xix.

⁴ Tacitus.

⁵ Camden, col. liv. from Tacitus.

same people; that is, *Iceni* was the generical name, and the two clans of which this people consisted, were called *Cammanni* and *Coitanni*; the former lying South of the river Avon, and the latter North of it. Wherefore, as we find a people of the same name, *Genomanni*, in Gaul¹, to wit, *Le pays du Maine*², one has all the reason in the world to imagine our *Iceni* were of Gaulish extraction. However, this discovery of the identity of the two people very happily puts an end to the doubts of Mr. Camden; “I have long been of opinion,” says he, “that by a mangling of the name *Iceni*, the very same people were called in Cæsar *Cenimagni*. To which I was induced, as by the affinity of the names *Iceni* and *Cenimagni*, so by comparing Cæsar and Tacitus together. For the latter tells us, that the *Cenimagni* surrendered themselves to the Romans: now that the *Iceni* did so, Tacitus informs us in these words, *on their own accord they came over to our side*³.” There appears not to me any mangling of the name *Iceni*, but the contrary; for from *Cenimagni*, expressed I presume *y cenimagni*, the shorter name of *Iceni* seems to have sprung; which entirely overthrows Sir Henry Spelman’s etymology of the *Iceni* from the river *Ije*, as likewise that of Mr. Camden from the *wedgy* figure of the country⁴. Mr. Camden goes on: “But what is of greatest moment in this matter, is, that a manuscript divides the word *Cenimagni*, and reads it, *Ceni, Agni*; for which I would willingly put *Iceni, Regni*, if it might be done without the imputation of too great liberty. Thus much is certain, that you will never find the *Cenimagni* in any other part of Britain, if you make them a distinct people from the *Regni* and *Iceni*.” This is very just, for the *Cenimagni* were

¹ Cæsar de B. G. vii. § 69.

² So Dr. Clarke in his Cæsar, and Cellarius, i. p. 131.

³ Camden, col. 433.

⁴ Ibid.

not distinct from the *Iceni*, but actually a part of them; but then they had nothing to do with the *Regni*, or the people of Surrey and Suffex, and the reading *Ceni*, *Agni*, was rather a corruption of *Cenimagni*, than of *Iceni*, *Regni*.

I proceed now upon the boundaries of the *Coitanni* in respect of the *Brigantes* and *Carnabii*. The observation of bishop Gibson is, that the bounds of the ancient nations inhabiting Britain cannot be nicely determined. “For,” says he, “how can we hope
“*exactly* to distinguish them, when our ancient authors only deliver at large in what *quarter* of the nation they were seated, without descending to their particular limits? Besides, most of the barbarous nations seem (according to their strength at different times) to have had dominions larger and narrower: especially in Britain (where were so many kings) we cannot imagine, but that they were frequently making encroachments one upon another.” This seems to be so very reasonable, that one cannot but assent to it; and therefore, whilst I am under the influence of this persuasion, I cannot pretend to determine absolutely the boundaries of the *Coitanni*, but only to mention such as appear to be rational and plausible. Now the surest way seems to be, to look out for certain natural objects for the limits of the countries in question, such as mountains and rivers; and, on inspecting Richard’s map, the æstuary of *Abus*, or the Humber, first offers itself. Speaking of the *Abus*, or the station there, in his book, Richard says, “unde transis in Maximam ad Petuariam²,” meaning by *Maxima* the province so called by the Romans, where the *Brigantes* were seated; and accordingly he makes the distance six miles from the station called *Abus*, and the station on the opposite shore called *Petuaria*. From thence I judge the *Danus*, or the

¹ Bishop Gibson in Camden, col. 433.

² Richard of Cirencester, p. 40.

river Donne, became the boundary westward; for the station eighteen miles South of *Legeolium*, or Catterford, Richard expressly says, was *Ad Fines*¹, by which must be meant the *Fines Brigantes inter et Coritanos*, as is not improperly added by Dr. Stukeley, though those words are not in the author. The boundary after this, and more westerly, seems to have been that mountainous country which stretches between the Donne and the *Satida*, or the river Mersey, and afterwards the Mersey itself. This chain of rivers and mountains, which I presume continued afterwards to be the march or limits between the kingdoms of Mercia and Northumberland, seems to have been a sufficient security against the mutual encroachments of the *Brigantes* and *Coitanni*; and that this was really the limits of the kingdom of Mercia in the after-times, might be easily shewn.

As to the *Carnabii*; the rivers Dove and Goit, which now part Derbyshire from Staffordshire, seem to have been the natural boundary of the *Coitanni* this way. Dr. Plot has endeavoured to shew, that a people of the name of *Iceni* was settled in Worcestershire and Staffordshire; but this opinion I strenuously oppose, and shall reply to his arguments in order. First, he says, Tacitus mentions a British people hereabouts that were called *Iceni*, who took distaste at the Proprætor Ostorius Scapula's blocking up their countrymen between the rivers *Antona* and *Sabrina*², and therefore he suspects they belonged in part to this place, for that the *Simeni* of Norfolk, &c. whom Mr. Camden would have to be the only *Iceni*, seem to be too remote to be concerned at such an action. This argument he further inforces by observing, that the river Nen cannot well be the *Antona* of Tacitus, as both³

¹ Richard of Cirencester, p. 40.

² Tacitus, Annal. XII. c. 31.

³ Sir Henry Savil's Translation of the Twelfth Book of Tacitus's Annals, § 8.

Sir Henry Savil and Mr. Camden¹ would have it; he thinks this name may be a corruption, through frequent transcribing, for one of the *Avona's*, betwixt which and the Severn they might easily be cooped up; but not so betwixt it and the river Nen, which is so far from joining it, that it holds a quite contrary course². Now, in answer to this, I would note, that both Ptolemy and Richard place the *Carnabii* in Staffordshire; the latter expressly mentions *Etocetum*, or Wall by Lichfield, as inhabited by the *Carnabii*³; and in this map he as evidently places the *Carnabii* in Cheshire.

The *Iceni*, who took distaste at the proceeding of Ostorius, were not the *Cenimanni*, or the *Iceni* of Norfolk, &c. who, as the doctor observes, lived at too great a distance to take umbrage at such a step, but the *Coitanni*, or the *Iceni* of these more northern parts. The *Antona* of Tacitus is doubtless a corruption of *Aufona*, for so Richard writes the name of the river that runs by Northampton both in his map and elsewhere; and there is no difficulty in conceiving how Ostorius, supposing him to be North of Northampton, should hinder the *Iceni* of Norfolk, &c. from joining the *Coitanni*, and excluding them from such junction by means of the *Aufona* and Severn.

The doctor's second argument is, that it is probable these *Iceni* were neighbours to the *Congi* or *Cangi*, against whom the Roman army was presently led after the defeat of the *Iceni*, whose territories reached, as Tacitus himself also confesses, almost to the Irish sea⁴; wherein in a manner he comes up to Ptolemy, who places the *Καρχαρον ἄγκρον*, or *Promontorium Ganganorum*, at Omeshhead-Point, or Lheyn Gogarth, in Caernarvonshire: the

¹ In Northamptonshire.

² Dr. Plot's Nat. Hist. of Staffordshire, p. 392.

⁴ Tacitus, Annal. XII. c. 32.

³ Page 94.

Cangi in all likelihood also held all Denbighshire, and a piece of Cheshire, where the old *Condare*, now Congleton, and Conghull, seem to preserve the memory of them. I answer, the *Iceni*, meaning by them the *Coitanni*, one part of whom inhabited the county of Derby, were certainly near enough to the *Cangi*, for Ostorius to lead his army, after the defeat of the *Iceni*, against them.

But the capital argument, thirdly, runs thus: The Roman consular way, which remains to this hour, passes through both Worcestershire and Staffordshire, by the name of *Ikenild-street*, which how it should come by, but from the people whose territories it was made through, he cannot imagine. But, with submission to this very learned man, there is no necessity for a road to take its name from the country it passes through; the case is not so with the Watling-street, the Fosse, and the Ermin street; and as to the Ikenild-street in particular, supposing it to derive its name, as he suggests, from the region it traversed, there is yet no occasion to imagine it to be borrowed from any *Iceni* in Worcestershire or Staffordshire, since it might just as well take it from the *Iceni* or *Coitanni* in Derbyshire. It may be of weight, perhaps, to observe, that this road comes through Staffordshire, and then enters the *Iceni* or *Coitanni*, with whom it terminates, for I cannot learn that it carries its name any further. Wherefore, should any one dislike the notion last mentioned, of its being denominated from the people it passed through, they may possibly acquiesce in the *terminus ad quem*, or the country to which it led; a supposition very natural, admitting the road might be afterwards carried on further northward, for this is directly the case with the other Ikenild-street, which, passing from London to the *Iceni* of Norfolk, was for that reason called the *Ikenild-street*.

I have

I have all along supposed, in this little debate, that the *Iceni* intended by Tacitus were those of the northern parts, otherwise known by the name of *Coitanni*, which makes it necessary for me to take notice of the following objection. The *Iceni*, whom Tacitus mentions, must, in appearance, be the same with those of Norfolk, &c. for in the same place he speaks of *a colony* of veterans posted at *Camalodunum* (a city of the *Trinobantes*, next neighbours to the *Iceni* of Norfolk, &c.) to repress the rebel Britons upon all occasions, which were drawn out at that time against the *Silures*. To this difficulty Dr. Plot replies, there were two *Camalodunums*, one in the country of the *Trinobantes*, and another in the territories of the *Cornavii* or *Cangi*, about the South part of Cheshire, whence he might much more probably draw out these veteran soldiers, being much nearer to the *Silures*, than from the *Camalodunum* of the *Trinobantes*. But this I doubt is an insufficient answer; Ptolemy very clearly places this other *Camulodunum* amongst the *Brigantes*, and not amongst the *Cornavii* or *Cangi*; for which reason Mr. Baxter very justly looks for it amongst that people, taking it to be Old Malton¹, as Dr. Gale esteems it to be more truly Almonbury², otherwise called *Cambodanum*. It is very plain to me that *Cambodunum* and *Camulodunum* are the same place, though Mr. Baxter is so desirous of making them different³; for what Ptolemy and the Geographer of Ravenna called by the latter name, Richard of Cirencester calls by the first⁴. Besides, Tacitus calls the place *a colony*, which plainly indicates the *Camalodunum* of the *Trinobantes*, the other *Camulodunum* not enjoying that honour. I would, therefore, rather say, that this objection is of no weight, since the veterans of the colony at *Camulodunum* of the *Trinobantes* might be drawn

¹ Baxteri Gloss. p. 64.

² Gale, in his edition of the Geographer of Ravenna.

³ Gloss. in p. 62 and 64.

⁴ Richard of Cirencester, p. 27.

out from thence against the *Silures*, which lay almost in a strait line from them, whilst Ostorius was warring against the *Iceni* North of the *Aufona*, and the *Cangi*. I therefore conclude, this objection notwithstanding, that the *Iceni* here meant were the northern *Iceni* or the *Coitanni*; and, in regard to Dr. Plot, that there were no *Iceni* either in Staffordshire or Worcestershire.

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